

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Thursday, January 3, 1985

This being the day fixed by the 20th amendment of the Constitution for the annual meeting of the Congress of the United States, the Members-elect of the 99th Congress met in their Hall, and at 12 o'clock noon, were called to order by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, Hon. Benjamin J. Guthrie.

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Gracious God, we are conscious of how You have blessed us as individuals and how Your providence has enriched the ways of our Nation. We are grateful for the opportunities we are given this day to use our abilities to serve people in our land and to contribute to the welfare of the peoples of the world. We acknowledge, O God, our weaknesses, yet we pray for vision to do the work that brings justice to every person and hope to the afflicted and needy. Encourage us to be peace-makers to the troubled and anxious and help us see how our might may be used to ease the dangers of conflict and overcome suspicion and envy. Bless the Members of this assembly and may Your benediction be upon them and their families. Keep them always in Your grace, and may we, in all we do, seek justice, love, mercy, and ever walk humbly with You. In Your name we pray. Amen.

The CLERK. Representatives-elect to the 99th Congress, this being the day fixed by the 20th amendment of the Constitution for the meeting of the 99th Congress, the Clerk of the House has prepared the official roll of the Representatives-elect.

Certificates of election covering the 435 seats in the 99th Congress have been received by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and the names of those persons whose credentials show that they were regularly elected as Representatives in accordance with the laws of their respective States and of the United States will be called.

Without objection, the Representatives-elect will record their presence by electronic device, and their names will be reported in alphabetical order by States, beginning with the State of Alabama, to determine whether a quorum is present.

There was no objection.

The call was taken by electronic device, and the following Representatives-elect responded to their names:

[Roll No. 1]					
Bevill Erdreich	ALABAMA	Flippo Nichols	Shelby Callahan	Glickman Slattery	KANSAS Meyers Roberts
	ALASKA	Young		Hubbard Mazzoli Natcher	KENTUCKY Perkins Hopkins Rogers
Udall Kolbe	ARIZONA	McCain Rudd	Stump	Boggs Breaux Huckaby	LOUISIANA Long Roemer Tauzin
	ARKANSAS	Robinson Hammerschmidt		McKernan	MAINE Snowe
Alexander Anthony	CALIFORNIA	Lantos Lehman Levine Martinez Matsui Miller Mineta Panetta Roybal Stark Torres Waxman Badham Dannemeyer Dornan	Dreier Piedler Hunter Lagomarsino Lewis Lowery Lungren McCandless Moorhead Packard Pashayan Shumway Thomas Zschau	Barnes Byron Dyson	MARYLAND Hoyer Mikulski Mitchell
Schroeder Wirth	COLORADO	Brown Schaefer	Strang		MASSACHUSETTS Frank Markey Mavroules Moakley
	CONNECTICUT	Morrison Johnson	McKinney Rowland	Atkins Boland Donnelly Early	MICHIGAN Hertel Kildee Levin Traxler Wolpe Broomfield
Gejdenson Kennelly	DELAWARE	Carper		Bonior Carr Conyers Crockett Dingell Ford	MINNESOTA Sikorski Vento Frenzel
Bennett Chappell Fascell Fuqua Gibbons Hutto Lehman	FLORIDA	MacKay Mica Nelson Pepper Smith Billirakis Ireland	Lewis Mack McCollum Shaw Young	Oberstar Penny Sabo	MISSISSIPPI Whitten Franklin
	GEORGIA	Jenkins Ray Rowland	Thomas Gingrich Swindall	Dowdy Montgomery	MISSOURI Volkmer Wheat Young
Barnard Darden Hatcher	HAWAII	Akaka		Williams	MONTANA Marlenee
	IDAHO	Craig		Bereuter	NEBRASKA Daub
Annunzio Bruce Collins Durbins Evans Gray Hayes	ILLINOIS	Lipinski Price Rostenkowski Russo Savage Yates Crane	Fawell Grotberg Hyde Madigan Martin Michel Porter	Reid	NEVADA Vucanovich
	INDIANA	Visclosky Burton Coats	Hiler McIntyre Myers	Gregg	NEW HAMPSHIRE Smith
Hamilton Jacobs Sharp	IOWA	Evans Leach	Lightfoot Tauke	Dwyer Florio Guarini Howard Hughes	NEW JERSEY Rodino Roe Torricelli Courter Gallo
				Richardson	NEW MEXICO Lujan
Bedell Smith				Ackerman Addabbo Biaggi Downey Garcia LaFalce Lundine Manton McHugh Mrazek Nowak	NEW YORK Owens Rangel Schumer Solarz Stratton Towns Weiss Boehlert Carney DioGuardi Fish
					Gilman Green Horton Kemp Lent Martin McGrath Molinar Solomon Wortley

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by the Member on the floor.

Hefner Jones Rose Valentine	NORTH CAROLINA	
	Whitley	Hendon
	Broyhill	McMillan
	Cobey	
	Coble	
NORTH DAKOTA		
	Dorgan	
OHIO		
Eckart	Seiberling	Latta
Feighan	Stokes	McEwen
Hall	Trafficant	Miller
Kaptur	DeWine	Oxley
Luken	Gradison	Regula
Oakar	Kasich	Wyllie
Pease	Kindness	
OKLAHOMA		
English	McCurdy	Watkins
Jones	Synar	Edwards
OREGON		
AuCoin	Wyden	Smith, Robert
Weaver	Smith, Denny	
PENNSYLVANIA		
Borski	Kostmayer	Goodling
Coyne	Murphy	McDade
Edgar	Murtha	Ridge
Foglietta	Walgren	Ritter
Gaydos	Yatron	Schulze
Gray	Clinger	Shuster
Kanjorski	Coughlin	Walker
Kolter	Gekas	
RHODE ISLAND		
St Germain	Schneider	
SOUTH CAROLINA		
Derrick	Tallon	Hartnett
Spratt	Campbell	
SOUTH DAKOTA		
	Daschle	
TENNESSEE		
Cooper	Jones	Quillen
Ford	Lloyd	Sundquist
Gordon	Duncan	
TEXAS		
Andrews	Hall, Sam	Barton
Brooks	Leland	Boulter
Bryant	Ortiz	Combest
Bustamante	Pickle	DeLay
Coleman	Stenholm	Fields
de la Garza	Wilson	Loeffler
Frost	Wright	Sweeney
Gonzalez	Armedy	
Hall, Ralph	Bartlett	
UTAH		
Hansen	Monson	Nielson
VERMONT		
	Jeffords	
VIRGINIA		
Boucher	Sisisky	Slaughter
Daniel	Bliley	Whitehurst
Olin	Parris	Wolf
WASHINGTON		
Bonker	Lowry	Miller
Dicks	Swift	Morrison
Foley	Chandler	
WEST VIRGINIA		
Mollohan	Staggers	
Rahall	Wise	
WISCONSIN		
Aspin	Moody	Petri
Kastenmeier	Obey	Roth
Kleccka	Gunderson	Sensenbrenner
WYOMING		
	Cheney	

□ 1220

The CLERK. The quorum call discloses that 418 Representatives-elect

have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CLERK

The CLERK. The Clerk will state that credentials regular in form have been received showing the election of the Honorable JAIME B. FUSTER as Resident Commissioner from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico for a term of 4 years beginning January 3, 1985; the election of the Honorable WALTER E. FAUNTROY as Delegate from the District of Columbia; the election of the Honorable BEN BLAZ as Delegate from Guam; the election of the Honorable RON DE LUGO as Delegate from the Virgin Islands; and the election of the Honorable FORO I.F. SUNIA as Delegate from American Samoa.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER

The CLERK. The next order of business is the election of the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 99th Congress.

Nominations are now in order.

The Clerk now recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. GEPHARDT].

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Clerk, as chairman of the Democratic caucus, I am directed by the unanimous vote of that caucus to present for election to the office of the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the 99th Congress the name of the Honorable THOMAS P. O'NEILL, Jr., a Representative-elect from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

□ 1230

The CLERK. The Chair now recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEMP].

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Clerk, as chairman of the Republican conference, I am pleased that I have been directed by the unanimous vote of our Republican conference to present for election to the office of the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the 99th Congress the name of the Honorable ROBERT H. MICHEL of Illinois as Speaker of the House.

The CLERK. The Honorable THOMAS P. O'NEILL, Jr., a Representative-elect from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the Honorable ROBERT H. MICHEL, a Representative-elect from the State of Illinois, have been placed in nomination.

Are there any further nominations?

There being no further nominations, the Clerk will appoint tellers.

The Chair appoints the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ANNUNZIO], the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. FRENZEL], the gentlewoman from Colorado [Mrs. SCHROEDER], and the gentlewoman from Maryland [Mrs. HOLT].

The tellers will come forward and take their seats at the desk in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

The roll will now be called, and those responding to their names will indicate by surname the nominee of their choice.

The reading clerk will now call the roll.

The tellers having taken their places, the House proceeded to vote for the Speaker.

The following is the result of the vote:

[Roll No. 2]

O'NEILL—247

Ackerman	Foglietta	Mrazek
Addabbo	Foley	Murphy
Akaka	Ford (MI)	Murtha
Alexander	Ford (TN)	Natcher
Anderson	Frank	Nelson
Andrews	Frost	Nichols
Annunzio	Fuqua	Nowak
Anthony	Garcia	Oakar
Applegate	Gaydos	Oberstar
Aspin	Gedden	Obey
Atkins	Gephardt	Olin
AuCoin	Gibbons	Ortiz
Barnard	Glickman	Owens
Barnes	Gonzalez	Panetta
Bates	Gordon	Pease
Bedell	Gray (IL)	Penny
Beilenson	Gray (PA)	Pepper
Bennett	Guarini	Perkins
Berman	Hall (OH)	Pickle
Bevill	Hall, Sam	Price
Blaggi	Hamilton	Rahall
Boggs	Hatcher	Rangel
Boland	Hawkins	Ray
Boner (TN)	Hayes	Reid
Bonior (MI)	Hefner (NC)	Richardson
Bonker	Hertel	Robinson
Borski	Howard	Rodino
Bosco	Hoyer	Roe
Boucher	Hubbard	Roemer
Boxer	Huckaby	Rose
Breaux	Hughes	Rostenkowski
Brooks	Hutto	Rowland (GA)
Brown (CA)	Jacobs	Roybal
Bruce	Jenkins	Russo
Bryant	Jones (NC)	Sabo
Burton (CA)	Jones (OK)	Savage
Bustamante	Jones (TN)	Scheuer
Byron	Kanjorski	Schroeder
Carper	Kaptur	Schumer
Carr	Kastenmeier	Seiberling
Chappell	Kennelly	Sharp
Clay	Kildee	Shelby
Coelho	Kleccka	Sikorski
Coleman (TX)	Kolter	Sisisky
Collins	Kostmayer	Skelton
Conyers	LaFalce	Slattery
Cooper	Lantos	Smith (FL)
Coyne	Leath (TX)	Smith (IA)
Crocket	Lehman (CA)	Solarz
Daniel	Lehman (FL)	Spratt
Darden	Leland	St Germain
Daschle	Levin (MI)	Staggers
de la Garza	Levine (CA)	Stallings
Dellums	Lipinski	Stark
Derrick	Lloyd	Stenholm
Dicks	Long	Stokes
Dingell	Lowry (WA)	Stratton
Dixon	Luken	Studds
Donnelly	Lundine	Swift
Dorgan (ND)	MacKay	Synar
Dowdy	Manton	Tallon
Downey	Markey	Tauzin
Durbin	Martinez	Thomas (GA)
Dwyer	Matsui	Torres
Dymally	Mavroules	Torricelli
Dyson	Mazzoli	Towns
Early	McCurdy	Trafficant
Eckart (OH)	McHugh	Traxler
Edgar	Mica	Udall
Edwards (CA)	Mikulski	Valentine
English	Miller (CA)	Vento
Erdreich	Mineta	Visclosky
Evans (IL)	Mitchell	Volkmer
Fascell	Moakley	Walgren
Fazio	Mollohan	Watkins
Feighan	Montgomery	Waxman
Filippo	Moody	Weaver
Florio	Morrison (CT)	Weiss

Wheat	Wirth	Yates
Whitley	Wise	Yatron
Whitten	Wolpe	Young (MO)
Williams	Wright	
Wilson	Wyden	

MICHEL—175

Arney	Grotberg	Pashayan
Badham	Gunderson	Petri
Bartlett	Hammerschmidt	Porter
Barton	Hansen	Pursell
Bateman	Hartnett	Quillen
Bentley	Hendon	Regula
Bereuter	Henry	Ridge
Billirakis	Hiler	Rinaldo
Bliley	Holt	Ritter
Boehlert	Hopkins	Roberts
Boulter	Horton	Rogers
Broomfield	Hunter	Roth
Brown (CO)	Hyde	Roukema
Broyhill	Ireland	Rowland (CT)
Burton (IN)	Jeffords	Rudd
Callahan	Johnson	Saxton
Campbell	Kasich	Schaefer
Carney	Kemp	Schneider
Chandler	Kindness	Schuette
Cheney	Kolbe	Schulze
Clinger	Kramer	Sensenbrenner
Coats	Lagomarsino	Shaw
Cobey	Latta	Shumway
Coble	Leach (IA)	Shuster
Coleman (MO)	Lent	Siljander
Combest	Lewis (CA)	Skeen
Conte	Lewis (FL)	Slaughter
Coughlin	Lightfoot	Smith (NE)
Courter	Livingston	Smith (NH)
Craig	Loeffler	Smith (NJ)
Crane	Lott	Smith, Denny
Dannemeyer	Lowery (CA)	Smith, Robert
Daub	Lujan	Snowe
Davis	Lungren	Snyder
DeLay	Mack	Solomon
DeWine	Madigan	Spence
Dickinson	Martin (IL)	Stangeland
DioGuardi	Martin (NY)	Strang
Dornan (CA)	McCaIn	Stump
Dreier	McCandless	Sundquist
Duncan	McCollum	Sweeney
Eckert (NY)	McDade	Swindall
Edwards (OK)	McEwen	Tauke
Emerson	McGrath	Taylor
Evans (IA)	McIntyre	Thomas (CA)
Fawell	McKinney	Vander Jagt
Fiedler	McMillan	Vucanovich
Fields	Meyers	Walker
Fish	Miller (OH)	Weber
Franklin	Miller (WA)	Whitehurst
Frenzel	Molinari	Whittaker
Gallo	Monson	Wolf
Gekas	Moore	Wortley
Gilman	Moorhead	Wylie
Gingrich	Morrison (WA)	Young (AK)
Goodling	Myers	Young (FL)
Gradison	Nielson	Zschau
Green	Oxley	
Gregg	Parris	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—3

Hall, Ralph	Michel	O'Neill
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The CLERK. The tellers agree in their tallies that the total number of votes cast is 425, of which the Honorable THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR., of Massachusetts, has received 247, and the Honorable ROBERT H. MICHEL, of Illinois, has received 175, with 3 voting "present."

Therefore, Hon. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR., of Massachusetts is duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 99th Congress, having received a majority of the votes cast.

The Clerk appoints the following committee to escort the Speaker-elect to the chair: The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL]; the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WRIGHT]; the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT]; the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. GERHARDT]; the gentleman from Massa-

chusetts [Mr. BOLAND]; and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CONTE].

The committee will retire from the Chamber to escort the Speaker-elect to the chair.

□ 1320

The Doorkeeper announced the Speaker-elect of the House of Representatives of the 99th Congress, who was escorted to the chair by the committee of escort.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues, and guests of the House, it has been traditional, with a few notable exceptions, since the founding of this institution, for the vanquished to present to the House the victor. I consider it a very high privilege to continue in that tradition. But before doing so, Mr. Speaker, may I make a few observations of my own.

First, may I express my profound thanks and appreciation to our Republican Conference for again honoring me and my family with their nomination for Speaker of the House of Representatives. Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, as your Presidential nominee well knows, it is one thing to be nominated; it is another thing to get elected. Obviously in this race I was overwhelmed again by the numbers.

Since this is the only time that I shall be in this lofty position during this Congress, with the possible exception of the day we adjourn this Congress, let me say at the very outset how pleased I am to see those 33 bright, new Republican faces out there. Then let me also say to my Democratic colleagues that I am fully cognizant of the fact that there are 71 more of you than there are of us. [Applause.]

Now, hearing that applause, I would urge the Members of the majority not to run roughshod over the minority. I think that we have demonstrated in the past that as much as we dislike being fewer in number, we can be a very constructive force in this House of Representatives.

You know, it might be well for all of us to keep in mind that there were nearly 73 million people who cast their votes for Members of this body in contested elections around the country. Of that total, there were only 40,000 more Democratic votes cast than Republican votes which suggests a much more evenly divided American sentiment out there than is actually represented here by the numbers.

In this Congress, like all the others, there will be times of serious confrontation, and that is as it should be in a truly deliberative body where differences of opinion on the issues are expected to be thrashed out on their merits. There will also be times of compromise, for ultimately there has to be a coming together and a meeting of minds to craft legislation that will

eventually pass both Houses of the Congress.

We of the minority party welcome the opportunity to help move the process along, and would urge you, Mr. Speaker, as the Presiding Officer of this distinguished body, to do everything you can during this Congress to make it happen. Since you have said publicly that this is to be your last term serving in this body, it would be a fitting cap to your career to have the House complete its work at the end of this Congress with accolades and showers of praise.

You have it within your power, Mr. Speaker, to bring it about. We on the Republican side of the aisle pledge our efforts to do likewise.

Finally, and on a more personal note, may I congratulate you again on winning all three of your contests against your good friend BOB MICHEL. If only we could have waged this contest out there on the golf course, I think I could have made it.

Ladies and gentlemen of the House, I have the signal honor of presenting to you the Speaker of the House for the 99th Congress, Hon. THOMAS P. O'NEILL of the great Commonwealth of Massachusetts. [Applause, the Members rising.]

Mr. O'NEILL. My fellow Members, their families, friends and guests, and particularly my close personal friend, BOB MICHEL, whom it is very wise of the Republican Party to present as their leader such and able and talented and well-respected individual. Bob and I get along, except, of course, in philosophical manner in which we do not always agree or very seldom agree. You have presented to this body a worthy man as your candidate for the speakership.

There is no question that Bob gives me about 8 or 10 strokes on the golf course, but the interesting thing is that oftentimes his statistics get a little shady or he interprets them wrong. That is quite all right, Bob. We figure that we won about 53 percent of the vote; I do not know where you get your totals from to be perfectly honest.

I am deeply honored to be elected as the Speaker of the House for the fifth time. At the conclusion of this session, other than Mr. Rayburn, I believe I will have served longer as Speaker than any other individual, and longer in succession. In a period of 10 years, Mr. Rayburn had two interruptions.

In the gallery today is my wife Millie and some of my family; daughters and sons and some of my grandchildren. I owe so much to Millie and to the family through the years for their faithful support in my lifetime of politics. [Applause.]

□ 1330

Last November my constituents in the Eighth District of Massachusetts chose me to represent them for the 17th time and I want to thank them for the trust that they have placed in me.

The Congress of the United States is the greatest legislature in the greatest Nation on Earth. The office of Speaker is the highest legislative office in our country. To serve as Speaker is a very special honor which carries with it solemn responsibilities. Today, I promise you that I will wield this gavel fairly, firmly, and with responsibility, always respecting the rules and the precedents of the House.

Once again, Congress is convening its two Houses, controlled by two political parties. The Founding Fathers set up a system of checks and balances that makes passing laws a very difficult process under the best of circumstances, and even more difficult when control of Congress is divided between the parties. Before 1981, when these things occurred, this partisan division promoted legislative inaction and stalemate. This has not been the case for most issues considered during the 97th and 98th Congresses. There were many legislative fights, but there was almost always a decisive outcome.

Consequently, I will continue to do all I can to expedite the Nation's business in this House for the next 2 years. Because the Members of this House are elected every 2 years, we put a premium on action and results. We expect conflict, but I hope we will reject any obstructionism.

I am prepared to work with the leadership of the other body, the President of the United States and Bob MICHEL and the Republican Members of this House to try to reduce the deficit, to reduce the unemployment rate, and to reduce the threat of a nuclear war. As we meet today, there are many ambitious proposals to change the way we raise revenue for the Federal Government, as well as to reduce the deficit. These proposals, I promise you, will receive a full and fair hearing in this House. It is clear that something must be done to restore confidence in the fairness of our tax system. In addition, American confidence about the future is being sorely tried by an annual \$200 billion budget deficit. We ran a bigger deficit 1 month last fall than we did during the entire year of 1979. These deficits, as we know, will not take care of themselves. It is up to the President and the Congress to act upon them and to take care of them.

No doubt the public will judge the success of this Congress by our willingness to make the tough decisions to get our fiscal house in order. The latest economic figures seem to indicate that the recovery is continuing, and that is good and welcome news, but these times are tough for the

farmers and the minorities and many blue-collar workers. Many banks are overextended and our businessmen are fighting a floodtide of foreign imports.

In the case of our farmers, our direct involvement is inevitable, because we have to reauthorize during this Congress the farm bill.

In the case of the poor and the unemployed, our role is a matter of choice. I want them to know that here in the House we will try to do all we can to ease their burdens and reduce their numbers over the next 2 years. The poor in this country, in my opinion, have already paid their share to reduce the budget. It is time we did our share to give them something to live for. That is a real problem we have here, giving the poor something to live for.

We begin this session of the new Congress with a renewed sense of hope that the upcoming discussions with the Soviet Union will lead to an arms control agreement which reduces the risk of nuclear conflict and take us a step back from the abyss of nuclear holocaust. I want to make it clear that as Speaker I welcome these discussions and am prepared to be as helpful as I can to the President of the United States and to the Secretary of State in their quest for an arms control agreement.

We begin our new term today and the President will be in his new term in about 2 weeks from today. Let me say that my party in the House and I want to work with him in meeting the great challenges that face this Nation. Of course, there will be disagreements. There always are in our two-party system, but we all have a common love for this country and a respect for democracy.

The Founding Fathers referred to the House during their deliberations as the "First Branch." They did so because it gave the people a direct share in the Government by beginning anew every 2 years. And so it is today we begin anew, and I hope that our actions will prove the correctness of Thomas Jefferson's observation that "our Government is founded not on the fears and follies of man, but in his reason."

Finally, I hope that most of all what we do here in this House over the next 2 years will result in increasing the respect and the appreciation of our constituents for this Congress and our role in Government.

I want to thank my Democratic colleagues. Five times they have put my name in nomination. To them I owe a deep debt of thanks, and may I, from the bottom of a deeply grateful heart, say thank you to my Democratic colleagues for the honor that they have given me.

May I thank the Members of the House for the respect with which they

have always treated this role as the speakership of the House.

In conclusion, may I say, with God's aid and God's might, may we pray to Him that he will give to us the reason, the judgment, the knowledge, the talent that He has given to this body all through the years that has been part and parcel of making our Nation the greatest nation in the world. Thank you all.

[Applause, Members rising.]

Mr. O'NEILL. I am now ready to take the oath of office, and as is the custom, I am delighted to see that the dean of the House is in the well and is ready to administer the oath.

Mr. WHITTEN then administered the oath of office to Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts.

[Applause, the Members rising.]

The SPEAKER. I appreciate that in accordance with precedent, and custom, the minority leader, the Republican leader, as you know, presented the Speaker-elect and opened the session.

I want to make this presentation to Bob.

Bob, this is the gavel with which you opened this session and we want you to have it for your mementos. We always hope, of course, Bob, that in 2 years you will be in exactly the same position that you are in today.

□ 1340

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS

The SPEAKER. According to the precedents, the Chair will swear in all Members of the House at this time.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WRIGHT].

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, upon my responsibility as a Member-elect of the 99th Congress, I object to the oath being administered to the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. McIntyre, and I base this upon facts and statements which I consider to be reliable.

The SPEAKER. Are there any other Members-elect who wish to offer a challenge?

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MYERS].

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, upon my responsibility as a Member-elect of the 99th Congress, I object to the oath of office being administered to the gentleman from Idaho, Mr. RICHARD STALLINGS. I base this upon statements and information which I deem reliable.

The SPEAKER. Are there any other Members-elect to be challenged?

The Members-elect that have been challenged will be seated. The remaining Members will take the oath of office.

The Members-elect and Delegates-elect and the Resident Commissioner-elect rose, and the Speaker administered the oath of office to them.

The SPEAKER. Congratulations. The gentlemen and gentlewomen are now Members of the 99th Congress of the United States.

REFERRING ELECTION OF A MEMBER FROM THE EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF INDIANA TO THE COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I have a privileged resolution at the Clerk's desk, and I ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1

Resolved, That the question of the right of Frank McCloskey or Richard McIntyre to a seat in the Ninety-ninth Congress from the Eighth Congressional District of Indiana shall be referred to the Committee on House Administration, when elected, and neither Frank McCloskey nor Richard McIntyre shall be sworn until the Committee on House Administration reports upon and the House decides such question. For each day during the period beginning on the date on which this resolution is agreed to and ending on the day before the date on which the House decides such question, Frank McCloskey and Richard McIntyre shall each be paid an amount equal to the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay payable to a Member of the House. For the period beginning on the date on which this resolution is agreed to and ending on the date on which the House decides such question, the Clerk of the House shall provide for clerical assistants in the manner provided by law for the case of death or resignation of a Member and shall otherwise perform full administrative functions with respect to the Eighth Congressional District of Indiana. There shall be paid from the contingent fund of the House such sums as may be necessary to carry out this resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. WRIGHT], under the precedents, is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, for purposes of debate only, I shall yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. FRENZEL], and pending that, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Texas yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. WRIGHT. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania for a parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. GEKAS. I simply would ask the Speaker of the House to pose the question that is before the House precisely so that we know about what the debate to ensue is concerned.

Mr. WRIGHT. I will be glad to explain, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The answer to the point of parliamentary inquiry is the

gentleman from Texas [Mr. WRIGHT] has offered in the House a resolution which the Clerk has read. That is what the House is debating, and that is what we will vote on.

Mr. GEKAS. Then, Mr. Speaker, I simply would ask the gentleman to repeat at the outset the body of the resolution which he has presented.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. WRIGHT] is recognized.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I will be happy to explain the resolution.

This is a very simple resolution which follows precedents previously established in the House in situations which are similar. This resolves the question in regard to the disputed election in the Eighth Congressional District of Indiana in the same manner in which previous disputes of a similar and, in fact, almost identical nature have been resolved in the House.

The resolution provides that the question of the right of Frank McCloskey or Richard McIntyre to a seat in the 99th Congress shall be referred to the Committee on House Administration, and that neither Frank McCloskey nor Richard McIntyre shall be sworn until the Committee on House Administration reports upon, and the House decides, the question of which is truly and duly elected.

□ 1350

This House, Mr. Speaker, has been invested by the Constitution with the responsibility to judge the qualifications, returns, and elections of its Members. That responsibility the House always has taken very seriously. To prevent election disputes from degenerating into partisan confrontations, the House has created a general presumption in favor of the candidate who is certified by the appropriate State election official as a Member-elect. That certification carries with it the presumption that the State election procedures have been timely, regular, and fairly implemented.

The House will reject a certification only under the most exceptional circumstances, where the very ability of the State election procedures to determine the outcome accurately is put into serious question. Regrettably the election in the Eighth Congressional District of Indiana falls into this most narrow of exceptions.

The election procedures employed in the Eighth Congressional District have been neither timely nor regular, and serious questions have been raised with respect to their fairness. As of today, the recount provided for by State law is far from complete. Major changes in the election totals occur almost daily. The outcome of the race has changed as different counties have concluded their recounts. The results from the counties which have certified

new recount totals would give Mr. McCloskey a lead of some 47 votes at this particular moment, and that, of course, differs from the results upon which the secretary of state based his certification to the House. His certification reflects only the totals from the first county of the multicounty district which completed its recount.

The State procedures have consequently failed to produce a timely resolution of the election on which the House can confidently rely in discharging our constitutional responsibility.

Neither has the State procedure been regular in its application; 15 separate counties are participating in the recount. Each such county is operating under its own set of rules. As a consequence, ballots bearing identical minor flaws are counted or not counted, depending upon the individual county involved. There is no uniformity of rule or application. Literally hundreds of votes already have been disallowed.

The technical requirements for counting votes in Indiana are so complex and so confusing that the recount underway has not to date produced a result on which the House can rely. Discrepancies in vote totals from election night and during the recount make it absolutely impossible at this stage to determine with certitude who is the duly elected Member from the Eighth Congressional District of Indiana. Seating one candidate or another would be based on mere speculation.

Questions have been raised additionally about the extent to which the certification and recount procedures may have been subject to partisan pressures, and this puts into question the impartiality and the fairness of the process. The combination of these factors renders the House at this time unable to judge the election in a manner commensurate with its constitutional responsibility to the people of the Eighth Congressional District of Indiana. The election procedures to date have simply not yielded a result on which the House can judge.

A very similar, in fact almost identical situation confronted the House in 1961 in a contest between Mr. Roush and Mr. Chambers.

Ironically, that case arose also in the State of Indiana. In that instance, which forms the closest on-point precedent to the present situation, Mr. Chambers was certified by the secretary of state as having been elected based upon a unilateral determination of error on the part of the secretary of state. In that instance the House asked both candidates to stand aside, as this resolution would ask today.

In that prior instance the complete investigation and recount revealed that the secretary of state was in error

and that Mr. Roush had been duly and truly elected.

And so, Mr. Speaker, in keeping with the solemn constitutional responsibility of the House and pursuant to the best precedent available to us, I find it most unfortunate that we are resorting to this extraordinary measure, but I find it to be the only fair and honorable procedure available to us.

Let me assure my colleagues, and more importantly assure the voters of the Eighth Congressional District of Indiana, that this matter will be resolved fairly and openly, and I hope, trust, and intend that it shall be resolved expeditiously.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the distinguished minority leader, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL].

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I think a grave injustice is being done here today to one of our colleagues on our side of the aisle, who in my judgment should have been sworn in today as an active Member of the House of Representatives.

I would hope that the Members of the House Administration Committee who will follow me will in more detailed fashion make their cases, just as I would hope that the gentleman himself who has been so aggrieved will have an opportunity to speak in his own behalf.

But, as I see this thing in capsule form, on November 6, 1984, Richard D. McIntyre was duly elected to sit in the U.S. House of Representatives from the Eighth District of Indiana, just as was the case with the entire Indiana delegation. Mr. McIntyre received a certificate of election from the secretary of that State. His certificate of election was duly executed. The delay was due only to the correction of an arithmetical error, not to a recount.

It was delivered to and accepted by the Clerk of the House. The Clerk of the House has issued Mr. McIntyre the appropriate instruments of his office as a Member-elect. He has been listed in the new book as a Member of the 99th Congress.

Now there is a recount and litigation going on in Indiana over this election but both State and Federal law provide a reasoned and orderly method to resolve the validity of this election.

Mr. McIntyre has recourse to the statute, that is to United States Code 381, the Federal Contested Election Act, just as do any other disappointed candidates.

It would be a terrible mistake, in my judgment, to deny any Member-elect a seat just because there is an ongoing dispute over the closeness of the election. Here we have a mathematical problem, not a legal problem. All we need to know is who had the most votes, and the Indiana judicial system

and the House Administration Committee are equipped to determine that question.

□ 1400

To do anything short of seating Mr. McIntyre, in effect disenfranchises 500,000 Indiana citizens for an indefinite period of time.

They would have no voice, no voice, and without good cause.

One final point: The shadow of the Supreme Court case of Powell versus McCormack rests in this Chamber today. Some of us recall how the House excluded Representative-elect Powell from the 90th Congress. He had a certificate of election. Let us remember that the bottom line of that decision was "In judging the qualification of its Members under Article I, section 5, the Congress is limited to the standing qualifications expressly prescribed by the Constitution." And that is, as I recall from my grade school history, being 25 years of age, a citizen of the United States for 7 years, an inhabitant of the State from which one is elected, and holding a certificate of election from one's secretary of State. That is all that it says.

And we were in error some time ago when we denied a Member a seat because we did not adhere to those four basic principles and you are going to do the same thing here today if you do not vote down the gentleman from Texas' resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. McIntyre.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman does not have the right to participate in debate unless the House agrees. If there is an objection from the House, the gentleman may not speak.

Without objection, the gentleman is entitled to 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. MCINTYRE. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, and Members of the House, I did not expect my maiden speech to the House to be like this and I wish that it was not. But I do appreciate the opportunity.

As you know from the testimony here today we had a very close election in Indiana. I was certified the winner by 34 votes.

Since that time, the recount process has been under way; it continues. I believe 9 counties of the 15 are complete. I think five are partially complete.

Based on the 9 completed counties, I think the figures are that we have a 53-vote lead. As of Friday night, the last time that I was aware of the counting, based on the uncompleted countings we had a 406-vote lead.

As I say, I wish it had not been a close election. I would have loved to come here with a huge mandate.

But nevertheless I did run for Congress, I did run according to the laws of the United States and of the State of Indiana and I was elected and certified by 34 votes.

I think that I will survive this motion today whatever happens because I think that the facts are with us.

I think the law is with us. But I think it would be tragic to disenfranchise a half million people in southern Indiana because this was a close election.

So I ask you today, before you cast your vote, to think about what your position would be had you had a close election.

I ask you to think about what is, as far as I can tell, 196 years of history of this body where a duly certified Member has never failed to be sworn in.

I ask you to think about the half million people in Indiana's Eighth District and I ask you to think about the precedents that you will set for the future and about the possible blow to the integrity of this body that could be struck by what you do here today.

Mr. Speaker, thank you very much.

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, you talked today about this institution. The gentleman from Indiana whom we are discussing today talked about this institution, its integrity. I want to spend just 1 minute or 2 talking about this institution and its integrity.

Since 1933 we have 82 contested elections. And in 81 of those contested elections, we have sworn in the Member-elect who was certified by the appropriate State official. Only once in those 82 times have we not.

So I would submit to you today that what is being asked of you is extraordinary, highly unusual. That one case was Roush versus Chambers and coincidentally it occurred in Indiana in 1960.

But the facts of the Roush versus Chambers case are vastly different than the case you have today.

First of all, as was indicated by the majority leader, there was a question of the certification. There is no question now that the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. McIntyre, is certified by the secretary of State. He has not changed his mind as was the case in Roush versus Chambers; he has not sent a transcript saying, "I was in error, let the contestant be sworn in, not certified"; that is not the case here.

There was no provision in Indiana law for a recount in 1960. In fact, one of the things that the House Administration Committee had to do was to set up a procedure to count the votes in the State of Indiana. That is not

the case now. Indiana has a series of statutes, very exact and precise for counting votes. In fact that is what they are doing now; they are going through a recount. Many of you have been through those in your own States where you have procedure for recounts.

Indiana has that now; they did not have it then.

In addition there was no Federal Contested Elections Act in 1960; there is now.

It is my understanding that the former representative of the Eighth District in Indiana has not filed a contest under the Federal Contested Elections Act.

So what we have today is a set of facts vastly different than Roush versus Chambers; the only time that we have not sworn in a Member.

And I too want to talk about the time it is going to take for the House Administration Committee to supervise the recount now going on under State law to determine whether or not the certificate that currently has Mr. McIntyre's name on it is in fact proper and appropriate, which we all believe that it is.

But it seems to me that this House has an obligation not to the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. McCloskey, not to the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. McIntyre, but to the people of the Eighth District of Indiana. Let them have representation for the time that it takes the House of Representatives to determine whether or not the recount procedure in Indiana is following Indiana law and is appropriate and proper.

House Administration does not have to set up a structure to count each and every vote and determine how they are going to be counted as was the case in Roush Chambers; that is done under State statute.

It seems to me we do not want to set the precedent that you are being asked to set today, and that is a certified Member-elect, where there is no contest filed under the Federal Contested Elections Act is not allowed to be seated; that in fact it is declared vacant.

Now I think that identifies quite a few Members here. That is, they have been certified and that there is no contest filed against them.

Yes, there is a recount; yes, there is a concern about some of the very precise election procedures required in Indiana. That is being resolved.

But the winner of the election as certified by the State of Indiana is Mr. McIntyre.

We ought to swear him in and let House Administration work its will, oversee the election procedures in Indiana, because if we do not, if he is denied his seat, then any certified candidate against them is open to political attack.

I do not think we want that. I think what we want to do is handle this case as we have handled the 81 other cases and that is: There is a question, but let us give those people in the Eighth District of Indiana the opportunity for representation until that question is completely settled.

□ 1410

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished ranking Republican member, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MYERS].

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, Mr. FRENZEL, for yielding to me.

We all regret this posture we find ourselves in. It is regrettable that the people of the Eighth District of Indiana were not more decisive on November 6. I am sure both Mr. McIntyre, Member-elect, and the incumbent, Mr. McCloskey share that concern, but this is not the first time nor I guess will be the last time that we will find ourselves in this position.

As has already been said, there have been a number of times historically that the House has found itself with a recount pending at the time it became appropriate for the Members to be sworn in. With one exception, every time when a Member was properly certified by the elected officials in the State that they were elected from, this House swore those Members in, sometimes without prejudice, but they were sworn in because they had been duly certified by that, but notwithstanding the possibility of a recount in the future.

One exception in the history of this House that I have been able to find when that was not abided, and that sent a confusing signal unfortunately also from Indiana in the 1960 election where both Mr. Chambers and Mr. Roush carried to this House certifications from the secretary, State of Indiana because of an error in tabulation. Both had certifications that they had been duly elected.

The House was confused, and properly so, probably, decided not to seat either, but gave them rights of office and so forth. So this is not the first time that this has happened, and I guess it will not be the last time.

The question today is interpretation of our Constitution. What power this body has in seating its duly elected Members. The certificate that Richard McIntyre has is exactly the same as the rest of us from Indiana have; and similar in form that every other Member has that has been sworn in here.

The Clerk of the House a moment ago said, every Member's name he called has been properly certified in proper form to him. Richard McIntyre's name was read when the Clerk made that certification. He has been asked to stand aside at this time, and

no one objects to this procedure. But the next procedure should be to swear him in.

Now, the framers of our Constitution, back in 1787 anticipated that something like this would happen. And they debated just what powers should the Congress have in deciding the qualifications of its Members. It was thought that maybe a Member of Congress should own property. Other considerations were made about the qualifications of a Member-elect; whether we should seat that Member or not.

James Madison most appropriately said, and I quote from the Constitution papers:

An improper and dangerous power in the legislature, the qualifications of electors and elected were fundamental articles in a Republican Government and ought to be fixed by the Constitution. If the Legislature could regulate those of either, it can by degrees subvert the Constitution . . . Qualifications founded on artificial distinctions may be devised by the stronger, in order to keep out partisans of [a weaker] faction.

Is not that what is happening here today? The stronger keeping out the weaker on an artificial distinction?

Powell McCormack was cited by our minority leader a moment ago. Many of us were here when Adam Clayton Powell was refused a seat. And Adam Clayton Powell went to court. The Supreme Court decided in favor of Powell.

The Supreme Court held, and I say:

Significantly, Madison's argument was not aimed at the imposition of a property qualification as such, but rather at the delegation to the Congress of the discretionary power to establish any qualifications.

The Court went on, and it said when Powell argued that:

The Constitution provides that an elected Representative may be denied his seat only if the House finds he does not meet one of the standing qualifications expressly prescribed by the Constitution.

Again, our leader had identified those three conditions. First, age. Must have attained at least the age of 25 by the time they accept the oath here.

Second, be a resident of the State at the time they take the oath here.

And third, have been a resident of the United States for at least 7 years.

The Court held these are the only conditions that we, the House of Representatives, can refuse a duly and properly certified Member-elect. The Supreme Court agreed with Powell and said, the House, and I quote:

The House is without power to exclude any person * * * I repeat, the Court said: "The House is without authority to exclude any person who meets the requirements for the membership expressly prescribed in the Constitution." This is what we have today.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 additional minute to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MYERS].

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. The Supreme Court stated:

Congress, by the Federal Constitution, are not authorized to prescribe the qualifications of their own members, but are authorized to judge of their qualifications; in doing so, however, they must be governed by the rules prescribed in the Federal Constitution, and by them only.

It goes on. The Federal Contested Elections Act provides not that we need to do this, but merely says no requirement that contest and challenge the seating of a certified Member. It does not preclude Mr. McCloskey, nor would we want to cut off the right of Mr. McCloskey for a recount which is under way right now.

In closing, the Supreme Court again said this: "For these reasons, we have concluded that article I, section 5"—being used here today to exclude, to deny Mr. McIntyre the seat—"at most a 'textually demonstrable commitment' to Congress to judge only the qualifications expressly set forth in the Constitution."

The Court goes on to say: "The House is without power to exclude any Member-elect who meets the Constitution's requirements for membership."

It does not preclude the recount; we certainly see this. The proper procedure today should be that Mr. McIntyre comes down to the well, is sworn in without prejudice to the pending case. It is the only course of action. If you vote differently, you are denying the Constitution, you are denying the obligation you just took as a Member of this Congress to defend the Constitution of the United States. Do not make that mistake. Give the option to the recount; we can change it if necessary, but at least abide by law and our Constitution.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the dean of the Indiana delegation, the distinguished gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HAMILTON].

Mr. HAMILTON. I thank the majority leader, and I rise in support of his resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Wright resolution which provides that neither Frank McCloskey, the Democrat, nor Richard McIntyre, the Republican, be seated as Representative of Indiana's Eighth District until the Committee on House Administration inquires into the election and recommends that one or the other take the seat.

The election of Indiana's Eighth District Representative remains undecided—and controversial.

The question before us is one of the highest significance: Which man will represent the people of Indiana's

Eighth District in the U.S. House of Representatives?

There are several reasons why the Wright resolution should be adopted. It is the fairest and most reasonable approach to a problem that ought not to be decided on partisan lines.

The election certificate issued by the Indiana secretary of state to Mr. McIntyre, is an invalid document that the House should not recognize. It does not justify the seating of Mr. McIntyre.

The certificate is not based on the original count. It is not based on a district-wide recount. It is not based on all county recounts completed to date. It is based on the recount in a single county, the only one which, in isolation from all the others, would make Mr. McIntyre the winner. The secretary of state's action is like declaring the winner of a football game at half time on the basis of the score at the end of the first quarter.

As of November 13, 1984, the clerks of the 15 Indiana counties making up the Eighth District had certified the election results. The certificates showed Mr. McCloskey leading Mr. McIntyre by 72 votes out of 233,610 cast.

Under Indiana law, Mr. McCloskey should have been certified as the leading candidate, but instead the secretary of state did nothing for more than a month, alleging that a lawsuit filed by McIntyre in Gibson County, IN, would reveal a new outcome in that county and would give the election to Mr. McIntyre.

Recounts soon were underway in all 15 counties of the Eighth District, and the first to certify new results, on December 11, was Gibson. The recount in Gibson, when combined with totals in the other 14 unrecounted counties, gave the election to Mr. McIntyre by 34 votes. The secretary of state got the Gibson certificate 2 days later and had Mr. McIntyre declared the winner in the middle of the night.

New certificates from other counties began arriving in the secretary of state's office. By December 28, seven completed county recounts put Mr. McCloskey back in the lead. Four additional county recounts completed but not yet received in Indianapolis have left Mr. McCloskey in the lead. However, the secretary of state had done nothing and has stated that he will do nothing until all the recounts are completed.

The House ordinarily gives deference to a State's certificate of election because that certificate is assumed to show that the State which issued it believes it to be a valid reflection of the will of the electorate.

Acceptance of Mr. McIntyre's certificate, however, would be to seat him based upon a recount result in only one of 15 counties. That approach

cannot be supported by any principle and is indeed wholly irrational.

Thus, Mr. McIntyre's certificate should not be recognized by the House.

Second, the House should adopt the Wright resolution because the district-wide recount has not been completed. As I speak today, recounts in four counties—Monroe, Orange, Posey, and Vanderburgh, the district's largest—are still underway. Legal controversy surrounding the recount in Greene County has led to a second recount there.

Fluctuating official totals have given the race to Mr. McCloskey, then to Mr. McIntyre, then again to Mr. McCloskey.

The plain truth is that the winner of the election is not yet known. Fundamental fairness and common sense require at least that the outcome not be acknowledged before the final tallies are in.

Third and perhaps more basic, the Wright resolution should be adopted because even when the recounts are completed, the manner in which they have been conducted makes it difficult, if not impossible, to discern the winner of such a closely contested race. The reason is lack of uniformity in recount procedures among the various counties. The 15 State recount proceeding in the 15 counties of the district have employed, and continue to employ, different and inconsistent rules in counting ballots. This haphazard process cannot determine the outcome of this election.

Let me describe a few of the inconsistencies, most of which, incidentally, have worked against Mr. McCloskey:

In Vanderburgh County, ballots on which poll clerks failed to write precinct numbers have been rejected. More than 1,000 voters have been disenfranchised, with a net loss of nearly 300 votes for Mr. McCloskey in that county. In other counties, such ballots have been counted—to Mr. McIntyre's benefit.

In Daviess, Gibson, Martin, Vanderburgh, and Washington Counties, in-person or nonabsentee ballots without the initials of poll clerks have been rejected. Mr. McCloskey has lost scores of votes in the process, yet in all other counties such ballots have been counted and Mr. McIntyre has gained.

In Warrick County, ballots with handprinted—as opposed to handwritten—initials of poll clerks were rejected at first, with Mr. McCloskey losing some 100 votes. The recount officials then changed their minds and accepted the ballots. The very same mid-stream change was made in Orange County, but there Mr. McIntyre was the clear beneficiary.

The change of procedures in this last instance is especially troubling, and there are two counties besides

Warrick and Orange where recount procedures have been altered in mid-stream. In Daviess and Greene Counties, uninitialed absentee ballots were rejected at first but were later accepted when it became clear that Mr. McIntyre was losing votes.

It is apparent that something must be done to address these inconsistencies, or else few people will be satisfied that the man who eventually is seated ought to be the Eighth District's Congressman.

A fourth point in favor of the Wright resolution is that there is precedent for failing to seat either contestant in a deadlocked race such as this one. The most relevant precedent is the Roush-Chambers election, also in Indiana, in 1960. One candidate was certified with a margin of 12 votes, but neither was seated when the House convened. The candidate who was not certified was seated, a winner by 99 votes.

Finally, it may be argued that the House ought to seat the certificated Mr. McIntyre if for no other reason than the need of the Eighth District for representation in Congress. Clearly, we must ask the Committee on House Administration to proceed with all due speed for this very reason.

However, we cannot ignore the fact that we do not know who has won the election. It would be a disservice to residents of the Eighth District to seat the wrong man today only to have him unseated tomorrow.

Also, the resolution provides that the Clerk of the House will render services to Eighth District constituents until the matter is resolved.

Moreover, if either candidate is seated, one side will have every reason to delay the process of resolving the contest. If neither candidate is seated, each side will have every incentive to expedite the process.

Article I, section 5 of the U.S. Constitution says that each "House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members." The situation is ripe for the House to exercise its authority to review the Eighth District election using uniform procedures for counting ballots.

Accordingly, I urge your support of the Wright resolution.

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. HUNTER].

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, first let me tell both Mr. McIntyre and my friend Mr. McCloskey that I, too, sympathize with their situation. I know that they would rather come under different circumstances to this gathering.

But let me point out that this case, Roush versus Chambers, has been misinterpreted several times. In fact, today is the first time in history that a candidate who the secretary of the

state has held out to be duly certified has been denied his seat.

In Roush versus Chambers, after Mr. Chambers was certified the winner, the secretary of state of Indiana offered a sworn statement impeaching the certificate. So the cloud on that certificate in that case was put on it by the secretary of the state of Indiana, not the House of Representatives. After that the secretary of state issued Mr. Roush's certificate and that is when the House of Representatives stepped in. Never before have we taken the action of stepping in and acting in direct contravention to the certificate that was issued by the secretary of a State held that out to be a valid certificate.

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. VANDER JAGT].

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, I had not intended on getting myself involved in this debate today, but I simply cannot sit idly by and remain silent while I see this House apparently about to commit an act of injustice so grievous that it will permeate our deliberations throughout the rest of this 99th Congress and in the pages of history that are written about us.

Never before in history has a duly certified Member-elect been denied seating pending the outcome of a recount. Yes, in 1 case out of the 82—an Indiana case in 1960—two Members were asked to stand aside. But in that case, the secretary of state had certified one person a winner and the Governor somebody else a winner. The House very wisely said, let us have these two certified candidates stand aside while we resolve this controversy.

Never before in history has a candidate certified by the duly constituted authority of that State as a winner been asked to stand aside pending the outcome of an admittedly controversial recount.

The facts in this case are very simple. The arguments that are reached for become complicated and complex. The facts are simple. On election night, McIntyre, on the basis of the county reports of totals, was ahead by 100 votes. The secretary of state of Indiana does not certify for 10 days to give each county an opportunity to correct any errors that were made in the tabulations.

On November 8, Vanderburgh County added errors and McCloskey went ahead temporarily by 72 votes.

On November 9, it was discovered that Green County had reported two precincts two times. When that correction was made under a writ of mandamus by the court, and all of the counties had certified their completed election results to the secretary of state, he did the only thing he could do

under Indiana law and that was, certify McIntyre a winner by 34 votes.

In the meantime, both sides had asked for recounts and that recount process to date has expanded McIntyre's lead from 34 to 406 votes.

So the majority reaches for the most ludicrous argument you can reach for in saying that, "Well, at one point in this seesaw battle, McCloskey was ahead, and at that point, the secretary of state should have changed the certification."

That is so ludicrous it means that in every recount as each county comes in day by day, the secretary of state, or whoever it is, changes the certification. It is ludicrous on the face of it.

But factually it is incorrect to assert that McCloskey is ahead on the basis of recounts in completed counties. That total includes Green County, and Green County this afternoon is recounting under a court order. Now how, when they are in the process of recounting, you can claim that that is a completed county is utterly beyond me.

So if you measure it by counties that are completed, McIntyre is a winner. If you measure it by the total recount to date, McIntyre is a winner. If you measure it by election results certified by each county to the secretary of state, McIntyre is a winner. And if you measure it by election results on election night, McIntyre is a winner. And every one of the arguments raised here have been raised in State courts, circuit courts, the Indiana Supreme Court and U.S. Federal district court, and every one of the arguments have been rejected.

□ 1430

Now these rejected arguments are brought here, and we are to reverse those rulings and refuse to seat a Member-elect with a valid certificate of election, for the first time in the history of this body, which I hope we all love so very much. No—the basis on which we are being asked to reverse this process and our Constitution and our historical precedence is raw power.

The old statement that, "If you have got the votes, you can do anything you want to do." That is true, that the majority can do it to Rick McIntyre; it can do it to the minority. But in the process, you have to do it to the Constitution, and you have to do it to 500,000 people of the Eighth District of Indiana who will not have a vote between now and summer, during which we could revise our tax law in the most sweeping changes since the institution of income tax, and we will be making basic decisions about the size and nature and scope of our Federal Government carrying on for decades.

To do this would be to transform Republican charges, that power corrupts but absolute power corrupts absolute-

ly, from charge to fact. This stealing of a seat would create a stench that will permeate our every deliberation.

This goes beyond one vote, and it is a choice that each Member must make between partisanship and justice; between raw power and simple honesty and fair play. I hope, in the name of the integrity of this institution, you vote not just on behalf of Rick McIntyre or on behalf of the 500,000 people in Indiana's Eighth District but also on behalf of the integrity of this House of Representatives and vote to seat duly certified Rick McIntyre as this House has always done in its history.

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 6 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this has been a close election. Representative-elect McIntyre has described it very accurately. As in all close elections, the candidates are going to exhaust all the legal remedies available to them. Recounts have been ordered and relief has been sought in various courts. Several of those relief measures have been discussed here this afternoon. Relief is still being sought some of it right here in the House of Representatives today.

It is said that truth lies in the eye of the beholder. Unfortunately, partisan beholders seek the truth in differing sorts of facts, precedents, and presumptions.

Probably none of us can be wholly objective about this matter, but that does not mean that we should not try. I must say, on the Republican side we have tried, but it is hard for us to consider this resolution without some real bitterness.

We see here a brand new precedent being set. We came very close to asking the entire House to stand aside from the swearing-in today, in batches large and small. Finally, we decided that would be a facetious symbol of our objection which would not be well received. We decided that representative government was too precious to be trivialized.

So instead we chose to accept the chance to explain, the dangers we see here. What we see is the blatant abuse of power by a ruthless majority unafraid to take away a seat which a Member has earned in an election, albeit close.

Here is where we are: The resolution proposes to rob Member-elect McIntyre of the seat in Indiana's Eighth even though he has been declared the winner and has been duly certified by the Governor of the State. He received more votes than his opponent in the election. Of the recounts that have proceeded in the completed counties, he is ahead by 43 votes. In the partial and completed counties that have been reported, he is ahead by 406 votes.

The lead that the majority leader and the distinguished gentleman from

Indiana claim that candidate McCloskey had occurred in Green County, where, on December 28, the judge set aside that count, and ordered the recount commissioners to begin over again.

He is today supposed to be charging the recount commissioners and giving them instructions for that recount. So, at this time, there is no validity to the alleged McCloskey lead, and it is alleged by no one except McCloskey.

There is no evidence nor allegation of any fraud in the vote. The process is simply a matter of the State trying to figure out who voted and how to add them up. There has been no contest filed in the House by McCloskey. There is no reason to deny the seat except that the opponent is a nice guy who came close, and who has powerful friends. So the Democrat majority has proposed to steal the seat from the Republican.

There is simply no reason, no precedent, nor any basis to vote yes on the resolution.

Let us talk about the Roush precedent, Mr. Speaker. It has been alleged by the majority leader that they are "similar and almost identical" circumstances. Let us look at the differences.

In the first place, certificates of error were filed by county officials in Roush against Chambers, and in the McIntyre victory, all of the counties are complete and there are no certifications of error. Two counties, Vanderburgh and Gibson, have corrected their tallies. Mr. McCloskey thought it was nifty when Vanderburgh corrected its vote total. He did not think it was so good when Gibson was directed by the Court to correct its final tally giving Mr. McIntyre the victory.

The second difference is there is a transcript by the Secretary of State in the case declaring that Roush, the contestant, was duly elected rather than the certified Member, who had been certified previously. That is quite a difference.

Third, there were findings of fact by a campaign expenditures committee appointed by the Governor about allegations or irregularity and fraud.

Fourth, there was a contest filed in that contest. We have no contest today. McCloskey has made no filings of contest to the House of Representatives.

Fifth, there was no Indiana recount law. Rather there was one, but it has been amended since.

Sixth, there was no Federal Contested Elections Act which the House could use as a guidepost for its judgment.

The question is pretty simple: The Roush precedent is a reed so slender that it cannot bear the weight of a stolen Congressional seat.

Mr. Speaker, the decision looks like a simple yes or no. There are a lot of Members who are going to vote on the

basis of party unity and party loyalty, and that is important in this House. We need party loyalty. We have just shown it on our vote for Speaker.

On the other hand, there ought to be a stranger loyalty to the concept of representative government, and to the Constitution to which all of us have pledged our allegiance and which we all sworn to uphold. Partisan politics is not an unworthy pursuit, but there are higher values at stake in this particular case. What is at stake today is the fundamental basis of representative government.

Bluntly stated, the question is whether a ruthless majority can disenfranchise a half million people in the State of Indiana by denying a certified Member-elect his rightful seat in this House of Representatives.

Those of us who are tempted to follow the siren song of party loyalty will do well to think about the precedents that we will set here. For I assure you it is a brand new precedent that is being set by the Wright resolution.

None of us is safe from future ruthless majorities. None of our constituents is safe from having his or her vote pilfered in the name of partisan politics.

This is as important a vote as we are going to cast in this congressional session. It is not a precedential vote. We are talking about simple justice. This vote will determine whether we will let the people of Indiana decide who is going to represent them.

Vote down the Wright resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I had not intended to speak again on this subject; I do so only to make abundantly clear in the RECORD that no violation of precedent or principle is being contemplated by the resolution presently under consideration.

I understand, of course, the temptations on the part of Members on the other side who feel keenly about this closely contested election, to speak of this resolution as an exercise by a ruthless majority of raw power. That, of course, is not true. Had we been attempting to exercise the raw power of a ruthless majority, I suppose we would have asked that the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. McCloskey, be seated on the basis of partial returns, which we are informed at this point gave him a 44-vote margin. Of course, we would not have been justified in doing that, and so we did not seek to do that.

□ 1440

There were today three contested elections. One of them was resolved in behalf of a Republican, the gentleman from Guam. We made no effort to pre-

vent his being seated and taking the oath of office.

The second was, or I think will be resolved in behalf of a Democrat, the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. STALLINGS].

The third we earnestly believe is too close to call. I do not think that smacks of raw power. In this one that we honestly believe to be too close for the House to exercise its constitutional responsibilities in determining who was the winner, we have asked that neither Member be seated. I think that is fair.

The second thing to which I want to address myself is the suggestion that has been made in the heat of the debate that we are acting without precedent or that we are creating a dangerous new precedent. That, of course, is not correct. What we are doing is precisely the same thing that was done in the case of Roush-Chambers.

I have with me sheets from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for that day, January 3, 1961, when the House resolved that matter just exactly as we are proposing to resolve this matter today.

On that day, Mr. Chambers had a certificate of election. Mr. Chambers was permitted to vote on that occasion in the election for Speaker, and did so, voting for his colleague, the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. Halleck. Just so the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. McIntyre) today was permitted to vote in that election; the same identical set of situations.

Contrary to what has been suggested today, there was a certificate of election unambiguously identifying the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. Chambers, as the duly elected Member on that occasion. In further support of that conclusion, I cite the reference in the RECORD in which the gentleman from Indiana, the minority leader, Mr. Halleck, referred to him as "Mr. Chambers, who has a certificate of election from the sovereign State of Indiana."

So I find that there is no basic distinction here. We are following precedent. It is the same kind of a situation that existed then. On that occasion, after the total recount was completed, it was determined, and I think not contested, that the secretary of state had been in error and that the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. Roush, in fact had been duly and truly elected.

I do not know what results will come from the inquiry and the total recount in this instance. I simply feel that it is one close enough that the House would be taking a rash action if it rushed to judgment in this case today.

I have just one other thing to say, and this is with respect to the suggestion that somehow what we are doing today runs contrary to the ruling of the Supreme Court in the case of

Powell versus McCormack. That is not true either.

Section 5 of article I of the Constitution reads as follows:

Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own Members.

In the McCormack case, we were not attempting to judge an election; we were presuming to judge qualifications. The Court, in my opinion rightly, held that the House could not add to the constitutionally enumerated qualifications. So in the case of Mr. Powell we were held by the court to have acted unconstitutionally. We were not judging an election; we were judging qualifications.

Today, there is no question of qualifications. Nobody has suggested that the splendid young gentleman, Mr. McIntyre, lacks qualifications or that he is not constitutionally qualified to serve if it shall be determined that he was, indeed, duly elected. Nobody has made that suggestion. We are not presuming to judge his qualifications, as the House has in the Powell case.

What we are attempting to do here is to fulfill our constitutional responsibility to make certain that an election has been duly and truly held, that its result has been timely and regular, and that the procedures have been fair. In this instance, there is serious question.

So we are attempting to do what we think is the only fair thing to do. That is to ask each of the two contestants to stand aside until the Committee on House Administration shall have completed its recount and rendered its judgment.

Mr. Speaker, on the resolution, I call for the previous question.

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question on his resolution?

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I will withhold my call for the previous question in order that I may yield to my friend, Mr. FRENZEL.

Mr. FRENZEL. I appreciate the gentleman yielding.

Mr. Speaker, on page 2, in lines 13 through 19, it describes the duties of the Clerk providing clerical assistance to maintain the full administrative functions for the Eighth District of Indiana.

My question is: Can the distinguished majority leader assure us that none of the employees of former Congressman McCloskey will be maintained on the House payroll for the purposes of performing full administrative functions with respect to the Eighth District of Indiana?

Mr. WRIGHT. I think I understand the gentleman's question.

I would presume that the Clerk of the House will act in exactly the same way as he did in the Phil Gramm case, and exactly as he does in cases involving the death of a Member. I think

that is in keeping with his constitutional responsibilities.

I move the previous question on the resolution, Mr. Speaker.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBER

The SPEAKER. Before the Chair puts the question, will the gentleman from Montana [Mr. MARLENEE] kindly raise his right hand?

The Speaker administered the oath of office to the Honorable RON MARLENEE of Montana.

The SPEAKER. Congratulations. You are a Member of the Congress of the United States.

The question is on ordering the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 238, nays 177, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 3]

YEAS—238

Ackerman	Donnelly	Kanjorski
Addabbo	Dorgan (ND)	Kaptur
Akaka	Dowdy	Kastenmeier
Alexander	Downey	Kennelly
Anderson	Durbin	Kildee
Andrews	Dwyer	Klaczka
Annunzio	Dyson	Kolter
Anthony	Early	Kostmayer
Applegate	Eckart (OH)	LaFalce
Aspin	Edgar	Lantos
Atkins	Edwards (CA)	Leath (TX)
AuCoin	English	Lehman (CA)
Barnard	Erdreich	Lehman (FL)
Barnes	Evans (IL)	Leland
Bates	Fascell	Levin (MI)
Bedell	Fazio	Levine (CA)
Bellenson	Feighan	Lloyd
Bennett	Flippo	Long
Bevill	Florio	Lowry (WA)
Blaggi	Foglietta	Luken
Boggs	Foley	Lundine
Boland	Ford (MI)	MacKay
Boner (TN)	Ford (TN)	Manton
Bonior (MI)	Frank	Markey
Bonker	Frost	Martinez
Borski	Fuqua	Matsui
Bosco	Garcia	Mavroules
Boucher	Gaydos	Mazzoli
Boxer	Gejdenson	McCurdy
Breaux	Gephardt	McHugh
Brooks	Gibbons	Mica
Brown (CA)	Glickman	Mikulski
Bruce	Gonzalez	Miller (CA)
Bryant	Gordon	Mineta
Burton (CA)	Gray (IL)	Mitchell
Bustamante	Gray (PA)	Moakley
Byron	Guarini	Mollohan
Carper	Hall (OH)	Montgomery
Carr	Hall, Sam	Moody
Chappell	Hamilton	Morrison (CT)
Clay	Hatcher	Mrazek
Coelho	Hawkins	Murphy
Coleman (TX)	Hayes	Murtha
Collins	Hefner (NC)	Natcher
Cooper	Hertel	Nelson
Coyne	Howard	Nichols
Crockett	Hoyer	Nowak
Daniel	Hubbard	Oaker
Darden	Huckaby	Oberstar
Daschle	Hughes	Obey
de la Garza	Hutto	Olin
Dellums	Jacobs	Ortiz
Derrick	Jenkins	Owens
Dicks	Jones (OK)	Panetta
Dixon	Jones (TN)	Pease

Penny
Pepper
Perkins
Pickle
Price
Rahall
Rangel
Ray
Richardson
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Roemer
Rose
Rostenkowski
Rowland (GA)
Roybal
Russo
Sabo
Savage
Scheuer
Schroeder
Schumer
Seiberling
Sharp

Shelby
Sikorski
Siskiy
Skelton
Slatery
Smith (FL)
Smith (IA)
Solarz
Spratt
St Germain
Staggers
Stark
Stenholm
Stokes
Stratton
Studds
Swift
Synar
Tallon
Tauzin
Thomas (GA)
Torres
Torricelli
Towns
Traficant

NAYS—177

Armey
Badham
Bartlett
Barton
Bateman
Bentley
Bereuter
Billakis
Bliley
Boehlert
Boulter
Broomfield
Brown (CO)
Broyhill
Burton (IN)
Callahan
Campbell
Carney
Chandler
Cheney
Clinger
Coats
Cobey
Coble
Coleman (MO)
Combest
Conte
Coughlin
Courter
Craig
Crane
Dannemeyer
Daub
Davis
DeLay
DeWine
Dickinson
DioGuardi
Dreier
Duncan
Eckert (NY)
Edwards (OK)
Emerson
Evans (IA)
Fawell
Fiedler
Fields
Fish
Franklin
Frenzel
Gallo
Gekas
Gilman
Gingrich
Goodling
Gradison
Green
Gregg
Grotberg

NOT VOTING—11

Berman
Conyers
Dingell
Dornan (CA)
Dymally
Hall, Ralph
Jones (NC)
Lipinski
Neal
Reid
Valentine

□ 1510

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS

The SPEAKER. Members-elect who have not taken the oath of office will kindly step to the well.

If the Members-elect will raise their right hands, the Chair will now administer the oath of office.

The SPEAKER administered the oath of office to the following Members-elect: Hon. TIMOTHY E. WIRTH; Hon. DENNIS E. ECKART of Ohio; Hon. WILLIAM L. DICKINSON; and Hon. WILLIAM CARNEY.

The SPEAKER. The gentlemen are now Members of Congress.

AUTHORIZING AND DIRECTING THE SPEAKER TO ADMINISTER THE OATH OF OFFICE TO MR. STALLINGS OF IDAHO

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I have a privileged resolution at the Clerk's desk, and I ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 2

Resolved, That the Speaker is hereby authorized and directed to administer the oath of office to the gentleman from Idaho, Mr. STALLINGS.

□ 1520

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. WRIGHT] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I do not expect this debate to consume an hour.

Mr. Speaker, I will yield 15 minutes, for purposes of debate only, to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MYERS]. I also yield myself 15 minutes for that purpose, pending which, for that purpose only, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MYERS].

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, earlier today when two Members were asked to stand aside, I asked to be one of those to stand aside for one reason.

I asked for Mr. STALLINGS of Idaho to stand aside for one reason. Even though it is not required by statute to do this, historically we have asked seats in question to stand aside, and then be sworn in without prejudice.

I expected Mr. STALLINGS, and still do, to be sworn in without prejudice to the pending case that there is in Idaho, as the proper procedure, as should have been done with Mr. McIntyre. I am not asking anyone to violate their constitutional obligation, as just has happened. I must say that I told some of my friends on the Republican side;

You watch, there are certain responsible Democrats that cannot violate their constitutional obligation; they will either vote "present" or not vote at all.

I was wrong.

I am shocked. There is right, and then there is politically wrong. This House by a partisan vote, has committed a political wrong today. I am not suggesting, nor do I suggest that anyone on the Republican side commit a political wrong. Mr. STALLINGS is entitled to his seat here today just as much as Mr. McIntyre was entitled, and has been denied by a very partisan vote, a very wrong doing that the American people will not forget.

This House has been becoming more corrupt through the abuse of power and this is really the ultimate today. Now you young Members can smile about it, but it will come back to haunt you; watch and see what happens in the future.

The majority leader earlier in the McIntyre case said that Indiana had not decided its election timely. He did not suggest any vote fraud or anything like that. He said it was still questionable.

Well, in the case of Mr. STALLINGS, there is vote fraud alleged by both Democrats and Republican office holders in Idaho. There is a case pending right this moment in the courts in Idaho. Every reason why you would not know for sure whether Mr. STALLINGS is going to continue to serve, but he has that certificate.

The only eligible thing we have to question is that certificate. He has the certificate today. The Secretary of State of the State of Idaho has written the Clerk of the House, and I read from the third paragraph, this date, for the State of Idaho, signed by the Secretary of State, in the third paragraph he says, and I quote:

Since issuance of the certificate of election by my office, certain allegations of substantial irregularities involving registration and voting in Blaine County, Idaho, have been presented by a member of our legislature. The alleged irregularities are stated to be of sufficient volume to potentially change the result of this congressional election.

Now, the dean of the Democratic delegation from Indiana [Mr. HAMILTON] very eloquently said earlier, and I cannot quote verbatim, but he said this:

The House cannot confidently rely upon the State's certification.

And he went on to say:

The House does not know today who really won that election in Indiana, because it is still up in the air.

He said;

To seat the wrong man today and unseat him tomorrow would be wrong.

Mr. STALLINGS, I think is entitled to his seat today. By our Constitution, we have no right to deny him that seat,

but he ought to be sworn in without prejudice to the pending case. We do not know for sure. But you have done a wrong in Indiana by not seating Rick McIntyre, who was properly validated by every criteria required by this House and as stated by our Clerk, Ben Guthrie, earlier that he has a proper certification, on record right here, yet you denied him the seat.

I am not suggesting you do this, Mr. STALLINGS, even though if you carried out—we are consistent, and I would not accuse anybody of being that—but if you are consistent.

Again, the American people watching this will note where the noise comes from, I am sure. It has been predecided how this House shall vote this whole year, probably. Power is corrupt. You are seeing it happen here today, very corrupt.

Mr. friends, this is the final thing I am going to say. In Indiana, there is a recount pending. We do not know how it is going to turn out; but we should have seated the Member that had the certification. In Idaho, there are voting irregularities and fraud which may change the whole election. We do not know how it is going to come out, but we should have seated both and I am not asking you to commit two wrongs; but I am going to ask for a record vote; I want to see where the inconsistencies are.

I include the following:

STATE OF IDAHO,
SECRETARY OF STATE,
Boise, January 2, 1985.

BENJAMIN J. GUTHRIE,
Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives, U.S.
Capitol Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. GUTHRIE: As the chief election officer of the State of Idaho I present this correspondence to further inform your office of certain proceedings presently pending in Idaho.

The Second District Congressional election in Idaho was decided by 170 votes.

Since issuance of the certificate of election by my office, certain allegations of substantial irregularities involving registration and voting in Blaine County, Idaho, have been presented by a member of our legislature. The alleged irregularities are stated to be of sufficient volume to potentially change the result of this congressional election.

In light of these complained of election irregularities, our office has sought the assistance of the Idaho Attorney General's office. The Idaho Attorney General's office is presently investigating these matters.

As you are aware our office has requested the assistance of the U.S. Attorney's office in investigating this matter.

Presently the U.S. Attorney's office has referred this request to their chief of election crimes branch in order that review of this matter may be expedited.

In Blaine County, Fifth District Judge Douglas Kramer has appointed special inquiry Magistrate Judge William Hart of Lincoln County, Idaho to head a probe of alleged voter fraud and election irregularities in Blaine County.

Blaine County Prosecuting Attorney Keith Roark, a democrat, has also initiated an investigation in this matter. The special

inquiry procedure gives the prosecutor broad subpoena powers to investigate these matters. Mr. Roark has also asked the Federal Bureau of Investigation to join in this investigation as well.

In the Idaho legislature, a special legislative committee will investigate the alleged election irregularities in Blaine County.

As the State's Chief Election official, I have pledged full cooperation and support to any partisan, bipartisan or non partisan agency, committee or office investigating the election irregularities in Blaine County, Idaho.

Since it is contended the outcome of these investigations may have a substantial impact on this election as well as other local elections. I have requested that these bipartisan investigations be completed as soon as is possible.

It continues to be my fervent hope that these matters will be resolved shortly and that the will of the people of Idaho will be accurately stated by sending to Washington that representative duly and lawfully elected.

Yours Truly,

PETE T. CENARRUSA,
Secretary of State of Idaho.

I yield to my colleague from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GEKAS. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I intend to vote "yes" on this resolution, following the logic of the first vote.

Ms. FIEDLER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Ms. FIEDLER. I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, I would simply like to share with the House a very brief experience that I had in this last election. My Democratic opponents were 10 votes separated between the two of them. The one who won by 10 votes went through a recount and lost by 18 votes.

The question is, had he been elected to Congress, would that kind of a situation actually raise a serious question because of the narrowness of the race. I think that when we make a decision of this kind that it is terribly, terribly important that we all understand that each and every one of us might be subject to it if the race was close enough. I think we ought to cast our votes not based on the partisan impact of it, but based upon the long-term historical outcome of the elections of the people of our country.

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. FRENZEL].

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, we have seen on the previous vote what some of us have declared to be a flagrant exercise of brutal political power, disenfranchising the half a million people in the Eighth District of Indiana.

I just want to assure Mr. STALLINGS and my Democratic friends that I do

not think any Republicans are going to vote against Mr. STALLINGS. I intend to vote for him to take the oath today on the same basis that Mr. McIntyre should have taken the oath.

It will be a matter of delight for me to see how my friends on the Democratic side can rationalize one vote one way and another vote the other.

Let us look at the difference in the two campaigns. Both of them were close contests. STALLINGS was declared a winner by 170 votes; McIntyre by 40. Was there a contest filed by McCloskey? No. Is there a contest in the STALLINGS race? Yes, there is, duly filed with the House of Representatives, and of course a flock of court cases.

Are there irregularities alleged? Yes, in one Idaho case. Voting irregularities are claimed on a specified Indian reservation, as are other irregularities in voting contrary to Idaho law from post office boxes in Blaine County.

Mr. Speaker, there are at least seven investigations going forward; one by the Idaho attorney general, one by the Idaho secretary of state, one by the Integrity Division of the U.S. Department of Justice, one by the Fifth District Court in Idaho which has appointed a special judge-magistrate, one by the Blaine County attorney—a Democrat, by the way—one by both houses of the Idaho Legislature.

There are no allegations against the Member-elect, Mr. STALLINGS. He should be sworn in.

Mr. Speaker, this case simply underlines the Republican objections and bitterness to the injustice that was done before.

I am going to read from the Committee Report of the House Administration Committee, in the case of Tunney versus Vessey in 1971, a vintage year; my first on the House Administration Committee.

□ 1530

It says here: "The House of Representatives has consistently been hesitant in declaring a seat vacant preferring rather to measure the wrong and correct the returns if this is at all possible." That should have been the keynote in the McIntyre case where a grave injustice has just been done by this House.

Two injustices do not make a justice. Republicans will vote twice for justice. Republicans will not attempt to repeat the injustice to Mr. STALLINGS. Let those who vote on the double standard to explain their votes.

The resolution should be passed. Mr. MYERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. CRAIG].

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, on a very clear party line vote a few minutes ago, voting on House Resolution 1, it is my clear opinion that this body chose to steal a congressional seat away

from 500,000 voters in the Eighth District of Indiana.

I hope this House will not make the same mistake today with the pending resolution as it relates to the race between George Hansen and Dick Stallings. Mr. STALLINGS is seated in this Chamber today and deserves to be sworn in because he holds, as Mr. McIntyre held, a valid certificate of election from the secretary of state of their respective States.

But is there, ladies and gentlemen of this body, a question. Does there still remain a question as to who was legally and properly elected in their representative States? Yes, I believe there is a question and that question is currently being pursued in both States. And that is a fair process that all of us would encourage that our States become engaged in if it were our race that were in question.

But today we chose to violate the Constitution, to throw it to the wind and say that all of those criterias by which we establish representation in the House simply do not matter.

We heard the majority leader in the House today give all of his explanation as to why McCloskey ought to be seated. And yet who held the certificate of election? There is a decision pending in the State of Indiana based on a recount and that is a valid process.

Then let me relate to you the circumstances that exist in Idaho today because they do exist and there is real question and that is being pursued by not only local, but State and Federal authorities.

Subsequent to the issuance of the election certificate it was revealed in an election contest lawsuit filed in State court that 2,481 votes were cast and counted in Blaine County, ID, which may be illegal in that the voters casting them had listed addresses in registering to vote which were inadequate under Idaho law. In fact, a preliminary investigation of these addresses through a test mailing has already shown that over 300 of the addresses may not be valid. The lawsuit charges that illegal votes changed the outcome of the election since they constitute 44 percent of the votes cast in that county, which went 74 percent in favor of Dick Stallings.

These registration irregularities in Blaine County have generated serious concern, as I mentioned, by local, State and now Federal authorities. Voter fraud is the question. Voter fraud is now being investigated by the State attorney general, by the Idaho Legislature, by the U.S. attorney. It has been recommended and the Justice Department has accepted the case under their voter fraud division to investigate it to see if in fact that has happen.

If voter fraud is possible, if the investigation demonstrates that that is

what happened, it is a possibility that Congressman Hansen could have won that election by well over 1,000 votes. But that is not the question pending before this body today. The question pending is: Does Dick Stallings, Congressman-elect from the Second District of Idaho, hold a valid certificate of election from the secretary of the State of Idaho? Yes, I believe he does. Yes I believe he ought to be seated. And, yes, I believe the Members of this body unanimously ought to vote to seat him, without prejudice to the investigation that is currently underway in the State of Idaho.

We must not err in this instance. Just because this House in a partisan vote decided to err in the first instance of House Resolution 1 to steal from the citizens of Indiana a congressional seat, to set a trend in the 1st session of the 99th Congress, to show the raw force of the power by the vote, is no reason to err in this instance.

I have encouraged my colleagues on the Republican side to vote in favor of seating the Congressman elect from the Second District of Idaho. But not to prejudice the investigation that is underway.

Mr. Speaker, we have established a precedent today and I hope we will rue the day that we so made that mistake, that we will not once again violate the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GONZALEZ].

Mr. GONZALEZ. I thank the distinguished majority leader very much.

Mr. Speaker, the reason I rise is to protest a very serious infraction of the rules by the gentleman from Indiana, the gentleman who just spoke, and the gentleman from Minnesota, in maligning the motives that governed our decision in voting affirmatively for the resolution. They have called us corrupt, they have said we have cheated an electorate, they have questioned our motives as being strictly partisan motivated. And, Mr. Leader, I bitterly resent and protest that because in my case I certainly resent that and I demand an apology. I wanted to ask a question of the gentleman from Indiana, who was the most abusive. That was, since they were challenging the fact that this House was acting under the dictates of this resolution proposed as being unconstitutional would he not then be, in effect, advocating a dangerous precedent by arrogating to each and every secretary of state of each of the States a usurpation of the House's constitutional mandate to determine qualifications and elections of its Members?

I do not believe the opposition's basic premise: That the House is bound by a State's secretary of state's certification, no matter how outrageous, is sound. Rather, that would in

reality cause the House to abdicate its constitutional prerogative. If the secretary of state of Indiana was not ready, as he obviously was not, to certify, he should have so indicated.

As a result, in that case, as well as in the case of Idaho, it leaves no alternative for this House but to proceed the way it has from the very beginning of the establishment of precedents under these situations.

Mr. Leader, I demand an apology because I do not think that we should be attacked this way and our votes maligned as thievery.

Second, I resent being called corrupt, which is what has been said on this floor, simply because I voted for a resolution in a way different from the other Member's way.

□ 1540

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California [Mr. PACKARD].

Mr. PACKARD. I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, 2 years ago I was in the same situation. I came here under a contested election. This body at that time could have deprived me of being seated. Fortunately, for me at least, they did not. Properly for me, they did not. It took a year and a half before the contest was finally, through the courts, determined.

I think it is inappropriate at this time for this body to set a precedent this year that has similar circumstances to previous years whereby this body takes it upon themselves to determine which Members are going to be seated and which Members are not going to be seated without consideration of the facts of the election.

When a secretary of state determines that the election is certified, I believe this body has an obligation to seat the certified winner of that election. It is imprudent to set a precedent now where this body assumes the responsibility to determine which Members will be seated and which will not. I intend to vote for seating Mr. STALLINGS, as I voted to seat Mr. McIntyre.

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Speaker, I think an apology is in order, however, it is going to be different than the gentleman from Texas solicited. I am going to apologize for this House's action to the people of the Eighth District of Indiana, and to Mr. McIntyre both of whom have been wronged today, very seriously, by the actions of this body.

In closing, several people have asked how they should vote on this. My earlier asking Mr. STALLINGS to stand aside was not vindictive. I was really shocked yesterday when I heard the rumor that the Speaker was not going to allow Mr. McIntyre to be seated. I did not believe it. I only asked Mr.

STALLINGS to stand aside for one purpose: That he be identified if there is a question in Idaho similar to the other question in Indiana, but both should have been seated. It is wrong not to, but please, no one on this side make the mistake of voting no. Vote aye on this motion please.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is significant that each of those on the other side who have spoken to this question have urged an aye vote on my motion. I regret very much that there has been an imputation of bad motive, or the implication raised that in voting to seat the gentleman from Idaho, [Mr. STALLINGS], we are acting in a manner inconsistent with the manner in which we acted earlier today when we chose to seat neither of the contestants in the Eighth District of Indiana.

The gentleman from Idaho I think may have been somewhat carried away, and I understand how that can happen, when he suggested that the House chose to steal a congressional seat. It may be that he misunderstood the purport or the intent of my remarks because he also characterized what I had said in that earlier instance by stating that the majority leader gave his reasons why Mr. McCloskey should be seated.

Now, that is not quite the case. I did not argue that Mr. McCloskey should be seated; I argued merely that we should seat neither of the contestants until it was determined who was the winner.

I think there are several clearly distinguishable features between this instance and the instance which we earlier resolved. In the first place, the Idaho case is similar to hundreds of cases that have occurred, whereas the Indiana case is distinct in various particulars. In the Idaho instance, the process was completed in a timely fashion. In Indiana, the process is unlikely to be completed for weeks yet to come. In Idaho, uniform procedures were followed for counting the ballots. In Indiana, the ballots were counted under 15 different sets of rules, and some of them have not been fully counted yet.

In Idaho the certification proceeded according to State law. In Indiana, the certification was held up until one county completed its recount, then hastily made and has not been left open for change. In Idaho, there was no discrepancy in the result. A recount was conducted by the State, was completed, and the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. STALLINGS], was declared to be the victor.

In Indiana, by contrast, the result is different according to which recount totals one uses. In Idaho, the State law is clear. In Indiana, the State law is complex and confusing. In Idaho,

there were very few votes disallowed. In Indiana, hundreds, literally hundreds of votes have been disallowed.

Finally, in Idaho, all the State remedies have been exhausted and Mr. STALLINGS has been declared the winner. In Indiana, State remedies still remain. For all of these reasons, the two cases are clearly distinguishable, and I do not expect that Members are likely to vote against this present resolution, but I do want all of us to understand that in so doing we are not behaving in a manner inconsistent from the manner which we followed earlier in our determination that we were not yet prepared on the strength of the information available to us at this moment, to declare who the winner was in the instance of the Eighth District of Indiana.

In the present instance, I think we are prepared, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore [Mr. FOLEY]. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the resolution.

The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 407, nays 0, answered "present" 1, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 41]

YEAS—407

Ackerman
Addabbo
Akaka
Alexander
Anderson
Andrews
Annunzio
Anthony
Applegate
Armed
Aspin
Atkins
AuCoin
Badham
Barnard
Barnes
Bartlett
Bateman
Bates
Bedell
Bellenson
Bennett
Bentley
Bereuter
Berman
Bevill
Blaggi
Bilirakis
Bliley
Boehlert
Boggs
Boland
Boner (TN)
Bonior (MI)
Bonker
Borski
Boucher
Boulter
Boxer
Breaux
Brooks
Broomfield

Brown (CA)
Brown (CO)
Broyhill
Bruce
Bryant
Burton (CA)
Burton (IN)
Bustamante
Byron
Callahan
Campbell
Carney
Carper
Carr
Chandler
Chappell
Cheney
Clay
Clinger
Coats
Cobey
Coble
Coelho
Coleman (MO)
Coleman (TX)
Collins
Combest
Conte
Cooper
Coughlin
Courtner
Coyne
Craig
Crane
Crockett
Dannemeyer
Darden
Daschle
Daub
Davis
de la Garza
DeLay

Dellums
Derrick
DeWine
Dickinson
Dicks
Dingell
DioGuardi
Dixon
Donnelly
Dorgan (ND)
Dornan (CA)
Dowdy
Downey
Dreier
Duncan
Durbin
Dwyer
Dyson
Early
Eckart (OH)
Eckert (NY)
Edgar
Edwards (CA)
Edwards (OK)
Emerson
English
Erdreich
Evans (IA)
Evans (IL)
Fascell
Fawell
Fazio
Felghan
Fiedler
Fields
Fish
Flippo
Florido
Foglietta
Foley
Ford (MI)
Ford (TN)

Frank
Franklin
Frenzel
Frost
Fuqua
Gallo
Garcia
Gaydos
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilman
Gingrich
Glickman
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gordon
Gradison
Gray (IL)
Gray (PA)
Green
Gregg
Grotberg
Gunderson
Hall (OH)
Hall, Sam
Hamilton
Hammerschmidt
Hansen
Hartnett
Hatcher
Hawkins
Hayes
Hefner (NC)
Hendon
Henry
Hertel
Hiler
Holt
Hopkins
Horton
Howard
Hoyer
Hubbard
Huckaby
Hughes
Hunter
Hutto
Hyde
Ireland
Jacobs
Jeffords
Jenkins
Johnson
Jones (OK)
Jones (TN)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kastenmeier
Kemp
Kennelly
Kildee
Kindness
Kleczka
Kolbe
Kolter
Kostmayer
Kramer
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Lantos
Latta
Leach (IA)
Lehman (CA)
Lehman (FL)
Leland
Lent
Levine (CA)
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (FL)
Lightfoot
Lipinski
Livingston
Lloyd
Loeffler
Long
Lott
Lowry (WA)
Lujan
Luken
Lundine
Lungren

Mack
MacKay
Madigan
Manton
Markey
Marlenee
Martin (IL)
Martin (NY)
Martinez
Matsui
Mazzoli
McCain
McCandless
McCollum
McCurdy
McKinney
McMillan
Meyers
Mica
Michel
Mikulski
Miller (CA)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WA)
Mineta
Mitchell
Molinar
Mollohan
Monson
Montgomery
Moody
Moore
Moorhead
Morrison (CT)
Morrison (WA)
Mrazek
Murphy
Murtha
Myers
Natcher
Nelson
Nichols
Nielson
Nowak
Oakar
Oberstar
Obey
Olin
Ortiz
Owens
Oxley
Packard
Panetta
Parrish
Pashayan
Pease
Penny
Pepper
Perkins
Petri
Pickle
Porter
Price
Pursell
Quillen
Rahall
Rangel
Ray
Regula
Richardson
Ridge
Rinaldo
Ritter
Roberts
Robinson
Roe
Roemer
Rogers
Rose
Rostenkowski
Roth
Roukema
Rowland (CT)
Rowland (GA)
Roybal
Rudd
Russo
Sabo
Savage

Saxton
Schaefer
Scheuer
Schneider
Schroeder
Schuette
Schulze
Schumer
Seiberling
Sensenbrenner
Sharp
Shaw
Shelby
Shumway
Shuster
Sikorski
Siljander
Sisisky
Skeen
Skellton
Slattery
Slaughter
Smith (FL)
Smith (IA)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NH)
Smith (NJ)
Smith, Denny
Smith, Robert
Snow
Snyder
Solaz
Solomon
Spence
Spratt
St Germain
Staggers
Stangeland
Stark
Stenholm
Stokes
Strang
Stratton
Studds
Stump
Sundquist
Sweeney
Swift
Synar
Tallon
Tauke
Tauzin
Taylor
Thomas (CA)
Thomas (GA)
Torres
Torricelli
Towns
Traffant
Traxler
Udall
Valentine
Vander Jagt
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmmer
Vucanovich
Walgren
Walker
Watkins
Weaver
Weber
Weiss
Wheat
Whitehurst
Whitley
Whittaker
Whitten
Williams
Wilson
Wirth
Wise
Wolf
Wolpe
Wortley
Wright
Wyden
Wyllie
Yates
Yatron
Young (FL)
Young (MO)
Zschau

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Lowery (CA)

NOT VOTING—18

Barton	Hall, Ralph	Neal
Bosco	Jones (NC)	Reid
Conyers	Leath (TX)	Rodino
Daniel	Levin (MI)	Swindall
Dymally	Mavroules	Waxman
Guarini	Moakley	Young (AK)

□ 1600

Mr. MACK and Mr. BROYHILL changed their votes from "nay" to "yea."

So the resolution was agreed to. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

(Mr. SWINDALL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. SWINDALL. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 4, I was unavoidably detained with 150-some-odd constituents from my district whom I was showing around the Capitol. I state that had I been here I would have voted "aye" on the rollcall.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBER

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. UDALL] kindly bring the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. STALLINGS] to the well?

Does the gentleman from Arizona have any remarks that he wishes to express at this time?

Mr. UDALL. No, Mr. Speaker.

The Speaker administered the oath of office to the Member-elect, the Honorable RICHARD H. STALLINGS of Idaho.

The SPEAKER. Congratulations. You are now a Member of the Congress of the United States.

MAJORITY LEADER

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. GEPHARDT].

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Democratic caucus, I have been directed to report to the House that the Democratic Members have selected as majority leader the gentleman from Texas, the Honorable JIM WRIGHT.

MINORITY LEADER

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEMP].

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Republican conference, I am directed by that conference to officially notify the House that the gentleman from Illinois, the Honorable ROBERT H. MICHEL, has been selected as the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

□ 1610

MAJORITY WHIP

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I have the honor and distinct pleasure to advise the Members of the House that the gentleman from Washington [Mr. FOLEY] will act as whip of the Democratic Party for the 99th Congress.

MINORITY WHIP

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Republican conference, I am directed by our conference to notify the House officially that the Republican Members have selected as our minority whip the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi, the Honorable TRENT LOTT.

ELECTION OF CLERK OF THE HOUSE, SERGEANT AT ARMS, DOORKEEPER, POSTMASTER, AND CHAPLAIN

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 3) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 3

Resolved, That Benjamin J. Guthrie, of the Commonwealth of Virginia, be, and he is hereby, chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives;

That Jack Russ, of the State of Maryland, be, and he is hereby, chosen Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives;

That James T. Molloy, of the State of New York, be, and he is hereby, chosen Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives;

That Robert V. Rota, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, be, and he is hereby, chosen Postmaster of the House of Representatives; and

That Reverend James David Ford, of the Commonwealth of Virginia, be, and he is hereby, chosen Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, I wish to offer a substitute resolution, but before offering the substitute, Mr. Speaker, I request that there be a division of the question on the resolution so that we may have a separate vote on the Chaplain.

The SPEAKER. The question will be divided.

The question is on agreeing to that portion of the resolution providing for the election of the Chaplain.

That portion of the resolution was agreed to.

SUBSTITUTE AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. KEMP

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, I offer a substitute amendment for the remainder of the resolution.

The Clerk read the substitute amendment, as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Kemp as a substitute for the remainder of the resolution:

Resolved, That Hyde H. Murray of the State of Maryland, be, and he is hereby,

chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives;

That Walter P. Kennedy, of the State of New Jersey, be, and he is hereby, chosen Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives;

That Tommy Lee Winebrenner, of the State of Indiana, be, and he is hereby, chosen Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives;

That Ronald W. Lasch, of the State of New Jersey, be, and he is hereby, chosen Postmaster of the House of Representatives.

THE SPEAKER. The question is on the substitute amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEMP].

The substitute amendment was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the remainder of the resolution offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. GEPHARDT].

The remainder of the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Will the officers of the House just elected kindly step forward.

The officers-elect presented themselves at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

The SPEAKER. Congratulations to the officers of the House.

NOTIFICATION TO SENATE OF ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 4) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 4

Resolved, That the Senate be informed that a quorum of the House of Representatives has assembled; that Thomas P. O'Neill, Junior, a Representative from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, has been elected Speaker; and Benjamin J. Guthrie, a citizen of the Commonwealth of Virginia, has been elected Clerk of the House of Representatives of the Ninety-ninth Congress.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE CONGRESS

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 5) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 5

Resolved, That a committee of two Members be appointed by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives to join with a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has assembled.

and Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the House to join the committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has been assembled, and that the Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WRIGHT], and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL].

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO INFORM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF THE ELECTION OF THE SPEAKER AND THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 6) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 6

Resolved, That the Clerk be instructed to inform the President of the United States that the House of Representatives has elected Thomas P. O'Neill, Junior, a Representative from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Speaker; and Benjamin J. Guthrie, a citizen of the Commonwealth of Virginia, Clerk of the House of Representative of the Ninety-ninth Congress.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RULES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 7) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 7

Resolved, That the Rules of the House of Representatives of the Ninety-eighth Congress, including all applicable provisions of law and concurrent resolutions adopted pursuant thereto which constituted the Rules of the House at the end of the Ninety-eighth Congress, are hereby adopted as the Rules of the Ninety-ninth Congress, with the following amendments:

(1) In Rule I, clause 7, insert after the words "three legislative days" the following: "except that with the permission of the House he may name a Member to act as Speaker pro tempore only to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions for a period of time specified in the designation, notwithstanding any other provision of this clause".

(2) In Rule X, clause 1(e)(1), strike the words "to consist of thirty Members as follows", and insert in lieu thereof: "consisting of the following Members".

In Rule X, clause 1(e)(1)(A), strike the word "twenty-eight".

(3) In Rule XI, clause 1(a)(1) is amended to read as follows:

"1. (a)(1) The Rules of the House are the rules of its committees and subcommittees

so far as applicable, except that a motion to recess from day to day, and a motion to dispense with the first reading (in full) of a bill or resolution, if printed copies are available, are nondebatable motions of high privilege in committees and subcommittees."

(4) In Rule XI, clause 3(e), insert before the period at the end of the last sentence thereof the following: "Provided, however, Each committee or subcommittee chairman shall determine, in his discretion, the number of television and still cameras permitted in a hearing or meeting room".

In Rule XI, clause 3(f)(3), strike the first sentence and insert after the word "permitted" in the second sentence the following: "by a committee or subcommittee chairman".

In Rule XI, clause 3(f)(5), insert after the word "shall" the following: "operate from fixed positions but shall".

In Rule XI, clause 3(f)(8) is amended to read as follows:

"(8) In the allocation of the number of still photographers permitted by a committee or subcommittee chairman in a hearing or meeting room, preference shall be given to photographers from Associated Press Photos and United Press International Newspictures. If requests are made by more of the media than will be permitted by a committee or subcommittee chairman for coverage of the hearing or meeting by still photography, that coverage shall be made on the basis of a fair and equitable pool arrangement devised by the Standing Committee of Press Photographers."

(5) In Rule XI, clause 5, insert after paragraph (e) the following new paragraph:

"(f)(1) For continuance of necessary investigations and studies by—

"(A) each standing and select committee established by these rules; and

"(B) each select committee of the House, which was established by resolution during the preceding Congress, and for which a re-establishing resolution is introduced in the present Congress (but only if no resolution of the preceding Congress providing expenses for investigations of such select committee contained provision for the termination of the funding of the select committee at or before the end of that Congress);

there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House such sums as may be necessary for the period beginning at noon on January 3 and ending at midnight on March 31 of the first session of Congress.

"(2) Each committee referred to in subparagraph (1) shall be entitled for each month in the period specified in subparagraph (1) to 9 per centum of the total annualized amount made available under expense resolutions for such committee for the second session of the preceding Congress.

"(3) Payments under this paragraph shall be made on vouchers authorized by the committee involved, signed by the chairman of such committee, except as provided in subparagraph (4), and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

"(4) Notwithstanding any provision of law, rule of the House, or other authority, from noon on January 3 of the first session of a Congress, until the election by the House of the committee involved in that Congress, payments under this paragraph shall be made on vouchers signed by—

"(A) the chairman of such committee as constituted at the close of the preceding Congress; or

"(B) if such chairman is not a Member in the present Congress, the ranking majority

party member of such committee as constituted at the close of the preceding Congress who is a Member in the present Congress.

"(5)(A) The authority of a committee to incur expenses under this paragraph shall expire upon agreement by the House to a primary expense resolution for such committee.

"(B) Amounts made available under this paragraph shall be expended in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Committee on House Administration.

"(C) The provisions of this paragraph shall be effective only insofar as not inconsistent with any resolution, reported by the Committee on House Administration and adopted after the date of adoption of these rules."

(6) In Rule XVI, clause 4, strike out the words "one half of such time to" in the third sentence and insert in lieu thereof the following: "except that on demand of the floor manager for the majority it shall be in order to debate such motion for one hour. One half of any debate on such motions shall".

(7) In Rule XXVIII, clause 2(a), insert before the period at the end of the last sentence thereof the following: "except that if the floor manager for the majority and the floor manager for the minority are both supporters of the conference report, one third of such debate time shall be allotted to a Member who is opposed to said conference report".

In Rule XXVIII, clause 2(b), insert before the period at the end of the last sentence thereof the following: "except that if the floor manager for the majority and the floor manager for the minority are both supporters of the original motion offered by the floor manager for the majority to dispose of the amendment, one third of such debate time shall be allotted to a Member who is opposed to said motion".

Mr. WRIGHT (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do so only to inquire of the distinguished majority leader whether it is his intention to reserve or to grant the minority one-half of the debate time on adoption of the rules.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHEL. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. WRIGHT. Why, precisely so. There would be no intention to do anything other than that. The minority would be entitled to a half of the time involved in the debate on this resolution.

Mr. MICHEL. With that assurance, Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. WRIGHT] is recognized for 1 hour.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. WRIGHT was allowed to speak out of order.)

TIME OF MEETING OF STEERING AND POLICY COMMITTEE

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I should like to inform my colleagues on the Democratic side who are members of the Steering and Policy Committee that that committee will meet in room H-122 immediately upon the adoption of this resolution. That may come an hour from now. That meeting had been scheduled originally for 4:30. It will not be held until the completion of this resolution.

Now, having consumed that time, I should like to yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Frost] the chairman of the Committee on Rules Modifications, who served in that capacity for the Democratic caucus.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, the recommended rules changes embodied in House Resolution 7 are, for the most part, noncontroversial and the Democratic caucus has not recommended major changes in the way we do business in the House. Before we vote on the adoption of the House rules and these recommended changes, I would like take a few minutes to briefly summarize the recommendations of the caucus contained in House Resolution 7.

The first amendment changes rule 1 to enable the Speaker to designate a Member, for a specific period of time and with the permission of the House, to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions in his absence. Under present rules, a Speaker pro tempore must be formally elected by the House to sign enrolled bills. This limited change is only designed to facilitate the signing of bills for transmittal to the Senate and to the President.

The second proposed amendment removes the numerical limitation contained in rule X on the total number of Members who may serve on the Budget Committee. The change would allow the size of the committee to be determined at the beginning of each Congress, in the same manner as all other standing committees, and would not affect the limitations on terms of membership set forth in House rules relative to service on the Committee on the Budget. Since the creation of the committee in 1974, its size has been increased three times, in the 94th, 97th and 98th Congress.

The third amendment to the rules provides, in rule XI, a nondebateable motion to dispense with the first reading of a bill by a committee clerk prior to the reading of the bill for amendment in committee markup. This amendment does not do away with the requirement to read the bill in full upon demand, nor does it do away with the requirement to read the bill for amendment; rather, it provides that the first reading may be dis-

pensed with if a majority of the committee agrees to a motion to dispense with the reading.

The fourth rules change amends rule XI to provide a full committee or subcommittee chairman with the discretion to determine the appropriate number of cameras to be permitted at any given committee meeting or hearing. The chairman will be required to follow the standards of dignity and decorum set forth in House rules. The present House rule limits television cameras to four and press photographers to five in any committee meeting for hearings.

The fifth amendment provides, in rule XI, new automatic interim funding for committee, select committees established in the House rules, and select committees established by resolution in the previous Congress for which a reestablishing resolution is introduced in the new Congress and for which funding was not terminated in the preceding Congress. The automatic funding is provided between January 3 and March 31 of the first session of a Congress. Resolutions providing such interim funding have been routinely adopted at the beginning of each Congress, and this rules change codifies that practice.

The sixth proposed rules change amends rule XVI to provide for 1 hour of debate, upon demand of the majority floor manager of a bill or joint resolution, on a motion to recommit with instructions, with the time to be equally divided and controlled by the maker of the motion and a Member opposed. Under current rules, such a motion, which is the prerogative of the minority party to offer, is subject to 10 minutes of debate, equally divided.

The final rules change amends rule XXVIII to provide that one-third of the debate time on a conference report, or on a Senate amendment reported from conference in disagreement, be allotted to a Member who is opposed to the conference report or to the motion to dispose of the amendment, but only if the floor managers for the majority and the minority support the conference report or motion. Current rules provide for no automatic distribution of time to a Member who is opposed. Under the rules change as proposed, any Member, whether from the majority or the minority, may seek the 20 minutes in opposition under ordinary rules of recognition when both floor managers support the proposition.

□ 1620

Mr. Speaker, as the majority leader indicated, the time will be equally divided, for purposes of debate only, and our side has yielded a total of 30 minutes to the minority.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, we will seek to defeat the previous question so that we may bring before the House a comprehensive package of reforms covering nearly all aspects of House operations.

There have been a number of studies done on House operations and they all have come to the same conclusion—change is needed. Even surveys of House Members produce the same result.

Change the rules.

Change the way we operate around here.

This year, we can add two more pressing reasons for reform. One is money.

This is a billion and a half dollar Congress.

We're spending too much and accomplishing too little.

We waste public funds on too many subcommittees, too much staff, and too much paperwork. Too much of what we do is for show.

We put very little meat on the public platter and a lot of fat and gristle, but the taxpayers pay for it as though it was all 100-percent prime beef.

Let's begin the deficit reduction search right here, right now.

The second reason is one of pride. In 2 years, we will celebrate the convening of the 100th Congress.

This will be a special time for those of us who cherish this institution and the part it plays in the governance of the greatest Nation on Earth.

We must not convene a 100th Congress stricken with inefficiency, plagued by bitter partisanship, and so cumbersome and autocratic, it can't conduct the people's business.

This is our last chance to heal this House before we shine the national spotlight on her for the bicentennial of our legislative branch of Government.

We propose reducing the number and size of committees and subcommittees.

We propose oversight reform, less duplication, less staffing, reductions in the volume of mail we send out, a ban on proxy voting, fair committee ratios and other reforms.

We all know something needs to be done. We have put it off for too long.

Let's give the people a House in which they can take pride.

Now let me turn to brief remarks relative to the Democratic Rules Package.

The new rules of the House as proposed in the resolution before us, House Resolution 7, are a conglomeration of ideas of assorted subgroups of the Democratic caucus.

I am referring specifically to the "Caucus Committee on Organizations, Study and Review" and the DSG or Democratic study group.

The changes for the 99th Congress are relatively modest compared to

some of the whoppers I've seen dragged out here on opening days in the past.

Some of these amendments are thoughtful or required, while others could be damaging to the rights of my minority Members in this House.

I would like to address several of the proposed House rules changes.

DESIGNATED BILL SIGNER

The change would allow the Speaker, with the permission of the House, to name a Member to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions for a specific period of time.

This is a worthwhile change which would allow the Speaker to be absent from the House while still allowing our enrolled bills to be sent to the President promptly.

BUDGET COMMITTEE SIZE

This change would strike the requirement that the Budget Committee consist of 30 members.

This cannot be considered radical, as we enlarged the committee to 31 members during the 98th Congress. The Democratic caucus has tinkered more with these provisions of the Budget Act than any others.

They've changed the earlier Member rollover requirement from two terms to three terms and made exceptions for the chairman.

Just prior to this Congress, the caucus decided only to change the size for the third time, now there is no limit.

This amendment supposedly would allow the size of the committee to be adjusted by the Democratic leadership in negotiations with the minority at the start of each Congress.

We have abandoned many of the underlying principles of the Budget Act as originally put forth.

We set the size and composition for a particular purpose.

It was intended to be small enough to act while still carrying a requirement that there be members of the Appropriations and Ways and Means Committees as well as a leadership representative from both sides of the aisle on the committee.

We originally required three members on the majority side of the committee to be from Ways and Means and Appropriations, while requiring two from those committees on the minority side. The remaining members are to be from all the other committees.

This was intended to give the money committees fair representation on the Budget Committee.

This would not be a problem if we maintained the committee's originally intended ratio of no more than 3 to 2, majority to minority.

As it has been, my committee on committees has to live with a ratio of 20 to 11, almost 2 to 1. If you subtract our required five members, we have only six slots from all the other com-

mittees, as compared to 10 on the majority side.

Finally, if we are going to achieve bipartisanship on our budgets, we must make the process bipartisan.

Changes which are made unilaterally by one party do not aid in achieving that bipartisanship.

FIRST READING IN COMMITTEES

This change would make a motion to dispense with the first reading of a bill or resolution in committees and subcommittees a nondebatable motion of high privilege if printed copies of the bill or resolution are available.

This change does not appear innocuous on its face, so we must first understand its origin. In one committee in particular our objection was regularly raised whenever a member felt that the committee was rushing into its deliberations.

Unfortunately, many of our committees and subcommittees are rushing as we have far too many committees and subcommittees.

With proxy voting, we have tried to let our membership be everywhere at once.

If we addressed real legislative reform and limited subcommittees and the size and membership of committees and banned proxy voting—there would be no need for this amendment.

TV CAMERAS AND COMMITTEE AND SUBCOMMITTEE HEARINGS

Present rules allow no more than four television cameras and no more than five still cameras at any committee or subcommittee meeting or hearing.

This change gives chairmen of committees and subcommittees the authority to determine the number of TV and still cameras allowed.

INTERIM COMMITTEE FUNDING

This change would automatically give every standing and select committee interim funding from January 3 through March 31 at the start of the Congress.

The rate is to be a monthly rate of 9 percent of the total annualized amount made available last session. This would result in an 8-percent increase over the prior year if carried on for the remainder of the session.

This change would not apply to a select committee with a termination date at or before the end of the preceding Congress.

This was designed to avoid the possibility of a single Member blocking the interim funding resolution at the start of each Congress.

These resolutions are routinely brought up by unanimous consent after consultation with the ranking minority member of the House Administration Committee. There has been no objections as the minority always sought to cooperate with the majority.

Obviously, the majority didn't care about cooperations as they completely ignored the minority membership of

House Administration when they proposed this change.

DEBATE TIME ON MOTIONS TO RECOMMIT WITH INSTRUCTIONS

This change and the following were the second DSG proposals. Both deal with debate time and who would control it.

This change is a fundamental departure from the purpose of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 which established the current 10-minute debate procedure.

This new rules change would allow up to 1-hour debate on motions to recommit with instructions if so demanded by the majority floor manager.

We in the minority have always been in favor of more debate on the motion to recommit when instructions are offered.

The only problem with this rules change is that it leaves the sole discretion for longer debate time to the majority manager and no discretions to the minority.

To allow only the majority manager to lengthen the debate time on a motion moved by someone else is contrary to most parliamentary principles.

To allow such arbitrariness in deciding which motion is important to be debated at length runs contrary to any spirit of bipartisanship necessary to achieve sound legislation.

DEBATE TIME ON UNAPPROVED CONFERENCE REPORTS

This change would allow one-third of the debate time on conference reports or on a Senate amendment to a motion reported in disagreement, to any Member who is opposed, but only in those instances when the floor managers for the majority and minority are both in support of the measure.

This proposal moves in the opposite direction of the prior change.

Here we are allowing any minority Member a share of the debate time on his own request when opposed, while the floor managers are in favor.

THE REPUBLICAN SUBSTITUTE

I would like to include at this point the rules package we would offer if the previous question is defeated. Included is the legislative language as well as brief descriptions and background information on those changes.

The reforms we are proposing are intended to streamline House operations and save the taxpayers millions of dollars in the process.

REPUBLICAN BLUEPRINT FOR A HOUSE THAT WORKS

THE NEED FOR CHANGE

December 1984

Subcommittee Proliferation: In the 93rd Congress the House had 21 standing committees with 119 subcommittee assignments; in the 98th Congress the House had 22 standing committees and 146 subcommittees—a 22 percent increase in subcommit-

tees; 10 House committees currently have more than six subcommittees;

Member Subcommittee Assignments: In the 93rd Congress there were 1,642 subcommittee seats, and 154 Members had five or more subcommittee assignments; in the 98th Congress there were 1,721 subcommittee seats (a 5% increase from the 93rd Congress), and 198 Members had five or more subcommittee assignments (a 28% increase from the 93rd Congress);

Committee Staff Proliferation: In the 93rd Congress, House committees had 848 committee staff; in the 98th Congress committees had 1,732 committee staff—a 104% increase; the ratio of committee staff to committee member in the 93rd Congress was 1 to 1; the ratio in the 98th Congress was 2.1 to 1;

Party Ratios on Committees: In the 98th Congress the minority party was underrepresented on committees by 23 seats, and on subcommittees by 62 seats—effectively disenfranchising 11.5 million Americans at the committee level and 31 million Americans at the subcommittee level;

Proxy Voting: In the 93rd Congress the House voted to abolish proxy voting in committees, but it was restored on the first day of the 94th Congress before it could take effect; in the 98th Congress, 18 of the 22 standing committees permitted proxy voting.

One-third Committee Quorums: In the 95th Congress, the House adopted a rule permitting committees to transact all business (except reporting measures) with only one-third of their members present; in the 98th Congress, 15 of the 22 standing committees had rules permitting one-third quorums;

Multiple Referral of Legislation: In the 93rd Congress, the House adopted a rule to permit bills to be considered by more than one committee; a study in the 95th Congress revealed that such multiple-referred bills consume four times as much meeting and hearing time as singly-referred bills, yet have half the chance of being reported from committees, and more than three times less chance of being passed by the House;

Oversight: In the 93rd Congress it was estimated that House committees and subcommittees spent only 1.1 percent of their time reviewing existing laws, programs and agencies within their jurisdiction; while a survey in the 96th Congress revealed that committees were spending more time on oversight, 77 percent of the Members surveyed felt committees were still doing an inadequate oversight job; and while a rule adopted in the 93rd Congress required committees to publish their oversight agendas at the beginning of each Congress, and all have done so, none of the committees require formal adoption of the agenda (this has been largely a staff operation), and there are no means of assuring implementation or accountability;

House Broadcasting: In the 96th Congress, the House began public broadcast coverage of its floor proceedings under a system owned and operated by the House and controlled by the Speaker; in the 98th Congress, the Speaker unilaterally altered the camera coverage policy during special order speeches to show the nearly-empty chamber in an attempt to embarrass minority party Members making speeches; further restrictions are now being considered by the Democratic Caucus to further curtail minority party speeches and limit their exposure over the broadcast system.

Franked Mail: Members of Congress are mailing out many times the number of

pieces of correspondence being sent to them. The cost of the franking privilege in 1984 was \$107 million.

BLUEPRINT FOR A HOUSE THAT WORKS *Prepared by the Republican Leadership, U.S. House of Representatives, October 1984*

INTRODUCTION

The U.S. House of Representatives is plagued by abuses of power inefficiency and partisan self-interest. It is the inevitable outgrowth of a half-century of nearly uninterrupted Democratic control of the institution.

The mismanagement and misdirection of House activities has become so severe that the legislative process has suffered immeasurably and the American people have been denied the quality of legislation, the policy formulation and the representation they have the right to expect.

Mismanagement of the House has a crippling effect not only on the legislative process and its capacity to conduct the people's business, but on the entire government, for our system of government cannot function properly unless all three branches carry equal weight as well as equal responsibility. A Congress that is too weak and inefficient will produce Executive and Judicial Branches which are too strong and too domineering.

Democrats have had the reins of power far too long. Democrats have had control over the House for the last 30 years without interruption, and for 48 of the last 52 years. It is time for a change.

We propose: Smaller committees; Fewer subcommittees; Fair committee ratios; Less staff; Lower costs; Streamlined rules and procedures; More even work load; Less overlap; Greater oversight; and More accountability and openness.

The recommendations set forth here are designed to bring about those changes.

Section 1: Committee reform

FAIR RATIOS, SMALLER COMMITTEES

The House of Representatives has turned its back on the principle of one-man, one-vote enunciated by the Supreme Court 22 years ago.

Committee ratios are determined by the Speaker and the Democratic party every two years prior to the beginning of each Congress.

Republicans, under the rule of Speaker O'Neill, have been denied fair representation on committees and subcommittees and as a result those millions of Americans served by Republicans in the House have been denied a voice in the legislative process. The ability of the Republicans to advance viewpoints, pass amendments, or implement changes is seriously impaired by inequitable committee and subcommittee ratios. Adherence to improperly aligned ratios disparages the very spirit of representative government and is equivalent to political disenfranchisement.

The Democrats have claimed that the shortweighting of the minority by a few seats is not that significant. But many crucial committee and subcommittee decisions are often passed by narrow margins, such as the Appropriations Committee's one-vote approval of a rescission of funding for construction of a nuclear powered aircraft carrier, the Commerce Committee's one-vote approval of retaining price controls on natural gas, and the Foreign Affairs' Committee's one vote approval of a removal of restrictions on U.S. arms sales to Turkey. Surely the closeness of these recent votes il-

lustrate the importance of a single vote in committee deliberations.

Noted scholar and former Representative DeAlva Stanwood Alexander, who spent most of his House career in the majority, wrote in 1916, "Such disproportion, even if technically justified, is unfortunate, for it is likely to minimize, if it does not absolutely destroy, the wholesome influence of a vigilant opposition."

Equitable committee ratios are necessary for two fundamental reasons: to check the power of any majority and to ensure that the committee process blends a broad range of legislative views and thereby achieves the best legislative product possible.

The very nature of our form of government demands that the House exercises fairness in ratios as has been done in the Republican-controlled Senate.

Democrats have also refused to allow Republicans to participate in the drafting of Committee reports which oftentimes are influential in how a law is interpreted and implemented. The Minority should be allowed to contribute to report language.

Democrats have also granted subcommittee chairmen sole power to issue exercise subpoenas. This legal device can be a powerful instrument and should only be utilized with the consent of the full subcommittee.

Committee and subcommittee ratios in the 98th Congress were in serious imbalance, particularly on the key committees. The ratio of Republicans to Democrats in the House in the 98th Congress was 38 percent. The ratio on the Ways and Means Committee was 34 percent. The ratio on the Education and Labor Committee was 29 percent and the ratio on the House Administration Committee was 30 percent. Republicans were denied 8 seats on the subcommittees of Energy and Commerce Committee and 7 additional seats on the subcommittees of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

The Democratic leadership has always found new and innovative ways to abuse committee assignments. In the 98th Congress, the Democrats made temporary appointments to committees, temporary appointments that became permanent, to no one's surprise. When two vacancies in the House occurred, one in California and one in Wisconsin, the sizes of two committees were simply expanded to accommodate the new members. The new members could have filled already existing vacancies on other committees. Increasing the size of committees was improper and should have been avoided.

House Committees, as a result of this kind of action are far too large and cumbersome. The Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee for example, had more than 50 members and 8 subcommittees in the 98th Congress.

Committee sizes should only be determined after consultations between the Democratic and Republican party leadership, and the full chamber should be allowed to vote on individual resolutions setting out committee size and funding.

CUTTING COMMITTEE STAFF AND FUNDING

One of the greatest embarrassments of our current legislative system is the excessive size of staffing and funding of the committees of the House.

The committees are over-staffed and cost too much. Committee staff is also apportioned between Republicans and Democrats in a manner that cripples the minority's ability to serve in the capacity of the loyal opposition, conduct research, offer alterna-

tives to bills and amendments, or oversee the activities of the majority. In short, millions of Americans are denied fair access to the legislative process.

Since the 93rd Congress, which convened a decade ago (1973), the number of House Committee staff has gone from 1,143 to 2,014 in the 98th Congress which convened in 1983. That is a 76 percent increase in just 10 years.

It has gotten to the point where on some committees there are three or four staff members for every Member of the committee. The District of Columbia Committee majority staff is so large there are 4.1 staff per member and the Education and Labor and Energy and Commerce Committees have 3.1 and 3.5 staff per member respectively.

In the 98th Congress, Republicans made up 38.1 percent of the membership in the House. If that ratio were accurately reflected in Committee staff, 322 more Republican employees would be required to make up the shortfall. There was a 307 staff shortfall in the 96th Congress, and in the 97th Congress, where Republicans made up 44 percent of the House, staff assigned to them in committees was only 14.6 percent or a shortfall of 447 positions. Make no mistake about it, we don't want more staff, we want severe reductions in current majority positions.

The worst case by far in the 98th Congress was the Energy and Commerce Committee which employed 109 investigative staff, only 9 of whom were Republican staff.

Subcommittee staff should fall under the jurisdiction of the full Committee Chairman for better control and greater efficiency.

Funding of committee work is equally excessive.

Ten years ago, in the 93rd Congress, first session, total Committee funding amounted to \$17.4 million. The committee funding in the 98th Congress, first session, was \$34.6 million or a 98 percent increase.

Some committees have tried to hold the line while others have been absolutely outrageous in their demands.

Since the 93rd Congress, there has been no appreciable increase in the number of bills and resolutions reported or passed.

Ten years ago, the committees filed 693 reports, and reported out 906 bills and resolutions. In the 98th Congress, the committees filed just over 640 reports, and reported out 725 bills and resolutions.

In fact, while the cost of Congress as a whole has skyrocketed, the number of bills enacted into law has not changed much over the last 10 years. The 93rd Congress produced a total of 923 bills and resolutions, while the 98th Congress produced 858 to date. The most productive Congress was the 95th with 1,027 bills enacted into law.

That degree of productivity does not warrant huge increases in staff and funding. Republicans do not believe the House should be producing more bills. Oftentimes, under Democratic rule, the less done the better. This Congress was notorious for producing bad bills and failing to produce needed ones.

We propose a substantial reduction of staff. Had our formula been implemented in the 98th Congress, it would have resulted in a limit on Democratic staff to no more than twice the amount afforded to Republicans. We believe staff could be reduced by hundreds.

NUMBER OF COMMITTEES AND JURISDICTION

There is a saying within the Halls of Congress: If you pass a Democratic member of

the House whom you don't know by name, call them Mr. or Madame Chairman, because there are so many committees and subcommittees in the House just about every Democrat chairs one.

That isn't much of an exaggeration. There are 22 standing committees and 141 subcommittees. The number of subcommittees is up by 32 in just the last 10 years. Four select committees have been added in the last decade and there has been a virtual explosion of special task forces, special interest caucuses and other organizations. Nearly all of these legislative or quasi-legislative bodies consume tax dollars, federal staff and the time and energy of legislators.

In just the last two years, the expansion of subcommittees has created 59 new seats for members of the House, further dividing their time and energy.

We believe that the proliferation of subcommittees and other bodies must be stopped. At least four or five standing and select committees and at least 20 subcommittees ought to be eliminated. The District of Columbia Committee, for example, could function better as a subcommittee of another standing committee, as could most of the select committees now in existence. The Senate has a 3-member District of Columbia subcommittee with only 10 staff and that small subcommittee appoints local judges, which the House Committee does not.

There is no reason why the Post Office and Civil Service Committee should have separate subcommittees on Postal Operations and Postal Personnel. The two should be combined to save staff, funding, space and equipment, and probably eliminate a lot of make-work. There is no reason why the House Banking Committee needs a subcommittee on International Development and another on International Trade. There is no reason why you need 22 different committees and subcommittees having jurisdiction over energy issues.

Jurisdictional problems are compounded by the practice of sequential referral, the assigning of one piece of legislation to several committees. Environmental issues are often divided among three separate standing committees and an untold number of subcommittees. Each standing committee and subcommittee under the rules can amend or change any part of the legislation regardless of whether they have jurisdiction. The practice creates a terrible logjam of legislation that in some cases ultimately kills the bill entirely.

As is discussed in another section of this study, consideration should be given to eliminating separate House and Senate committees, such as the Budget Committees and creating joint committees of the Congress. Select Committee functions could be merged with standing committees.

Current events, changing times, and new national and legislative priorities demand that standing committees and subcommittees undergo a major realignment. A study of such a realignment with mandatory requirements for implementation is badly needed and long overdue.

Past efforts at reform have failed, primarily due to the unwillingness of the Democratic leadership to undertake such a task. Some progress has been made, but not nearly enough.

The last study of the problem by the Patterson Committee in the 96th Congress found broad support for realignment and for reform of the committee system. A member survey conducted then found that 81 percent of House members felt the

number of subcommittees should be reduced and 82 percent felt that limitations should be placed on members' subcommittee assignments. It is clear, as well, that major steps must be taken to improve the flow of legislation through the subcommittees by eliminating overlap in jurisdiction.

PHANTOM LEGISLATING

A quorum is that number of members in a legislative body whose presence is necessary to conduct business.

Today, House rules make it very easy for committees to conduct business without a quorum present.

Currently, a bill can be drafted (marked-up) in committee with only one-third of the members present.

In committees, the frequent lack of a quorum coupled with the use of proxy voting and the unfair ratios, have created an atmosphere in which a few make decisions for many.

House rules provide that no House committee may use proxy votes unless the committee specifically authorizes them. If the committee chooses to authorize proxies, such proxies should be in writing, assert that the member is absent on official business, designate who is to execute the proxy and be limited to a specific measure. However, some committees have simply made blanket use of proxies without regard to their effort on the process.

Proxy voting is in fact "phantom" voting and it minimizes the members' accountability, makes absenteeism acceptable, and detracts from the very basic concept of legislative government.

We believe proxy voting ought to be banned.

Section II: Rules and procedures

BETTER SCHEDULING OF LEGISLATION

In an organization as complex as the House of Representatives, with so many different committees and subcommittees, and with such a wide array of duties imposed upon Members, care needs to be exercised in developing the legislative schedules of Members, committees and the House as a whole.

Scheduling in the House today is an abomination.

The House should be in session more days per week, with a fixed schedule, say for at least five weeks at a time and two weeks for district work periods. Ample time should be allotted for committee work. Fewer conflicts in committee and subcommittee schedules should be allowed. Members should have more opportunities to better allocate their time. Scheduling ought to be computerized. More emphasis should be placed on the oversight responsibilities of the Legislative Branch.

A number of proposals should be given serious consideration.

Committees could be required not only to adopt oversight plans but be accountable for them. Currently, each House Committee prepares oversight plans in consultation with the Government Operations Committee.

However, the Government Operations Committee has indicated that these meetings and written plans are not an effective means of coordinating and implementing oversight activities. The dismal record of the House bears that out.

Oversight could be concentrated in three or four key committees and oversight plans should be made public early in a new Congress.

There should be better long-range scheduling of floor activities and floor time. The party leaderships should consult formally on the floor schedule.

TELEVISED SESSIONS

Televised coverage of House proceedings by a broadcast system controlled internally by the Speaker of the House has been in effect since the 96th Congress.

The coverage of House proceedings is limited, in that coverage is prohibited during those periods when an electronic vote is in progress so that the viewing public cannot see the interaction that takes place in the well of the House and the changing of votes by individual members. Limitations are also in place during regular sessions of the House which prohibit the "panning" of the Chamber during debate, although such a practice occurs during the Special Orders period following regular business.

We believe that coverage of House proceedings ought to be completed and unedited. We also believe that consideration ought to be given to delegating authority for day-to-day control of the system to a committee of broadcast journalists.

RULES AND THE RULES COMMITTEE

The Rules Committee is the traffic cop of the House, dictating how a piece of legislation gets to the floor, how many amendments will be considered, and how much time will be allowed for debate. The Committee usually sets the conditions for debate and may also waive various points of order against a bill or an amendment which would otherwise prevent House action. Because the Rules Committee's critical role in controlling the legislative process, the Committee has traditionally been held under the tight control of the Speaker, and that is as it should be.

The Rules Committee is currently composed of nine Democrats and four Republicans—a ratio which is substantially larger than the ratio of Democrats to Republicans in the full House.

The Rules Committee in recent years has become autocratic and dictatorial, waiving certain rules of the House to accommodate favored interests and in some cases, not only dictating what amendments can be offered but how those amendments will be written.

In a growing number of circumstances rules have been fashioned to provide Democrats with the opportunity to vote in favor of several alternatives so that they can cover all the bases with their constituents, while in the end voting with the Democratic leadership on a leadership endorsed position.

The practice of waiving rules of the House has become so common that the first appropriation bill considered by the House this year contained what amounted to a blanket waiver of all of the budget enforcement rules we have.

Rules from the Rules Committee should not play fast and loose with long-standing House rules and procedures. Waivers of House rules should be more difficult to obtain and the Rules Committee ought to be required to justify them in writing. More open rules that allow for amendments to be offered ought to be granted, especially on bills of a complex and/or controversial nature.

SUSPENSION OF THE RULES

The rules of the House provide that legislation may be brought up on Monday and Tuesday under what is called suspension of the rules. Measures brought up under suspension are debated for only 40 minutes

(twenty minutes per side) and no floor amendments are allowed. A two-thirds vote is required for passage.

During the past decade, the House has made increasing use of the suspension procedure to pass very costly and very controversial legislation, not the least of which was the Equal Rights Amendment in the 98th Congress.

The suspension procedure is an efficient means for passing legislation on which there is no great controversy. However, using the procedure for more substantive pieces of legislation flies in the face of our legislative process. In this Congress alone, nearly half of the bills the House passed were brought up under suspension of the rules.

While the suspension procedure should be controlled by the Speaker, its continual abuse cannot be tolerated. A bi-partisan committee may be necessary to screen proposals before they are made eligible for consideration under suspension. We now have committee reviewing bills on the Private Calendar and on the Consent Calendar. If there is truly overwhelming support for a bill, and no interest in offering amendments, then suspension is an appropriate procedure.

An alternative to an oversight committee would be requiring minority concurrence before any measure can be brought up under suspension.

CLEANING UP THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Since 1873, the Congressional Record has been Congress' daily accounting of the debates and proceedings of the House and Senate. It is not the official record of congressional proceedings; the Journals of the House and the Senate are. From its inception, the Record has been less than a completely verbatim transcription of congressional debate.

In 1977, the House regulations governing the use of the Congressional Record were changed, thanks to the efforts of the late Congressman William Steiger of Wisconsin. Previously, Members could, by unanimous consent, enter in the Record the text of statements which they never delivered, without indication that the statement was inserted, not spoken. Obviously this left no opportunity for other Members to comment on such remarks at the time.

Since 1977, statements not spoken have been marked by typographical bullets (●). The rules change has not been entirely effective because a Member may speak only one sentence on the House floor, then receive permission to revise and extend his remarks, and the entire statement will be printed in the Congressional Record (without any bullets) as if delivered word-for-word by the Member.

It is especially important that the statements of Committee Chairmen and managers of bills, when discussing support of the legislation they bring to the Floor, be verbatim and designated as such.

The Courts and executive agencies look to those statements as the legislative history for the purposes of interpreting laws and enforcing them. There are occasions when bill managers will merely insert his language without speaking it, and therefore the House has no knowledge of what interpretation is being given the legislation.

Earlier this year, the House tabled a resolution by Rep. Daub to direct the House Rules Committee to study the issue of Congressional Record accuracy, and to report appropriate changes.

We oppose that such a study be conducted by an existing standing committee of the

99th Congress. What happens on the House Floor must be more accurately represented in the Congressional Record.

USING DISCHARGE PETITIONS

The discharge rule, originally adopted in 1910, provides a means by which House Members may bring a bill to the House floor in the absence of action by the committee of jurisdiction. The rule provides for a time consuming process by which 218 House Members must sign a petition to discharge the bill from a committee and bring a bill directly to the Floor.

The discharge petition has rarely been used successfully to bring a bill to the House floor for action over the objections of the committee.

When in today's Congress such issues as criminal law reform, immigration and a Constitutional Amendment to balance the budget are bottled up in committee by the Democratic majority, the discharge petition becomes a valuable tool. It allows rank-and-file House Members the opportunity to register their opposition to burying a measure in committee.

So concerned are the Democrats over the recent rise in the number of discharge petitions initiated (49 in the last three full Congresses alone), that they have tried to make it more difficult to achieve the 218 signatures. The Democratic Caucus considered raising the number of signatures required on a petition to discharge a constitutional amendment from a majority of the House to two-thirds of the House.

Under the precedents of the House, signatures on a motion to discharge a committee from the consideration of a bill may not be made public until the requisite number of Members (218) have signed the motion. Precedents state the discharge petition is secret because otherwise it would "bring pressure on those who have not signed the petition to sign it, and pressure upon those who have signed the petition to take their names off."

Making the signatures of Members known when the total number signing the petition reaches 100 is a fair middle ground that responds to the need for less secrecy and to concerns expressed by some about possible misuse of the legislation.

FRANKING PRIVILEGE

The term franking privilege is used to describe the authorization for a Member of Congress to mail material to constituents without affixing a stamp.

The current regulations issued by the House Commission on Congressional Mailing Standards permit six postal patron district-wide mailings a year, prior to 60 days immediately before the date of any primary or general election in which the Member is a candidate for public office.

There are few if any limitations on mailings to individuals, even though modern computer technology has turned this once simple exercise into a highly sophisticated communication art form.

The franking privilege is abused. It is used for political promotion rather than constituent information.

The costs of the franking privilege are too high. For FY 1984 alone, the cost was over \$107 million. The taxpayers are paying the cost of keeping incumbents in office.

Franked mail is sometimes indistinguishable from campaign literature.

Reducing the total cost of the frank will help to reduce the costs of legislative branch operations. What better place to start than the \$100 million for the franking

privilege. The appropriation for the frank needs to be cut, especially during election years.

We propose new rules limiting a Member's personal office allowance for printing, purchasing of computer lists, and use of computers for targeted mailings. The regulations would not prohibit such disbursements, but just place a dollar cap as a means of reducing some of the abuse which now occurs. In 1984, Members of Congress are likely to send some 800 million pieces of mail under the frank.

We also propose a complete review of the use of the frank and common rule-making in the House and Senate.

Section III: Support Organizations

OTHER AGENCIES OF THE CONGRESS

The Congress currently has an alphabet soup of support organizations, the largest being the General Accounting Office (GAO), the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), the Office of Technology Assessment (OTA) and the Congressional Research Service (CRS).

Many of their activities are duplicative in nature, and particularly in the case of the Congressional Research Service, their intent and function is abused. There is a need for realignment of the agencies and less abuse of their roles.

LEGISLATIVE SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

There has been a massive explosion of what are called legislative service organizations in the House. These organizations, range from the Mushroom Caucus to the Solar Coalition. There are now close to 100 organizations siphoning off about \$2.5 million in funds allotted to individual members for their office expenses.

Some of these organizations serve an essential purpose within the leadership of both parties and among the members. However, the extent to which they consume Congressional funds, influence the legislative process and in some cases distort issues before the House, dictates that further restrictions be placed on their activities.

Section VI: The budget process

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET REFORM

This section, unlike the others, deals with a legislative initiative. Given the pressing need for sound fiscal policy budget reform demands immediate and bi-partisan attention.

The Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act was enacted in 1974 as an effort to restore to Congress, and in particular the House of Representatives, its Constitutional prerogatives over the Federal Budget.

The Act was primarily the result of a historic confrontation between the Executive and Legislative branches over budgeting, in particular the systematic impoundments which were made during the Nixon Administration.

We have yet to resolve the dispute. The Budget Act has failed. We have merely institutionalized budget timetables and procedures which are not flexible enough to accommodate the political realities of the Congress. When the Act was initially instituted it was universally agreed that the Congress should have its own budget office as a means to measure the effects of its legislative proposals and that an in-Congress procedure should be developed to enable the membership to better understand the relationship of taxes to spending.

What we got was quite different. For the many years the Democratic party controlled

both Houses of Congress, the Budget process was nothing more than an adding machine without a minus key. We merely added up the "wish lists" of the Democratic Chairmen and Leadership and the bottom line was the spending figure. Taxes were then increased to accommodate these huge amounts.

We believe the budget process should be changed. We ought to first determine total revenues and total outlays, and then divide up the spending pie based on that relationship. Our efforts toward this end have been rebuffed by the Democratic majority, and the rules of the House were specifically changed to prevent us from voting on the budget in this "two-step" manner.

When the two Houses of Congress came under control by different political parties in 1980, the failings of the process became more evident. After the process was used effectively for the first time in 1981 to reverse the tide of government spending, the Democrats in Congress abandoned the budget process's original purposes and used it as a vehicle of political opportunism and legislative gridlock.

The Congress spent most of its time arguing with the administration and between the two Houses over economic assumptions and legislative priorities. The timetable was no longer a method of expediting the authorization/appropriation process, but instead was an additional layer of political wrangling that ultimately delayed the Congress in completing its business before the start of the next fiscal year. What few legislative safeguards the Act contained were either waived or ignored for political expediency. The budget resolution was used not to force new spending or tax changes, but instead merely to attempt to embarrass the Administration or politically posture one party against the other.

There is widespread agreement that the Congressional budget process is in desperate need of overhaul. It seems apparent, however, that budget reform in the House, if any, next year won't be bi-partisan and won't have the best interests of sound fiscal policy at heart. If we can't reform the process next year and do it right, we ought to repeal the Budget Act and forget about Congressional budgets altogether.

It may be that only through the creation of a joint Budget Committee can the two parties and the two Houses resolve their differences and meet a timetable which results in the appropriation bills being enacted before the start of the fiscal year.

CONCLUSION

A Republican view of how the House of Representatives ought to be run is obviously a far cry from how it is currently being run under tight Democratic control.

The House has not had a fundamental change in leadership, direction or administration in three decades, and regardless of the personalities and politics involved, that kind of unbroken reign of power cannot help but produce inefficiency and abuse.

The House of Representatives is a bloated, stumbling, cumbersome and autocratic institution, and as a result the American people are not getting the kind of government they deserve.

Republicans propose substantial reductions in the number and size of committees and subcommittees; substantial reductions in funding for House operations, substantial reductions in staffing; substantial reductions in Congressional operations ranging from use of "franked" mailing privileges to satellite organizations; substantial changes

in rules and procedures that would greatly improve our system of representative government, give the American people more say in what laws are passed or rejected, and allow Members of the House to exercise their rights and responsibilities with greater freedom and more influence.

Republicans believe that these institutional changes will produce better legislation and better legislators. Members of the House can and will be more productive and more accountable for their actions. Those measures the American people want the House to consider and act upon will be considered and will be dealt with in an open and effective manner.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF PROPOSED REPUBLICAN AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE RULES (99TH CONGRESS)

(1) Oversight reform—Committees would be required to formally adopt and submit to the Government Operations Committee by March 1st of the first session their oversight plans for that Congress. The Committee on Government Operations, after consultation with the Speaker and majority and minority leaders, would report the plans to the House by March 15th together with its recommendations and those of the joint leadership to assure coordination between the various committees. The Speaker would be authorized to appoint ad hoc oversight committees from the membership of two or more committees having shared jurisdiction over a particular matter. Committees would be required to include a separate oversight section in their final activity reports at the end of a Congress.

(2) Multiple referral of legislation—The joint referral of bills to two or more committees would be abolished and replaced by a system wherein the Speaker would designate a committee of principal jurisdiction. Sequential and split referral of bills would be retained.

(3) Committee elections and organization—The House would be required to elect its committees not later than five legislative days after the convening of a Congress, and committees would be required to hold their organizational meetings not later than eight legislative days after the convening of the Congress.

(4) Committee ratios—The party ratios on committees would be required to reflect the party ratios in the House (except for the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct which is bipartisan). Conference and select committees would be covered as well.

(5) Subcommittee limits—Each House committee (except Appropriations) would be limited to not more than six subcommittees, and each Member would be limited to not more than four subcommittee assignments.

(6) Proxy voting ban—All proxy voting on committees would be abolished.

(7) Majority quorums—Majority quorums would be required for the transaction of business of all committees and subcommittees.

(8) Committee documents—All committee documents and prints would require the formal approval of the committee or must carry a clear disclaimer to the contrary on their cover.

(9) Rules committee waivers—All Rules Committee reports on special rules providing for the consideration of legislation would be required to include a justification and explanation of any waivers of House Rules, together with a summary of any com-

ments received from the Budget Committee on any Budget Act waivers.

(10) Committee staffing—Committee funding resolutions could not be considered until the House has first adopted a resolution reported from the Committee on House Administration setting an overall committee staff limit for the House. In the 99th Congress, this limit shall not exceed 90 percent of the committee staff employed at the end of the 98th Congress. Committee funding resolutions would be subject to a point of order if the committee staff provided for exceeded the limit set by the House.

(11) Appropriations riders—The present rule prohibiting limitation amendments to appropriations bills unless a motion to rise is defeated after other amendments are considered, would be abolished, thus permitting limitation amendments to be considered simultaneously with other amendments.

(12) Suspension of the rules—Measures could not be considered under suspension of the rules unless by direction of the committee(s) of jurisdiction or upon written request by the chairman and ranking minority member of the committee(s) of jurisdiction; no measure authorizing or enacting new budget or spending authority in excess of \$50 million in any fiscal year could be considered under suspension of the rules; no measure could be considered under suspension unless advance written notice of such consideration is placed in the Record at least one legislative day prior to its consideration, along with the text of any amendments to be considered; and, in no event, could any constitutional amendment be considered under suspension.

(13) Discharge motions—Copies of discharge motions and signatures would be made available by the Clerk for public inspection at any time after 100 Members have signed the motion, and would be kept current on a daily basis.

(14) Record and committee transcripts—Verbatim accounts of floor and committee remarks would be required in the published record and made clearly distinguishable from any extensions or extraneous materials. Any substantive alteration of floor or committee verbatim accounts would be subject to investigation by the ethics committee. Members, or their designees, would still be permitted to make "technical, grammatical or typographical corrections" in their verbatim remarks.

(15) House broadcasting—A new House broadcast rule would establish a House broadcast system under the authority of the Speaker and a bipartisan, Broadcast Advisory Board (three Members from each party including the majority and minority leaders), but subject to daily supervision and operation by the Executive Committee of the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries. The system would carry complete and unedited coverage of House proceedings, including voting, special orders, and periodic visual coverage of the entire Chamber throughout each day's proceedings, on a uniform basis. The present commercial and partisan use bans on coverage would be retained.

(16) Committee reform—The Committee on Rules would be authorized and directed to study the operation of House Rule XI regarding committee procedures and staffing, the number of subcommittees and Member subcommittee assignments, and report back its findings and recommendations to the House by resolution not later than the end of the first session of the 99th Congress.

(17) House scheduling reform—The Speaker of the House, in consultation with

the majority and minority leaders, and the Rules and House Administration Committees, would be authorized and directed to study current House scheduling with a view to implementing a system of full work weeks, designated committee meeting times, fixed legislative floor schedules, and established district work periods, and report his findings not later than two months after the convening of the 99th Congress, and take all necessary steps to implement the new scheduling system at the earliest practicable date.

(18) Franking privilege—The House Commission on Congressional Mailing Standards would be authorized and directed to study the current House franking rule and regulations with a view to eliminating current abuses and excessive use of the franking privilege and reducing current franking costs by at least 10 percent, and reporting its findings and recommendations to the House not later than the end of the first session of the 99th Congress.

(19) Balanced budget requirements—The House Committee on the Budget shall report a balanced budget by April 15th of each year, showing the consequences of such budget on revenues, spending, employment, interest rates and national security. If the Budget Committee determines that a balanced budget is inappropriate, it still must include a comprehensive plan to balance the budget with a clear explanation of its impact on the major categories of the budget and an analysis on the major programs within each category.

H. RES. 7—AN AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE OFFERED BY MR. MICHEL

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Rules of the House of Representatives of the Ninety-eighth Congress, including all applicable provisions of law and concurrent resolutions adopted pursuant thereto which constituted the Rules of the House at the end of the Ninety-eighth Congress, be, and they are hereby, adopted as the Rules of the House of Representatives of the Ninety-ninth Congress, with the following amendments included as part thereof, to wit:

"OVERSIGHT REFORM"

"(1)(a) In Rule X, clause 2(c) is amended to read as follows:

"(c)(1) Not later than March 1 in the first session of a Congress each standing committee of the House shall, in a meeting which is open to the public and with a quorum present, adopt and submit to the Committee on Government Operations its oversight plans for that Congress. In developing such plans each committee shall, to the maximum extent feasible—

"(A) consult with other committees of the House which have jurisdiction over the same or related laws, programs, or agencies within its jurisdiction with the objective of assuring that such laws, programs, or agencies are reviewed in the same Congress and that there is maximum coordination between such committees in the conduct of such reviews; and such plans shall include an explanation of what steps have been and will be taken to assure such coordination and cooperation;

"(B) give priority consideration to including in its plans the review of those laws, programs, or agencies operating under permanent budget authority or permanent statutory authority; and

"(C) have a view toward insuring that all significant laws, programs, or agencies

within its jurisdiction are subject to review at least once every ten years.

"(2) Not later than March 15 in the first session of a Congress, after consultation with the Speaker, and majority leader, and the minority leader, the Committee on Government Operations shall report to the House the oversight plans submitted by each committee together with any recommendations which it, or the House leadership group referred to above, may make to assure the most effective coordination of such plans and otherwise achieve the objectives of this clause."

"(b) In Rule X, clause 2 is amended by adding the following new paragraph:

"(e) The Speaker, with the approval of the House, may appoint special ad hoc oversight committees for the purpose of reviewing specific matters within the jurisdiction of two or more standing committees of the House, and from the membership of such committees."

"(c) In Rule XI, clause 1(d) is amended to read as follows:

"(d)(1) Each committee shall submit to the House, not later than January 2 of each odd-numbered year, a report on the activities of that committee under this rule and rule X during the Congress ending at noon on January 3 of such year.

"(2) Such report shall include separate sections summarizing the legislative and oversight activities of that committee during that Congress.

"(3) The oversight section of such report shall include a summary of the oversight plans submitted by the committee pursuant to clause 2(c) of Rule X, a summary of the actions taken and recommendations made with respect to each such plan, and a summary of any additional oversight activities undertaken by that committee, and any recommendations made or actions taken thereon."

"MULTIPLE REFERRAL OF LEGISLATION"

"(2) In Rule X, clause 5(c) is amended to read as follows:

"(c) In carrying out paragraphs (a) and (b) with respect to any matter, the Speaker shall initially refer the matter to one committee which he shall designate as the committee of principal jurisdiction; but he may also refer the matter to one or more additional committees, for consideration in sequence (subject to appropriate time limitations), either on its initial referral or after the matter has been reported by the committee of principal jurisdiction; or refer portions of the matter to one of more additional committees (reflecting different subjects and jurisdictions) for the exclusive consideration of such portion or portions; or refer the matter to a special ad hoc committee appointed by the Speaker, with the approval of the House, from the members of the committees having legislative jurisdiction, for the specific purpose of considering that matter and reporting to the House thereon; or make such other provisions as may be considered appropriate."

"COMMITTEE ELECTIONS AND ORGANIZATION"

"(3)(a) In Rule X, clause 6(a)(1) is amended to read as follows:

"(a)(1) The standing committees specified in clause 1 shall be elected by the House at the commencement of each Congress, from nominations submitted by the respective party caucuses, not later than five legislative days after the convening of such Congress."

"(b) In Rule XI, clause 1(a) is amended by adding the following new subparagraph:

"(3) Each committee shall hold its organizational meeting not later than eight legislative days after the commencement of a Congress."

"COMMITTEE RATIOS"

"(4)(a) In Rule X, clause 6(a) is amended by adding the following new subparagraph:

"(3) The membership of each committee (and each subcommittee, task force, or subunit thereof), shall reflect the ratio of majority to minority party Members of the House at the beginning of the Congress. This subparagraph shall not apply to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, which shall be constituted as provided for in subparagraph (2)."

"(b) In Rule X, clause 6(e) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "The membership of each such select committee (and of any subcommittee, task force, or subunit thereof), and of each such conference committee, shall reflect the ratio of the majority to minority party Members of the House at the time of its appointment."

"SUBCOMMITTEE LIMITS"

"(5) In Rule X, clause 6(c) is amended to read as follows:

"(c)(1) Each standing committee of the House (except the Committee on the Budget) that has more than twenty members, shall establish at least four subcommittees; but in no event shall any standing committee (except the Committee on Appropriations) establish more than six subcommittees.

"(2) No Member may serve at any one time as a member of more than four subcommittees of committees of the House.

"(3) For the purposes of this paragraph, the term 'subcommittee' includes any panel, task force, special subcommittee, or any subunit of a standing committee which is established for a period of longer than six months in any Congress."

"PROXY VOTING BAN"

"(6) In Rule XI, clause 2(f) is amended to read as follows:

"(f) No vote by any member of any committee or subcommittee with respect to any measure or matter may be cast by proxy."

"MAJORITY QUORUMS"

"(7) In Rule XI, clause 2(h)(2) is amended to read as follows:

"(2) A majority of the members of each committee or subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business, including the markup of legislation."

"COMMITTEE DOCUMENTS"

"(8) In Rule XI, clause 2(l) is amended by inserting after subparagraph (5) the following new subparagraph, and by redesignating existing subparagraphs accordingly:

"(6)(A) Any committee or subcommittee print, document, or other material, other than reports subject to the preceding provisions of this clause, prepared for public distribution, shall either be approved by the committee or subcommittee prior to such public distribution, and opportunity shall be afforded for the inclusion of supplemental, minority, or additional views in accordance with the provisions of subparagraph (5), or such print, document, or other material shall contain the following disclaimer on its cover in bold face type: 'This material has not been officially approved by the committee (or subcommittee, as the case may be) on (name of the committee or subcommittee) and may not therefore necessarily reflect the views of its members.'; and any such print, document, or other material not

approved by the committee or subcommittee may not include the names of its members.

"(B) The provisions of this subparagraph do not apply to prints of bills or resolutions, summaries thereof, or prints containing the names of committee or subcommittee members, staff, or other factual information regarding the committee or its subcommittee, their jurisdictions, or any matters pending before such committee or its subcommittees, provided that such documents do not also contain opinions, views, findings or recommendations."

"RULES COMMITTEE WAIVERS"

"(9) In Rule XI, clause 4 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(e) Whenever the Committee on Rules reports a resolution providing a special order of business providing for the consideration of any measure or matter, and such resolution includes any waiver of any rule of the House, the report accompanying such resolution shall include an explanation of and justification for any such waiver, and a summary of any comments received from the Committee on the Budget regarding any proposed waiver of any provision of the Budget Act."

"COMMITTEE STAFFING"

"(10) In Rule XI, clause 5 is amended by inserting the following new paragraph (a) and by redesignating existing paragraphs accordingly:

"(a)(1) It shall not be in order in the House to consider any primary expense resolution until the Committee on House Administration has reported, and the House has adopted, a resolution establishing an overall ceiling for House committee staff personnel for that year.

"(2) In developing any primary expense resolution for House committees, the Committee on House Administration shall specify in the resolution the number of staff positions authorized by the resolution. The committee shall indicate in the report accompanying any such primary expense resolution that the number of staff positions authorized by such resolution is in conformity with the overall ceiling on such positions established by the House.

"(3) In no event shall the total number of additional staff positions authorized by all such primary expense resolutions, taken together with the number of staff positions authorized by clause 6 of this rule (providing for professional and clerical staff), exceed the ceiling established by the House for that year.

"(4) In allocating staff positions pursuant to the overall ceiling established by the House, the committee shall take into account the past and anticipated legislative and oversight activities of each committee.

"(5) In any supplemental expense resolution, the committee shall specify the number of additional staff positions, if any, authorized by such resolutions, and shall indicate in the report accompanying any such resolution whether the additional staff positions are in conformity with or exceed the overall ceiling established by the House.

"(6) It shall not be in order in the House to consider any supplemental expense resolution authorizing additional staff positions in excess of the overall ceiling established by the House except by a vote of two-thirds of the Members voting, a quorum being present.

"(7) For the purposes of the Ninety-ninth Congress, the overall ceiling for committee staff in a resolution reported by the com-

mittee pursuant to subparagraph (1), or contained in any amendment thereto, shall not exceed 90 percentum of the total committee staff personnel employed at the end of the Ninety-eighth Congress."

"APPROPRIATIONS RIDERS"

"(11) In Rule XXI, clause 2 is amended by striking out the second sentence of paragraph (c) and by striking out paragraph (d) in its entirety.

"SUSPENSION OF THE RULES"

"(12) In Rule XXVII, clause 1 is amended by inserting after "1." the letter "(a)", and by inserting after paragraph (a) the following new paragraphs:

"(b) It shall not be in order to entertain a motion to suspend the rules to consider any measure or matter unless by direction of the committee or committees of jurisdiction over the measure or matter, or unless a written request has been filed with the Speaker by the chairman and ranking minority member of the committee or committees having jurisdiction over the measure or matter, asking for its consideration under a suspension of the rules.

"(c) A motion to suspend the rules to consider any measure or matter shall not be in order if the measure or matter would enact or authorize the enactment of new budget authority or new spending authority in excess of \$50,000,000 for any fiscal year; nor shall it be in order to entertain a motion to suspend the rules to consider any joint resolution which proposes to amend the Constitution.

"(d) It shall not be in order to consider any measure or matter under a suspension of the rules unless written notice is placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of its scheduled consideration at least one legislative day prior to its scheduled consideration, and such notification shall include the numerical designation of the measure or matter, its short title, and the text of any amendments to be offered thereto, and the date on which the measure or matter is scheduled to be considered."

"DISCHARGE MOTIONS"

"(13) In Rule XXVII, clause 4 is amended by inserting after the second sentence the following: "After one-hundred Members have signed such motion, the Clerk shall maintain a copy of such motion with the signature thereon in an appropriate place for inspection by the public, and said copy shall be kept current to reflect the signatures on such motion as of the close of business on the previous legislative day."

"RECORD AND COMMITTEE TRANSCRIPTS"

"(14) In Rule XXXIV, insert the following new clause 2 and redesignate existing clauses accordingly:

"2. (a) The official reporters of the House, including stenographers of committees, shall take down a verbatim account of words spoken in the House and committee. Said verbatim account shall be printed in the Congressional Record, the committee transcript or any printed record thereof, with only such technical, grammatical, or typographical corrections as may be authorized by the Member or person delivering such remarks, or his designee.

"(b) It shall not be in order for any person to make any substantive alteration or addition to, or deletion from such verbatim account, and any violation of this rule shall be subject to investigation by the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, either on its own initiative or upon the filing of a

proper complaint pursuant to clause 4(e) of Rule X.

"(c) Notwithstanding paragraph (b), it shall be in order, if appropriate permission is granted, to extend remarks or include extraneous material in the Congressional Record, committee transcript, or any published record thereof, but any such extension or inclusion of extraneous material shall be clearly distinguished in any such document from the verbatim account by an appropriate designation of different type as shall be prescribed in regulations promulgated by the Joint Committee on Printing."

"HOUSE BROADCASTING"

"(15)(a) At the end of the rules of the House, add the following new rule:

"RULE LI."

"BROADCAST COVERAGE OF HOUSE PROCEEDINGS."

"1. (a) There shall be a House Broadcast System (hereinafter referred to as the 'broadcast system') which shall provide complete and unedited audio and visual broadcast coverage of the proceedings in the House Chamber on a continuing basis while the House is in session, including such coverage of the Chamber while the Members are voting, of special order speeches at the end of each day's legislative business, and the periodic visual coverage of the entire House Chamber on a uniform basis throughout each day's proceedings in a manner that preserves and respects the dignity, decorum and integrity of the proceedings of the House, and the rights, reputation and conduct of its Members.

"(b) Broadcast coverage of the proceedings of the House as provided for by paragraph (a) shall not be limited or restricted in any way except as may be specifically directed in a resolution adopted by the House, or when Rule XXIX ('Secret Session') is invoked.

"(c) The responsibility for the implementation of this rule shall be vested in the Speaker, to be exercised by him in such manner (consistent with the provisions of this rule) as he determines will most effectively carry out the purposes and intent of this rule.

"(d) To assist the Speaker in this responsibility there shall be established a Broadcast Advisory Board which shall consist of the majority and minority leaders of the House and four Members to be appointed by the Speaker, two from the majority party and two from the minority party. The Speaker shall consult with such Board before making any policy decisions relating to the broadcast system.

"(e) The daily operation and supervision of the broadcast system, including the designation of its employees and the formulation of policies for the daily audio and visual coverage of the proceedings in the Chamber, shall be vested in the Executive Committee of the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries, subject to the direction and control of the Speaker in consultation with the Broadcast Advisory Board, and consistent with the provisions of this rule.

"(f) It shall be the general responsibility of the Clerk, under the direction and subject to the approval of the Speaker, to make provision for such coverage and to take such steps as may be necessary or appropriate for this purpose, including the purchase of equipment and compensation of the personnel of the broadcast system. The expenses incurred by the Clerk in carrying out this rule shall be paid from appropriations therefor which are hereby authorized.

"(g) The provisions of this rule shall not apply to joint sessions of the House and Senate.

"2. (a) All television and radio broadcasting stations, networks, services, and systems (including cable systems) which are accredited to the House Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries, and all radio and television correspondents who are so accredited, shall be provided access to the live coverage of the House, consistent with the provisions of this rule.

"(b) Such access to the live coverage of the House shall also be provided to the offices of all Members and committees of the House and in such other places in the Capitol and its office buildings as the Speaker, in consultation with the Broadcast Advisory Board, deems appropriate.

"(c) Coverage made available under this rule shall not be broadcast with commercial sponsorship except as part of bona fide news and public affairs documentary programs. No part of this coverage or any recording thereof shall be used in any commercial advertisement.

"(d) No coverage provided under this rule or any recording thereof shall be used, or made available for use, as partisan campaign material to promote or oppose the candidacy of any person for elective office, whether in a paid political broadcast or otherwise; and any use of the coverage so provided shall be subject to all Federal laws relating to elections and campaign practices, and to the rules of the House.

"3. (a) The Clerk of the House shall enter into arrangements with the Librarian of Congress for the recording of the audio and visual coverage of House proceedings on a permanent basis (to the extent it is considered economically and practically feasible as determined by the Speaker in consultation with the Broadcast Advisory Board); and for making such recordings available for viewing, but not for reproduction purposes, for reference and research purposes by Members and staff of the House, students and scholars, and the general public, at convenient locations in the Library of Congress, in one of the House office buildings if deemed appropriate and necessary, and in such other places as the Speaker shall direct.

"(b) No reproduction, except for the viewing purposes described in paragraph (a), and no edited version, of any such recording shall be made available to any person by the House or by the Library of Congress except for the stated purposes provided for by this rule."

"(b) In Rule I, strike out clause 9 in its entirety and redesignate clause "10." as clause "9."

"COMMITTEE REFORM"

"(16) The Committee on Rules is hereby authorized and directed to conduct a thorough and complete study with respect to the operation and implementation of Rules X and XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives only insofar as they pertain to committee operations, oversight, rules and procedures, staffing, and the number of subcommittees on each committee and the number of total subcommittee assignments for each Member, with a view to strengthening and improving committee operations, oversight, rules and procedures, and to reducing committee staff, the number of subcommittees, and Member subcommittee assignments, and to report back its findings and recommendations to the House, by resolution, not later than the end of the first session of the Ninety-ninth Congress.

"HOUSE SCHEDULING REFORM"

"(17) The Speaker of the House, in consultation with the majority and minority leaders and the Committees on Rules and House Administration, is hereby authorized and directed to undertake an immediate study of House scheduling with a view toward implementing a system of full work weeks with regular and fixed periods for committee meetings and hearings, and regular and fixed periods for sessions of the House for the consideration of legislation, with preannounced short-term and long-range legislative programs for the benefit of Members and committees, as well as periodic district work periods which shall be announced at the beginning of each session. The Speaker shall report the findings and recommendations of this study to the House not later than two months after the convening of the Ninety-ninth Congress and shall take all steps necessary and feasible for implementing such a scheduling system at the earliest practicable date, and shall refer such other matters that may require changes in House rules or regulations to the appropriate House committees of jurisdiction.

"FRANKING PRIVILEGE"

"(18) The House Commission on Congressional Mailing Standards is hereby authorized and directed to conduct a study of the current operation of House Rule XLVI ('Limitations on the Use of the Frank') with a view toward identifying any current abuse or excessive use of the franked mail privilege and shall report to the House not later than the conclusion of the first session of the Ninety-ninth Congress its findings and recommendations for any changes in current rules and regulations to curb such abuses or excessive use of the franked mail privilege and to effect cost savings, with a view to achieving a cost savings of not less than ten percentum of the franking costs incurred in the Ninety-eighth Congress."

"BALANCED BUDGET REQUIREMENT"

"(19) In Rule X, clause 1(e) is amended by adding the following new subparagraph:

"(4)(a) The Committee on the Budget shall report to the House by April 15, 1985, and by April 15 of each year thereafter, a budget that is in balance for the upcoming fiscal year, showing the consequences of such budget as they would affect the several budget functions and the economy and setting forth the effects of such budget on revenues, spending, employment, interest rates, and national security.

"(b) If the Committee on the Budget determines that a balanced budget is inappropriate for any fiscal year, it shall also report a comprehensive plan to balance the federal budget. Such plan shall include:

(1) A clear explanation of its impact on the following major categories of the budget: defense spending, non-defense discretionary spending, means-tested and non-means tested entitlement spending, interest costs, and revenues;

(2) an analysis of its impact on the major programs within each category;

(3) an analysis of its impact on each major source of revenues;

(4) a proposed timetable for its implementation.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy to yield 3 minutes to the distinguished ranking minority member of the Committee on Rules, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. QUILLEN].

Mr. QUILLIN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, there are several provisions in the package of rules changes to be offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL] which relate to the Rules Committee.

I have been the ranking Republican member of the Rules Committee for 10 years now, and with that perspective, I join in support of the amendments to the House rules offered by the gentleman from Illinois.

One of the proposals in the Michel package would be a ban on proxy voting. Proxy voting has been prohibited in the Rules Committee for years. It means that Members on both sides of the aisle are better informed when they cast their votes in committee. This is not a partisan issue. It is a good Government issue. The power to cast a vote in committee should not be delegated.

Mr. Speaker, another rules change in the package to be offered by the gentleman from Illinois directly affects the Rules Committee. It would require that all Rules Committee reports on special rules providing for the consideration of legislation include an explanation and justification of any waivers to the House rules.

Such explanations are generally provided under current practice when a rule is debated on the House floor. However, many Members who do not sit on the Rules Committee, would find it helpful to see this explanation of the waivers in advance of floor consideration. This information would be helpful to Democrats and Republicans alike.

A third proposal in the package to be offered by the gentleman from Illinois would authorize and direct the Committee on Rules to study the operation of the House regarding committee procedures and staffing. The number of subcommittees and member subcommittee assignments, and report its recommendations to the House.

This proposal for a study does not bind the House to any particular result, but it does ensure the House an opportunity to deal with the problem which arises, for example, when a Member is supposed to be in three different subcommittee meetings at the same time.

An additional related proposal in the Republican leader's package would provide that the Speaker of the House, in consultation with the majority and minority leaders and the Committees on Rules and House Administration, would be authorized and directed to study current House floor scheduling and report recommendations.

Mr. Speaker, there have been times in the past when the House floor schedule has been uncertain, even a few hours in advance. This degree of uncertainty makes it very difficult to

plan in advance for meetings and functions in the district, which becomes frustrating for Members and constituents alike. We should certainly support the effort by the gentleman from Illinois to study ways to improve scheduling.

Mr. Speaker, I support the Republican leader's request to defeat the previous question, so that he may offer his complete package of improvements to the House rules.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Sparrow, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agreed to the following resolutions:

S. RES. 1

Resolved, That a committee consisting of two Senators be appointed by the Vice President to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House is assembled and that the Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

S. RES. 3

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

S. RES. 8

Resolved, That the House of Representatives be notified of the election of the Honorable Strom Thurmond, a Senator from the State of South Carolina, as President pro tempore.

S. RES. 15

Resolved, That the House of Representatives be notified of the election of the Honorable Jo Anne L. Coe, of Virginia, as Secretary of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a joint resolution and concurrent resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S.J. RES. 6

Joint resolution extending the time which the President may transmit the Budget Message and the Economic Report to the Congress and extending the time within which the Joint Economic Committee shall file its report.

S. CON. RES. 1

Concurrent resolution to provide for the counting on January 7, 1985, of the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States.

S. CON. RES. 2

Concurrent resolution to extend the life of the Joint Committee on the Inaugural.

S. CON. RES. 3

Concurrent resolution providing for an adjournment of the Senate from January 7, 1985 to January 21, 1985, and an adjournment of the House from January 7, 1985 to January 21, 1985.

□ 1630

RULES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. LOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CONTE].

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I urge a vote against the previous question on the rules package, and urge my colleagues' support for Mr. MICHEL's substitute.

The Republican substitute contains a provision which will insure fairness on committees. It requires party ratios on committees to reflect the party ratios in the House. Under the proposal, the Ethics Committee would be exempt; under present House rules, that is a bipartisan committee.

Mr. Speaker, it is fundamentally unfair that representation on the committees of the House do not reflect the party ratios in the House. In the 98th Congress, the Republican Party was underrepresented on committees by 23 seats and on subcommittees by 62 seats. This effectively disenfranchises—now, listen to this—11.5 million Americans at the committee level and 31 million Americans at the subcommittee level.

The Democrats control 58 percent of the seats of the House of Representatives, but will apparently control 61 percent of the committee seats and 62 percent of the subcommittee seats. The problem will be worse in the 99th Congress than it was when the 98th Congress was organized.

On the Appropriations Committee, for example—the committee where I serve as ranking Republican—there are 35 Democratic seats and 22 Republican, for a ratio of 61 percent. This is far different than the 58 percent of the seats the Democrats control in the House. If committee size was purely representational, the Democrats would have 34 seats—not 35—and the Republicans 23—not 22.

This inequity has consistently occurred since the 88th Congress from 1963 to 1964, when the Democrats had 59 percent of the House seats, but 60 percent of committee seats. According to some research which I have done, the problem is worse in years when a Republican wins the Presidential election.

We need only look at the other body—the Republican Party does not disenfranchise Democrats on committees over there. It is simple fairness to allow proportional representation on committees in the House. I urge support for the Republican substitute to help correct this imbalance. This is the people's House. I urge my colleagues to put aside the partisanship that normally might occur in the adoption of the rules of the House, support the Michel package, and let us not undo the decision made by the American electorate on November 6.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CONTE] has expired.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BROYHILL].

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Speaker, I want to comment specifically on one amendment that the Republicans would offer in their package of rules changes. This particular amendment should not be controversial; in fact, it should be termed an element of fairness in these rules.

This is an amendment that would require that party ratios on committees be close to the party ratios that exist in the House itself. In this Congress, 42 percent of the Members are Republican, and the amendment would require that 42 percent of each standing committee be Republican.

I regret to report that we are getting ready to violate this simple principle of fairness. That principle has been violated in recent Congresses; in fact in the last Congress, the Republicans were denied at least one seat on nearly every standing committee.

Mr. Speaker, I maintain this is not a partisan issue; it is not something that we are asking be done for the benefit of the Republican Party; this is for the American people. As the minority leader reported earlier today in debate, nearly 50 percent of the American people voted for Republican representation in the House of Representatives, and now we are about to organize this House of Representatives and find that those voters are going to be shortchanged with respect to representation on the important committees in the House.

Of course, all of us know it is in the committees of the House that the work is done.

I would like to insert a chart at this point in the RECORD, Mr. Speaker.

Committee	How many more seats should Republicans have gotten in the 99th Cong. in order to reach parity with Republican representation in the full House? ¹	How many additional seats should Republicans get in the 99th Cong. in order to reach parity with Republican representation in the full House? ²
Agriculture	+1	+2
Appropriations	+1	+3
Armed Services	+1	+2
Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs	+1	+3
Budget	+1	+2
District of Columbia	+1	+1
Education and Labor	+1	+2
Energy and Commerce	+1	+2
Foreign Affairs	+1	+2
Government Operations	+1	+2
House Administration	0	+1
Interior and Insular Affairs	+2	+4
Judiciary	+1	+2
Merchant Marine and Fisheries	+1	+3
Post Office and Civil Service	+1	+1
Public Works and Transportation	+1	+3
Rules	+1	+1
Science and Technology	+1	+2
Small Business	+1	+2
Veterans' Affairs	+1	+2
Ways and Means	+1	+3
Total	+21	+46

¹ Methodology (How did Republicans fare in the 98th Congress?) Step 1: Calculate Republicans as percentage of Full House Membership (i.e.,

166 ÷ 435 = 0.3816). Step 2: For each standing committee, calculate Republican parity by multiplying result in step 1 by number of total seats on committee and then rounding to closest whole (e.g., Energy and Commerce, 0.3816 × 42 = 16.02 or 16). Step 3: For each standing committee, determine how many additional seats Republicans should have had in the 98th Cong. by subtracting number of Republican seats in 98th Cong. from result in step 2 (e.g., Energy and Commerce, 16 - 15 = +1).

² Methodology (How should Republicans fare in the 99th Congress?) Step 1: Calculate Republicans as percentage of full House membership (i.e., 18 - 435 = 0.4184). Step 2: For each standing committee, calculate Republican parity by multiplying result in step 1 by number of total seats on committee and then rounding to closest whole number (e.g., Energy and Commerce, 0.4184 × 42 = 17.57 or 18). Step 3: For each standing committee, determine how many additional seats Republicans should have in the 99th Cong. by subtracting number of Republican seats in 98th Cong. from result in step 2 (e.g., Energy and Commerce, 18 - 15 = +3).

Important note: There is another method of calculation using the number of Democratic seats on each committee as a base which would, if used in the 98th Cong. have resulted in an increase of 30 Republican committee seats. (For the purpose of demonstrating the unfairness of the current system, we have deliberately chosen the more modest of these 2 valid methodologies.)

This shows that the Republicans, as the result of the rules that will be adopted and the ratios that will be imposed on us, will be short-changed 46 seats in this 99th Congress. I maintain this is a disservice to the political process and to the American people, and urge a no vote on the previous question.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I would like to ask a question of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FROST], handling the resolution now for the majority leadership, on page 5, paragraph 6, in rule XVI, clause 4, strike out the words, "one-half of such time to" in the third sentence insert in lieu thereof the following: "except that on demand of the floor manager for the majority it shall be in order to debate such a motion for one hour, one-half of any debate on such motion shall" et cetera.

Now, if I understand that particular provision correctly, on a motion to recommit, on the demand of the manager of the majority, the time can be extended from the usual 10 minutes to 1 hour. Is that correct?

Mr. FROST. That is the understanding; the gentleman is correct; that is what the rule, as introduced, does provide.

Mr. LOTT. Well, what if the minority would like to have the time extended from 10 minutes to 1 hour?

Mr. FROST. Since the motion is the prerogative of the minority, whether or not to have a motion to recommit, the rule has been written that the majority then would have the decision as to the time.

You are correct; that the rule as written only gives that option to the majority.

Mr. LOTT. Well, that makes my point about this whole package of rules and rules changes.

Mr. Speaker, I want to welcome my few colleagues who have remained in the Chamber to our little biennial happy hour. For the handful of freshmen Members who have stayed on out of curiosity, it may come as a shock for you to learn that in this brief hour the House will adopt its rules of procedure for the next 2 years, with no opportunity for separate amendments or votes. But This little miracle in democ-

racy is made possible by the Democratic caucus which predetermines in secret session what those House rules shall be, then crams their package down our throats on opening day, in what will likely be a pro forma, straight party line vote.

So for many of you, this is a rude awakening to how the world's greatest democracy and deliberative body really operates. It's not a pretty sight; it's certainly not a democratic exercise. And you can forget that little constitutional nicety about how, "each House may determine the rules of its proceedings."

The full House has little or no say in this determination as it has been predetermined by the Democrat king caucus.

On our side of the aisle, we have developed a rather comprehensive "blueprint for a House that works"—an 18-point plan for changing our rules to make the House more efficient and accountable. But our alternative rules package always gets short shrift on opening day, with no serious consideration given to it by the other side of the aisle. It is simply ignored and rejected on that party line vote I mentioned regardless of its merits.

It was not always this way. Dr. George Galloway, in his History of the House of Representatives, notes that in the late 1800's, the House would proceed for several days at the beginning of each Congress, debating, explaining, and amending the rules, "with unlimited debate until a satisfactory revision of former rules had been effected." This was not only an opportunity for all Members to have some say in shaping House rules, but also an opportunity for new Members to learn the rules.

Under this abbreviated process today, Members will not have those opportunities for explaining, debating, changing or learning the rules. As a result, few Members ever bother to learn the rules or properly use them for their benefit in committees and on the House floor. And they will be constantly amazed and even shocked at the way things are done around here as a result of those rules that are perfunctorily considered and adopted on the opening day of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, our Republican substitute, if it were given a chance for serious debate, amendment and adoption, would move this House closer to the type of deliberative, representative and accountable legislative body it should be. Our rules alternative package recognizes that at the heart of our problems in the House is the vast proliferation of subcommittees and member subcommittee assignments that has spread us so thinly that we cannot do a responsible job of legislating at the most crucial stage of the process—our committee system. Wood-

row Wilson once said that the House in session is the House on public exhibition, while the House in committee is the House at work. And yet our committees and subcommittees are not working properly because there are just too many subcommittees. We now have some 146 subcommittees of our 22 standing committees, 22 percent more subcommittees than we had a decade ago. In the last Congress 198 Members had 5 or more subcommittee assignments—up 28 percent from the number of Members with that many subcommittees a decade ago. Committee staff has ballooned from 348 a decade ago to over 1,700 in the last Congress—that's over a 100-percent increase. Yet despite this growth in subcommittees and staff, our committees are reporting 20 percent fewer bills than they did a decade ago. And the quality of that legislative product is declining as well, mainly because Members cannot devote sufficient time and attention to each of their subcommittee and committee assignments. As a result, the House has adopted phantom legislative devices like proxy voting and one-third quorums to at least give the appearance that the work is being done. Moreover, the Democrats have found it necessary to pack committees with a disproportionate number of majority party Members compared to the House party ratio. In the last Congress the minority was slighted 23 committee seats and 62 subcommittee seats—effectively disenfranchising 11.5 million Americans at the committee level and 31 million Americans at the subcommittee level. Is it any wonder that the legislative bills being reported are shoddy and unrepresentative and require considerable reworking on the House floor before they can be made acceptable to a majority of the House?

Mr. Speaker, under our "blueprint for a House that works," we would limit each committee except appropriations to no more than 6 subcommittees, thus reducing by 16 the number of subcommittees we had in the last Congress. We would limit each Member to no more than four subcommittee assignments, thus eliminating some 354 subcommittee seats from the last Congress. We would reduce committee staff by at least 10 percent. We would require equitable party ratios on committees. We would eliminate proxy voting, one-third quorums, and joint referral of bills to two or more committees. We would require better oversight by our committees. And we would restore credibility and objectivity to our current partisan broadcast system by turning it over to a committee of professional broadcasters in the House.

I urge my colleagues to vote down the previous question on this resolution so that we can offer this substitute rules package. But, failing that, I

would at least urge my colleagues to support our motion to commit with instructions which would require the Rules Committee to study and report on many of these issues. Let us, at the very least, make some serious effort in this Congress to make this a more workable House. Without those procedural reforms I have mentioned, we will not be able to responsibly and efficiently confront the many issues we will be expected to deal with in this 99th Congress.

Mr. Speaker, before I close debate let me summarize the procedural situation to my colleagues. In a few moments, the majority leader will close debate and move the previous question. A yes vote on that motion will terminate all debate and bring this resolution to a final vote. We are urging a "no" vote on the previous question so that we can be recognized for an additional hour of debate and offer our 19-point Republican substitute rules package.

If the previous question is adopted, however, we are still entitled to offer a motion to commit the resolution. We intend to do so with a motion committing the resolution to a select committee with instructions to report back within one legislative day with a further amendment directing the Rules Committee to study and report in three areas: budget reform, committee reform, and House broadcasting. The Rules Committee would have until June 30 of this year to report on budget reform, and until the end of the first session on committee reform and House TV.

□ 1640

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. DANNEMEYER].

Mr. DANNEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished minority leader for yielding. His leadership in putting together a package of House rules changes that would bring equity and efficiency to our proceedings is most appreciated.

In the few moments I have, let me focus on just one of those proposed changes, the one dealing with committee and subcommittee ratios. During the 98th and previous Congresses, the custom has been the majority party dictates how many members of the minority party will serve on the committees and subcommittees of this House. House Rules have not stated, for instance, that the minority party is entitled to the same proportion of seats on the committees and subcommittees as it enjoys the full House. Some people may argue that such broad discretionary authority is an essential ingredient of the constitutional separation of powers, but in practice its exercise has done increasing violence to the constitutional principle of one man, one

vote, as articulated by the Supreme Court back in 1962.

Let's look at a few figures. In the 96th Congress, in which Republicans were elected to 36.3 percent of the seats in the full House of Representatives, the GOP was given 7 less full committee and 38 less subcommittee seats than that percentage would otherwise suggest. In the 98th Congress, which was 44.14 percent Republican, the problem got worse; the GOP was granted 31 fewer full committee and 81 fewer subcommittee seats than it should have been awarded. And in the 98th Congress, which was 38.16 percent Republican, the problem persisted; after the committee and subcommittee ratios were finally determined, the House GOP found itself shorted by 23 and 62 seats respectively.

Now some of you may be thinking that's just politics. And others may wonder what difference does a committee or subcommittee seat here or there make. Well, it's politics all right, but that doesn't make it right. Nor is it fair to members of the minority party, minorities within the majority party or millions of Americans at large. After all, when the voting strength of our elected representatives is effectively diluted many people are at least partially disenfranchised and in the long run the whole system suffers.

Mr. Speaker, there are 54 democratically elected representative bodies in the western world. The U.S. Congress is one of those 54. Every single one of them, except four, divide ratios on committees and subcommittees consistent with the division of parties in the whole body.

The four exceptions are interesting.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DANNEMEYER. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MICHEL. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the gentleman for the part he has played up to this point in demonstrating and emphasizing the disparity of that committee ratio system. We are about to make some decisions on that within maybe the next 24-48 hours.

The gentleman's comments are very appropriate and I would certainly hope that if we have a minute or two left he be allocated that time to make the case all the more stronger.

I applaud the gentleman for all he has done in our behalf.

Mr. DANNEMEYER. I thank our leader for that comment.

Mr. Speaker, the four exceptions, the countries that do not follow the process which most people would say is fair are behind the Iron Curtain. They are Bulgaria, Romania, Poland, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Soviet Union.

Now, the House of Representatives, under the existing rules, is in league with those four distinguished democracies in the Western World, Bulgaria, Romania, Poland, and the Soviet Union.

We, by our Republican set of rules here today, seek to place the House of Representatives on the side of the vast majority of democratically elected bodies in the Western World that divide committees and subcommittees consistent with the division of the parties in the whole body.

I hope that my colleagues in the House will reflect on this because it is a very significant vote.

The U.S. Senate, the other body, historically, no matter which party has controlled that body, apportions committee slots based on the division of the two great parties in the entire body, whether the Democrats were running it or the Republicans were running it, it made no difference. That is what we are asking for the House here today.

Probably what this vote illustrates is something I think that every American voter must come to understand. The most important vote that any of us casts in the whole 2-year term is the first one. It is the one that elects the Speaker here of the House of Representatives, because on this issue—if you come here as a member of the majority party, the Democrat party—your leadership is going to tell you:

Friend, you may desert the farm on certain matters of substance of particular interest to your district, but one thing you don't dare do is desert our farm on the basis of procedure, that is on party questions. When the party wants to stop the minority you better join with us or we will abandon you in the next election in your ability to come back here and continue to be a Member of this distinguished body.

The Democrats have done very well at this. This chart may enlighten my colleagues. In the 1982 election Republicans for Congress nationwide received 44 percent of the vote for the House of Representatives. Because of malapportionment among State legislative bodies around the country, we received 38 percent of the slots in the House of Representatives.

□ 1650

After the Democratic leadership got through with us, having received 38 percent of the slots in the House, we got 35.6 percent and 35.5 percent of the slots on committees and subcommittees respectively, and we received 15 percent of the slots on the staff of those committees, and similarly in the 97th Congress and the 96th Congress.

In the 1984 election, American voters said that they wanted Republi-

cans to constitute about 49 percent of this House. By malapportionment of State legislatures around the country, we Republicans have received about 42 percent of the slots in this House, and if the pattern of the last 3 Congresses is carried out in the 99th Congress, the current Congress, we Republicans can expect 4 or 5 percentage points less in slots for committees and subcommittees.

Well, what does all this mean to the people of this country? Are we just talking partisan games here? I seek to illustrate in the brief time that I have how significant this issue of committee ratios is in terms of its impact on votes of significance to the American people.

Take, for instance, what has happened in the full committees of the House in the not-too-distant past. By one vote, the Appropriations Committee approved a rescission of funding for the construction of a nuclear powered aircraft carrier. By one vote, the Energy and Commerce Committee approved a continuation of price controls on natural gas. And by one vote, the Foreign Affairs Committee removed restrictions on U.S. arms sales to Turkey. Now one cannot say for sure what would have happened if there had been one more Republican on each of these committees. But, in addition to speculating, one can say that Republicans had had less seats than they should have had on all of these committees in the 98th Congress, on two of the three committees in the 97th Congress, and on Appropriations in the 96th Congress.

Worse yet, it seems as if the situation is deteriorating. Take, for example, what has occurred on the Energy and Commerce Committee. In the 96th Congress, to which 159 Republicans were elected, the GOP was given 15 of the 42 full committee seats and one-third of the subcommittee seats. But, in the 98th Congress, to which 166 Republicans were elected, GOP Members were still given only 15 full committee seats and, even more to the point, received only 31.1 percent of all the subcommittee seats. So much for the GOP's electoral gain from the 96th to the 98th Congress.

The rationale for this regression from fair representation is that working majority is needed on the committees and subcommittees to enhance their functioning. But my colleagues on the other side of the aisle already have a majority according to my count, so why should it be further enhanced? Could it be that the leadership of the majority party isn't all that certain all of its own Members will go along with their policies? Maybe there is some other explana-

tion but I am hard pressed to find it which leads me, and I hope most other Members of this House, to conclude that this isn't just a partisan issue. It's really a bipartisan issue that strikes, or should strike, near and dear to the heart of practically every Member of this House. For who knows when a Member—any Member—might find him or herself in a position where the party as well as the individual makeup of a committee or subcommittee may spell the difference between victory and defeat on an issue of vital interest to that Member's constituency.

The rules package being offered by the minority today would solve this problem of creeping underrepresentation in a simple and straightforward fashion. Except for the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, which would continue to be governed by rule X, clause 6(a)(2) which specifically establishes its party ratio, the minority package provides for committees and subcommittees to be constituted in the same proportion as the political parties are represented in the full House of Representatives. Thus, if Republicans won 40 percent of the seats in a congressional election, they would be entitled to 40 percent of the seats on all full committees and on all subcommittees in the subsequent Congress. Similarly, if the Democrats won 40 percent, they would get 40 percent representation on all full and subcommittees. Certainly, there is precedent for such a step. Not only does almost every other nation with a representative form of government use proportional representation on its legislative committees, but the fact that the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct has been required to have a 50-50 ratio makes it clear that we can do the same.

There is, however, one small obstacle in the way of taking such an equitable step today. And that is the motion for the previous question which will be offered at the conclusion of debate on the rules. For this proposal to be considered, the previous question must be defeated. Now I realize that this doesn't happen often but I am hopeful that today will be an exception. For the reasons I have stated, and for the future of representative government in this country, adoption of rules that will end systematic underrepresentation on committees and subcommittees of this House is a must. Therefore, I urge my colleagues to vote accordingly when the previous question is moved. Only then can we see if the majority party really means what it said all last fall about being the party concerned about fairness.

COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP BY PARTY

[1979 through 1984]

Committees	96th Congress per 36.32 percent GOP			97th Congress per 44.14 percent GOP			98th Congress per 38.16 percent GOP		
	Proper committee ratio	Actual committee ratio	GOP seats denied	Proper committee ratio	Actual committee ratio	GOP seats denied	Proper committee ratio	Actual committee ratio	GOP seats denied
Agriculture	27-15	27-15	0	24-19	24-19	0	26-16	26-15	1
Appropriations	36-20	36-18	2	33-26	33-22	4	36-22	36-21	1
Armed Services	29-16	29-16	0	26-20	26-19	1	28-17	28-16	1
Banking	28-16	28-15	1	26-20	26-19	1	30-18	30-17	1
Budget	17-09	17-08	1	18-14	18-12	2	20-12	20-11	1
District of Columbia	10-05	10-05	0	08-06	08-04	2	08-04	08-04	0
Education and Labor	24-13	24-13	0	20-15	20-14	1	21-13	21-11	2
Energy and Commerce	27-15	27-15	0	24-19	24-18	1	27-16	27-15	1
Foreign Affairs	22-12	22-12	0	21-16	21-16	0	24-14	24-13	1
Government Operations	25-14	25-14	0	23-18	23-17	1	25-15	25-14	1
House Administration	16-09	16-09	0	11-08	11-08	0	12-07	12-07	0
Interior	28-16	28-15	1	26-20	26-17	3	28-17	28-14	3
Judiciary	20-11	20-11	0	16-12	16-12	0	20-12	20-11	1
Merchant Marine	25-14	25-15	+1	21-16	21-15	1	26-16	26-14	2
Post Office	16-09	16-09	0	16-12	16-11	1	16-09	16-09	0
Public Works	31-17	31-17	0	27-21	27-19	2	32-19	32-18	1
Rules	11-06	11-05	1	11-08	11-05	3	09-05	09-04	1
Science and Technology	27-15	27-15	0	23-18	23-17	1	26-16	26-15	1
Small Business	25-14	25-14	0	23-18	23-17	1	26-16	26-15	1
Veterans Affairs	21-12	21-11	1	18-14	18-14	0	21-13	21-12	1
Ways and Means	24-13	24-12	1	23-18	23-12	6	24-14	23-12	2
Total			7			31			23

1 Net.

Sources:

Henshaw, Edmund L., Jr., "List of Standing Committees and Select Committees of the House of Representatives of the United States together with Joint Committees of the Congress," Washington, D.C., March 7, 1979, March 25, 1981 and June 12, 1981.

Guthrie, Benjamin, J., "List of Standing Committees and Select Committees of the House of Representatives of the United States together with Joint Committees of the Congress," Washington, D.C., March 15, 1983. Methodology: Use the number of Democratic slots on each committee as a base. In all cases, compute the proper ratio on the basis of the party split in the House of Representatives at the time of organization. The five non-voting Members are not included in this calculation, but they are included in committee counts, where applicable, because they do vote in committee.

CLOSE VOTES IN COMMITTEE

Committee	Description of issue	Date	Vote	Number of GOP slots shorted
Budget	Wirth Amendment on the MX basing mode. Adopted. (Tie vote would have resulted in defeat of the amendment).	1980	13-12	1
Do	Tribal amendment to adopt the administration's defense figures. Lost.	1981	14-14	2
Ways and Means	A motion offered cooperatively by Representatives Pickle and Conable to make substantial changes in social security. Lost.	1981	18-14	6
Do	Gradson amendment to remove the social security trust funds from unified budget. Lost.	1981	18-14	6
Do	Gephardt amendment calling for a reduction in excise taxes on oil. Lost.	1981	18-15	6
Do	Frenzel amendment calling for an increased exclusion of foreign earned income from Federal taxation. Lost.	1981	19-16	6
Do	A motion by Guarini relating to employee stock options. Lost. (One GOP "nay" vote).	1981	17-17	6
Do	Pickle amendment to increase the foreign income exclusion. Lost.	1981	18-17	6
Do	Schulze amendment seeking an optional cash accounting method for sole proprietor taxpayer. Lost.	1981	20-15	6
Do	Pickle amendment relating to dividend reinvestments. Lost.	1981	19-15	6

SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

[96th through 98th Congresses]

Committees	96th Congress (36.32 percent GOP)					97th Congress (44.14 percent GOP)					98th Congress (38.16 percent GOP)				
	Number of subcommittees	Number of Democrat slots	GOP entitlements	Actual GOP slots	GOP shortage	Number of subcommittees	Number of Democrat slots	GOP entitlements	Actual GOP slots	GOP shortage	Number of subcommittees	Number of Democrat slots	GOP entitlements	Actual GOP slots	GOP shortage
Agriculture	10	83	47.3	43	-4	8	72	56.9	55	-1	8	76	46.9	42	-4
Appropriations	13	95	54.2	47	-7	13	90	71.1	59	-12	13	101	62.3	57	-5
Armed Services	8	55	31.4	31	-4	7	53	41.9	41	-4	7	62	38.3	34	-4
Banking	9	89	50.8	45	-5	8	84	66.4	61	-5	8	102	62.9	58	-4
Budget	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	4	12	6.8	8	+2	3	15	11.9	9	-2	3	15	9.3	9	0
Education and Labor	8	68	38.8	34	-4	8	55	43.5	35	-8	8	66	40.7	40	-2
Energy and Commerce	6	60	34.2	30	-4	6	66	52.2	46	-6	6	62	38.3	28	-10
Foreign Affairs	8	43	24.5	23	-1	8	40	31.6	32	+1	8	50	30.9	23	-7
Government Operations	7	48	27.4	27	-1	7	45	35.6	31	-4	7	49	30.2	28	-2
House Administration	8	34	19.4	21	+2	6	22	17.4	15	-2	5	24	14.8	12	-2
Interior	7	72	41.1	39	-2	6	56	44.3	36	-7	6	63	38.9	33	-5
Judiciary	7	44	25.1	22	-3	7	31	24.5	23	-1	7	43	26.5	25	-1
Merchant Marine	5	65	37.1	37	0	5	56	44.3	41	-3	5	71	43.8	39	-4
Post Office	7	34	19.4	19	-5	7	43	34.0	29	-5	7	35	21.6	21	0
Public Works	6	98	55.9	50	-5	6	79	62.4	54	-8	6	90	55.5	48	-7
Rules	2	8	4.6	4	-4	2	10	7.9	5	-2	2	8	4.9	4	0
Science and Technology	7	64	36.5	34	-2	7	55	43.5	38	-5	7	67	41.3	39	-2
Small Business	6	38	21.7	19	-2	6	34	26.9	24	-2	6	38	23.4	20	-3
Veterans Affairs	5	48	27.4	27	-1	5	37	29.2	29	0	5	46	28.4	27	-1
Ways and Means	6	44	25.1	22	-3	6	42	33.2	24	-9	6	42	25.9	24	-1
Total	139	1,102	628.7	582	-38	131	985	778.7	687	-81	130	1,110	684.8	611	-62

1 Denotes full committees on which the chairman of the full committee and the ranking minority member of the full committee have voting privileges on all subcommittees.

2 Net.

Sources:

Henshaw, Edmund L., Jr., "List of Standing Committees and Select Committees of the House of Representatives of the United States Together With Joint Committees of the Congress," Washington D.C., March 7, 1979, March 25, 1981 and June 12, 1981.

Guthrie, Benjamin, J., "List of Standing Committees and Select Committees of the House of Representatives of the United States Together With Joint Committees of the Congress," Washington, D.C., March 15, 1983. Committee on Rules, "Rules Adopted by the House of Representatives, 96th Congress, 1979-80; 97th Congress, 1981-82; 98th Congress, 1983-84," Washington, D.C., 1979, 1981 and 1983.

Notes—Figures include all voting members, including voting ex-officio members of all standing subcommittees of the House of Representatives for the 96th through 98th Congresses.

COMMITTEE STAFFING IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

[96th through 98th Congresses]

Committees	96th Congress 1980 (36.32 percent GOP)						97th Congress 1982 (44.14 percent GOP)						98th Congress 1984 (38.16 percent GOP)					
	Statutory staff			Investigative staff			Statutory staff			Investigative staff			Statutory staff			Investigative staff		
	Total number of slots	DEMO	GOP	GOP (percent)	GOP entitlements	GOP shortage	DEMO	GOP	GOP (percent)	DEMO	GOP	GOP (percent)	DEMO	GOP	GOP (percent)	DEMO	GOP	GOP (percent)
Aging ¹	30	28	11	28.2	16.0	5	20	9	31.0	28	12	30.0	22.1	10	5	20	10	33.3
Agriculture	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Appropriations *	28	6	0	0	3.4	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Armed Services	29	67	10	13.0	38.2	28	18	8	30.8	45	12	21.1	35.6	23	19	9	32.1	49
Banking	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Budget *	30	14	1	6.7	8.0	7	20	7	25.9	13	0	0	10.3	10	21	9	30.0	15
District	29	68	15	18.1	38.8	23	20	10	33.3	68	16	19.0	53.7	37	20	10	33.3	54
Education and Labor	30	118	15	11.3	67.3	52	20	9	31.0	108	9	7.7	85.3	76	20	9	31.0	107
Energy and Commerce	29	47	3	6.0	26.8	23	20	10	33.3	51	4	7.3	40.3	36	20	10	33.3	48
Foreign Affairs	19	60	6	9.1	34.2	28	16	7	30.4	58	6	9.4	45.8	39	17	9	34.6	56
Government Operations	30	60	1	1.6	34.2	33	17	3	15.0	21	2	8.7	16.6	14	24	5	17.2	21
House Administration *	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Intelligence ¹	29	33	8	19.5	18.8	10	20	10	33.3	32	7	17.9	25.3	18	20	10	33.3	34
Interior	29	49	3	5.8	27.9	24	20	10	33.3	40	3	7.0	31.6	28	20	10	33.3	48
Judiciary	30	54	7	11.5	30.8	23	20	10	33.3	45	11	19.6	35.6	24	20	10	33.3	40
Merchant Marine	29	32	4	11.1	18.2	14	20	8	28.6	36	4	10.0	28.4	3	20	10	33.3	43
Narcotics ¹	30	32	18	36.0	18.2	0	20	10	33.3	37	17	31.5	29.2	12	20	10	33.3	39
Post Office	28	14	5	26.3	8.0	3	20	9	31.0	15	0	0	11.9	11	21	9	30.0	17
Public Works	30	47	11	19.0	26.8	15	19	10	34.5	42	5	10.6	33.2	28	20	10	33.3	44
Rules	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Science and Technology	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Ethics	31	23	6	20.7	13.1	7	22	9	29.0	19	4	17.4	15.0	11	20	10	33.3	17
Small Business	24	8	3	27.3	4.5	1	17	5	22.7	10	2	16.7	7.9	5	19	5	20.8	9
Veterans' Affairs	29	47	18	27.7	26.8	8	20	19	33.3	52	8	13.3	41.1	33	20	10	33.3	49
Ways and Means	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Child/Youth/Family ¹	543	807	145	15.2	460.0	307	753	139	14.6	594.9	447	767	144	15.8	473.4	322		

¹ Indicates select committees.² Does not include staff assigned to House Information Systems (HIS).³ Does not include 3 staff members considered to be non-partisan.⁴ Indicates committees whose staff is not funded by means of a committee funding resolution. Associate staff are not included in the calculation.⁵ Not available.⁶ Nonpartisan.⁷ Not in existence.

Sources:

For 1980 figures: Statutory staff—Judy Schneider, "Congressional Committee Staff & Funding," Issue Brief #IB82006, Congressional Research Service (CRS), Washington, D.C., May 1984.

Investigative Staff—telephone survey of standing committees of the House taken by the office of William E. Dannemeyer, M.C., February 1980.

For 1982 & 1984 figures: Committee on House Administration, "Budget Requests by Committee," February 1982 and February 1984 as well as telephone survey of two committees, taken by the office of Congressman William E. Dannemeyer, M.C., July 1984.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to include extraneous material with my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. Speaker, a careful look at the current state of the House will reveal the need for a thoroughgoing reform of this institution. Despite the proliferation in subcommittees, assignments, the staff over the last decade, we are reporting fewer bills with less care and attention. We are muscle bound and overextended. It's high time we recognized that this is a House out of order, and that what is needed is a new blueprint for a House that works. At this point in the RECORD, Mr. Speaker, I include a fact sheet on current House problems and a brief summary of how Republican substitute House rules package would address these problems.

The fact sheet and summary follow:
FACT SHEET ON THE PROBLEMS OF A HOUSE OUT OF ORDER AND THE REPUBLICAN BLUEPRINT FOR A HOUSE THAT WORKS

(Proposed House Rules Changes for the 99th Congress)

CURRENT PROBLEMS IN THE HOUSE

Legislative Productivity: A decade ago, in the 93rd Congress (1973-74), House committees reported 906 public bills and joint resolutions, the House passed 923 such public

measures, and 649 were enacted into law; in the 98th Congress (1983-84), 734 such measures were reported from House committees (a 19% decrease from the 93rd Congress), 978 measures were passed by the House (a 5.6% increase), and 623 were enacted into law (a 4% decrease);

Subcommittee Proliferation: In the 93rd Congress the House had 21 standing committees with 119 subcommittees; in the 98th Congress the House had 22 standing committees and 146 subcommittees—a 22 percent increase in subcommittees; 10 House committees currently have more than six subcommittees;

Member Subcommittee Assignments: In the 93rd Congress there were 1,642 subcommittee seats, and 154 Members had five or more subcommittee assignments; in the 98th Congress there were 1,721 subcommittee seats (a 5% increase from the 93rd Congress), and 198 Members had five or more subcommittee assignments (a 28% increase from the 93rd Congress);

Committee Staff Proliferation: In the 93rd Congress, House committees had 848 committee staff; in the 98th Congress committees had 1,732 committee staff—a 104% increase; the ratio of committee staff to committee members in the 93rd Congress was 1 to 1; the ratio in the 98th Congress was 2.1 to 1;

Party Ratios on Committees: In the 98th Congress the minority party was underrepresented on committees by 23 seats, and on subcommittees by 62 seats—effectively disenfranchising 11.5 million Americans at the committee level and 31 million Americans at the subcommittee level;

Proxy Voting: In the 93rd Congress the House voted to abolish proxy voting in com-

mittees, but it was restored on the first day of the 94th Congress before it could take effect; in the 98th Congress, 18 of the 22 standing committees permitted proxy voting;

One-third Committee Quorums: In the 95th Congress, the House adopted a rule permitting committees to transact all business (except reporting measures) with only one-third of their members present; in the 98th Congress, 15 of the 22 standing committees had rules permitting one-third quorums;

Multiple Referral of Legislation: In the 93rd Congress, the House adopted a rule to permit bills to be considered by more than one committee; a study in the 95th Congress revealed that such multiple-referred bills consume four times as much meeting and hearing time as singly-referred bills, yet have half the chance of being reported from committees, and more than three times less chance of being passed by the House;

Oversight: In the 93rd Congress it was estimated that House committees and subcommittees spent only 1.1 percent of their time reviewing existing laws, programs and agencies within their jurisdiction; while a survey in the 96th Congress revealed that committees were spending more time on oversight, 77 percent of the Members surveyed felt committees were still doing an inadequate oversight job; and while a rule adopted in the 93rd Congress required committees to publish their oversight agendas at the beginning of each Congress, and all have done so, none of the committees require formal adoption of the agenda (this has been largely a staff operation), and

there are no means of assuring implementation or accountability;

House Broadcasting: In the 96th Congress, the House began public broadcast coverage of its floor proceedings under a system owned and operated by the House and controlled by the Speaker; in the 98th Congress, the Speaker unilaterally altered the camera coverage policy during special order speeches to show the nearly empty Chamber in an attempt to embarrass minority party Members making speeches; further restrictions are now being considered by the Democratic Caucus to further curtail minority party speeches and limit their exposure over the broadcast system.

THE REPUBLICAN BLUEPRINT FOR A HOUSE THAT WORKS

Subcommittee Reductions: All House committees (except Appropriations) would be limited to no more than six subcommittees; this would result in the elimination of 16 subcommittees from the 98th Congress—an 11% reduction;

Reduction in Member Subcommittee Assignments: All Members would be limited to no more than four subcommittee assignments; this would result in the elimination of 354 subcommittee seats—a 20% reduction;

Committee Staff Reductions: The House would be required to establish an overall committee staff ceiling each year before committee funding resolutions could be considered; the ceiling for the 99th Congress would have to be 10% less than the total committee staff in the 98th Congress;

Proxy Voting Ban: All proxy voting in committees would be abolished;

Majority Quorums on Committees: A majority of committee members would have to be present for the transaction of any business;

Limit on Multiple Referral of Bills: The joint referral of bills to two or more committees would be eliminated;

Equitable Party Ratios: Party ratios on committees would have to reflect the party ratio in the House;

Oversight: Committees would be required to formally adopt their oversight agendas in each Congress and would be held accountable for them in their final activity reports;

House Broadcasting: Full coverage of House proceedings would be required, including voting, special order speeches, and periodic views of the entire Chamber; the daily operation of the broadcast system, camera coverage policies, and the supervision of broadcast personnel would be turned over to a committee of professional broadcasters covering the Congress.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GEKAS].

Mr. GEKAS. I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, much has been said about this evil of proxy voting in committees, and I am here to subscribe to the condemnation of that procedure. In the Judiciary Committee in the 98th Congress, when the minority advanced a sound proposal for reform of the insanity defense, it was rejected by virtue of a proxy voting pattern established in the subcommittee in which this proposal was formulated.

Now, what was wrong with that was that that particular vote was taken very early in the session and the minority, who offered it, proved that it

was correct when in the final stages of the 98th Congress a true reform of the insanity defense was actually passed by this House and by the Senate in exactly the same form in which the minority, during the committee process, offered it. It was the mean-spirited proxy voting that canceled out our chance to have reform of the insanity defense early in the session and avoid that last-minute rush that finally saw some reform come to this important facet of the law.

But beyond that, at one point, the subcommittee of which I was a member, offered an amendment that would have brought for the first time in a generation the death penalty as a proper penalty for certain homicides, including assassination of the President of the United States, into the Federal law process.

What happened? It was defeated in subcommittee by virtue of proxy votes. Now that cannot be tolerated by the American public. The American public is confused by the maze of rules and procedures that we have on the floor of the Congress, as are Members of the Congress itself, but there is one thing that the public will understand: That they want their elected Representatives in committee to vote in their own presence, in their own voice, and out of their own convictions. They do understand the evil of having somebody grant a piece of paper to somebody else to vote for them.

Vote against the previous question.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALKER].

Mr. WALKER. I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I would join my colleague from Pennsylvania and the others who have risen in asking the House to vote down the previous question, and I think there is a specific issue that you ought to be aware of that is in the Republican package. That is the issue of balanced budget.

In the last couple of weeks of the previous session of Congress, we had a vote on this floor that suggested as a portion of that vote that what we ought to have is a balanced budget proposal reported by the Budget Committee each year. At that point it was a meaningless gesture; it was an election fraud. It was an attempt by people here to demonstrate to the country that they had done something on balanced budget. It was not real.

Today, you have got a chance to do something real. You have got a chance to include in the rules of the House a proposal that says that the Budget Committee shall each year report a balanced budget resolution. Not as the only resolution, but as one of the options that we would be given each year. A balanced budget resolution.

You have a chance of voting that way if you defeat the previous ques-

tion. If you do not defeat the previous question, there will be no vote and you are going to hear more about it in the future. I do not want to kid anybody; this is a vote you are going to hear about in the future. Those of you who have talked about balanced budgets in your district and balanced budgets as a part of what we do in Washington are going to hear more about your vote if you do not vote to defeat the previous question, because we intend to use it. We intend to say that when you were given a choice between voting for the rules of the House or voting for a balanced budget, you chose the Speaker's rules.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California [Mr. LAGOMARSINO].

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote to defeat the previous question. Only by defeating the previous question, will this House be allowed to even consider the substitute rules resolution being offered by the Republican leader, Mr. MICHEL. This substitute—which we have entitled: "Blueprint for a House That Works"—is a carefully constructed package of rules changes designed to reduce the number—and costs—of House subcommittees; require fair minority party representation on all committees; prevent abuse of House rules; and provide more public accountability and openness in the House. It is something that every Member of this House should at least hear and consider.

A vote for the previous question, is a vote to cutoff debate and prevent even the discussion of these important proposals for House reform. Therefore, I hope that every Member will agree to allow these ideas to be aired.

Why do we feel these changes are needed?

They are needed, frankly, because the public image of this body is a disaster. Under the current rules, this House, the people's legislature, has become a bloated, bumbling and autocratic institution in the minds of many people. There are many reasons why this is so. Perhaps it is the 163 standing committees and subcommittees now crowding our Halls. Perhaps it is the 2,000-plus staff positions on those committees—a 76-percent increase in the past decade. Perhaps it is the fact that in the past 2 years alone, the House has created 59 new subcommittee seats—for a grant total of over 1,700. Perhaps it is the proliferation and confusion of jurisdiction that all these subcommittees have created. Why do we need, for example, 22 different committees and subcommittees with jurisdiction over energy issues? No wonder we can never pass any bills in this area.

Five years ago, a survey of House Members showed that 81 percent felt

the number of subcommittees should be reduced, and that the number of subcommittees on which a Member can serve should be limited to a rational and manageable level. Yet in those 5 years, the number in both cases has grown, not reduced. It's become a standing joke in the House that if you pass a Democrat in the hall, you should automatically address them as Mr. or Madame Chairman, because there are so many committees and subcommittees in the House that just about every Democrat chairs one. That's only a slight exaggeration.

With this proliferation has come a diffusion of responsibility and responsiveness. Members serve on so many subcommittees they can't attend all the meetings. Committee staff make important decisions in their absence. Proxies have become commonplace.

This growth has also come at the expense of fairness. Virtually all the new seats, and staff, have been on the majority side. The Energy and Commerce Committee, for example, currently employs 109 investigative staff; only 9 of them are assigned to the minority. In the 97th Congress, Republicans held 44 percent of the seats in the House, but were assigned only 14.6 percent of the committee staff. With staff assuming so many important functions in the drafting of bills and reports and conduct of hearings, Republicans are severely handicapped in advancing their views and positions.

Membership on committees reflects a similar distortion. The ratio of Republicans to Democrats on the Ways and Means Committee is 34 percent. On Education and Labor, it's 29 percent. On Rules and House Administration, it's 30 percent. This is a violation of the one-man, one-vote concept enunciated by the Supreme Court 22 years ago. The proportion of Republicans to Democrats on House committees should reflect the proportion of Republicans to Democrats in the House as a whole. Democrats also refuse to allow committee Republicans to participate in drafting of committee reports. This systematic suppression of minority views and voting strength on committees deprives millions of Americans who elected Republican Representatives their fair voice in Congress.

There are other problems with the current House rules. Scheduling is an abomination. Bills are marked-up in committees with only one-third of the members present. Rules are routinely waived or ignored. Transcripts are altered. Even the House TV system, which is controlled by the Democrats, is turned off during floor votes.

The rules changes we propose would open up the House to public view and restore public confidence. They would require verbatim transcripts of committee and floor action. They would ban proxy voting and require full quo-

runs in committees. They would restore committee ratios and reduce the number of subcommittees and staff. And they would turn the House TV system over to a committee of journalists, with full and unedited coverage of House proceedings.

Unless we take steps now to clean up our House, public disenchantment will only grow worse. Americans are a fair-minded people. They are willing to pay for a fair system of government. But they are not willing to subsidize wasteful extravagance or deliberate unfairness. We need to discuss these problems now, before the new rules are adopted. If we put it off, it will never occur. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to vote against the previous question and allow us to begin discussions now on ways to reform.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, the resolution before the House is the product of a great deal of study by a committee of the Democratic Caucus; it is recommended by the Democratic Caucus, and I would urge all Members to vote in favor of ordering the previous question.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FROST. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, many of us, I assume all of us on this side as on the other side, are very concerned about this matter of equitable party ratios, and assuring that the ratio of Republicans to Democrats on the committees are indicative of appropriate representation.

While sitting here, I have done some calculation so that it might be somewhat clearer to my colleagues. Let me tell you how I have done it. As has been said by gentlemen on the minority side, the majority party, the Democratic Party now has 58 percent of the House. There are 35 Democrats on the 57-member Appropriations Committee. That gives the Democrats not 58 percent, but 61 percent of that committee, which is a 3-percent discrepancy.

On the Rules Committee, that discrepancy is 11 percent. On Ways and Means, that discrepancy favoring the Democrats is 6 percent. The gentleman from California, in his illuminating recitation of other countries that do not follow ratios precisely, mentioned that the only other countries that do not do it are behind the Iron Curtain.

□ 1700

I do not know why they do not do it, but I do know why this House has historically not done it. Because of the vagaries of the basic, traditional rules which govern this House, because of the wide political, social, and economic fabric that comprises the American

quilt, and, of course, our representation in this House reflects the threads of that quilt, and finally, because there are 435 of us in this large Chamber, we are required to have some authoritarian, workable control within the major committees.

Mr. DANNEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I do not have the time.

Mr. DANNEMEYER. The gentleman mentioned me.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Perhaps the gentleman from Texas, after I have finished my remarks, would be yield to the gentleman, but I ask the gentleman from Texas to let me finish my remarks first.

Yes; we need a system which assures full authority to the majority in this House, to be able to run this House and run the people's business of this House, and we need a system which assures full protection for the minority in this House.

As one goes back to determine how the Republicans have done it when they have been in the majority and how the Democrats do it when we are in the majority, here is what one finds:

The last time your party controlled this House was a third of a century ago, in the 83d Congress. The discrepancy that you had on the three committees, the ratios about which you are now objecting, Appropriations, Rules, and Ways and Means, the percentage discrepancy was 11 percent the last time you controlled the House. We recommend that that discrepancy only be 6.7 percent. I think that the rules and the ratio is particularly fair, considering what you did the last time you were in the majority.

Mr. DANNEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FROST. No; the minority has had its 30 minutes. The gentleman does not yield any additional time to the minority.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore [Mr. KILDEE]. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 238, nays 176, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 5]

YEAS—238

Ackerman	Anthony	Bates
Addabbo	Applegate	Bedell
Akaka	Aspin	Beilenson
Alexander	Atkins	Bennett
Anderson	AuCoin	Berman
Andrews	Barnard	Bevill
Annunzio	Barnes	Biaggi

Boggs
Bonner (TN)
Bonior (MI)
Bonker
Borski
Bosco
Boucher
Boxer
Breaux
Brooks
Bruce
Bryant
Burton (CA)
Bustamante
Byron
Carper
Carr
Chappell
Clay
Coelho
Coleman (TX)
Collins
Conyers
Cooper
Coyne
Crockett
Daniel
Darden
Daschle
de la Garza
Dellums
Derrick
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Donnelly
Dorgan (ND)
Downey
Durbin
Dwyer
Dyson
Early
Eckart (OH)
Edgar
Edwards (CA)
English
Erdreich
Evans (IL)
Fasell
Fazio
Feighan
Flippo
Florio
Foglietta
Foley
Ford (MI)
Ford (TN)
Frank
Frost
Fuqua
Garcia
Gedden
Gephardt
Gibbons
Glickman
Gonzalez
Gordon
Gray (IL)
Gray (PA)
Guarini
Hall (OH)
Hall, Ralph
Hall, Sam

NAYS—176

Armey
Badham
Bartlett
Barton
Bateman
Bentley
Bereuter
Bilirakis
Bliley
Boehlert
Boulter
Broomfield
Brown (CO)
Broyhill
Burton (IN)
Callahan
Campbell
Carney
Chandler
Cheney

Clinger
Coats
Cobey
Coble
Coleman (MO)
Combust
Conte
Coughlin
Courter
Craig
Crane
Dannemeyer
Daub
Davis
DeLay
DeWine
Dickinson
DioGuardi
Dornan (CA)
Dreier

Pickle
Rahall
Rangel
Ray
Reid
Richardson
Robinson
Rodino
Roe
Roemer
Rose
Rostenkowski
Rowland (GA)
Roybal
Russo
Sabo
Savage
Schauer
Schroeder
Seiberling
Sharp
Shelby
Sikorski
Sisisky
Skelton
Slattery
Smith (FL)
Smith (IA)
Solarez
Spratt
St Germain
Staggers
Stallings
Stark
Stenholm
Stokes
Stratton
Studds
Swift
Synar
Tallon
Tauzin
Thomas (GA)
Torres
Torrice
Towns
Mica
Traxler
Udall
Valentine
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmur
Walgren
Watkins
Waxman
Weaver
Weiss
Wheat
Whitley
Whitten
Williams
Wilson
Wirth
Wise
Wolpe
Wright
Wyden
Yates
Yatron
Young (MO)

Hammerschmidt
Hansen
Hartnett
Hendon
Henry
Hiler
Holt
Hopkins
Horton
Hunt
Hyde
Ireland
Jacobs
Jeffords
Johnson
Kasich
Kemp
Kindness
Kolbe
Kramer
Lagomarsino
Latta
Leach (IA)
Lent
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (FL)
Lightfoot
Livingston
Loeffler
Lott
Lowery (CA)
Lujan
Lungren
Mack
Madigan
Marlenee
Martin (IL)
Martin (NY)
McCain

NOT VOTING—19

Archer
Boland
Brown (CA)
Chapple
Dowdy
Dymally
Edwards (OK)
Fowler
Gaydos
Heftel (HI)
Hillis
Jones (NC)
Miller (WA)
Moakley
Neal
O'Brien
Price
Schumer
Thomas (CA)

□ 1620

Mr. UDALL changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MOTION TO COMMIT OFFERED BY MR. LOTT

Mr. LOTT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to commit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to commit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. LOTT moves to commit the resolution H. Res. 7 to a select committee to be appointed by the Speaker and to be composed of ten members, not more than six of whom shall be from the same political party, with instructions to report back the same to the House within one legislative day with only the following amendment:

At the end of the resolution, add the following new paragraph:

"() The Committee on Rules is hereby authorized and directed to—

"(a) conduct a thorough and complete study of the congressional budget process and report back to the House not later than June 30, 1985, by bill or resolution, its findings and recommendations for strengthening and improving the process, including its recommendations on the advisability of creating a Joint Committee on the Budget, and an opportunity for a separate vote on such proposal;

"(b) conduct a thorough and complete study with respect to the operation and im-

plementation of Rules X and XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives as they relate only to committee operations, rules and procedures, staffing, and the number of subcommittees and Member subcommittee assignments, with a view to reducing staff, subcommittees and subcommittee assignments, and to report back to the House, by resolution, not later than the end of the first session of the Ninety-ninth Congress, its findings and recommendations thereon; and

"(c) conduct a thorough and complete study of the operation of the House broadcasting system, and to report back to the House, by resolution, not later than the end of the first session of the Ninety-ninth Congress, its findings and recommendations for improving such system, including its recommendations on, and provision for a separate vote on, proposals to turn-over the daily operation and supervision of the system to a committee of broadcast journalists accredited to the Radio and Television Galleries."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to commit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to commit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 176, nays 237, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 6]

YEAS—176

Armey	Evans (IA)	Lott
Badham	Fawell	Lowery (CA)
Bartlett	Fiedler	Lujan
Barton	Fields	Lungren
Bateman	Fish	Mack
Bentley	Franklin	Madigan
Bereuter	Frenzel	Marlenee
Bilirakis	Gallo	Martin (IL)
Bliley	Gekas	Martin (NY)
Boehlert	Gilman	McCain
Boulter	Gingrich	McCandless
Broomfield	Goodling	McCollum
Brown (CO)	Gradison	McDade
Broyhill	Green	McEwen
Burton (IN)	Gregg	McGrath
Callahan	Grothberg	McKernan
Campbell	Gunderson	McKinney
Carney	Hammerschmidt	McMillan
Chandler	Hansen	Meyers
Cheney	Hartnett	Michel
Cheney	Hendon	Miller (OH)
Clinger	Henry	Molinar
Coats	Hiler	Monson
Cobey	Holt	Moore
Coble	Hopkins	Moorhead
Coleman (MO)	Horton	Morrison (WA)
Combust	Hunter	Myers
Conte	Hyde	Nielson
Coughlin	Ireland	Oxley
Courter	Jeffords	Packard
Craig	Johnson	Parris
Crane	Kasich	Pashayan
Dannemeyer	Kemp	Petri
Daub	Kindness	Porter
Davis	Kolbe	Pursell
DeLay	Kramer	Quillen
DeWine	Lagomarsino	Regula
Dickinson	Latta	Ridge
DioGuardi	Lent	Rinaldo
Dornan (CA)	Lewis (CA)	Ritter
Dreier	Lewis (FL)	Roberts
Duncan	Lightfoot	Rogers
Eckert (NY)	Livingston	Roth
Edwards (OK)	Loeffler	Roukema
Emerson		

Rowland (CT)	Smith (NH)	Taylor
Rudd	Smith (NJ)	Thomas (CA)
Saxton	Smith, Denny	Vander Jagt
Schaefer	Smith, Robert	Vucanovich
Schneider	Snowe	Walker
Schuetz	Snyder	Weber
Schulze	Solomon	Whitehurst
Sensenbrenner	Spence	Whittaker
Shaw	Stangeland	Wolf
Shumway	Strang	Wortley
Shuster	Stump	Wyllie
Siljander	Sundquist	Young (AK)
Skeen	Sweeney	Young (FL)
Slaughter	Swindall	Zschau
Smith (NE)	Tauke	

NAYS—237

Ackerman	Garcia	Olin
Addabbo	Gaydos	Ortiz
Akaka	Gejdenson	Owens
Alexander	Gephardt	Panetta
Anderson	Gibbons	Pease
Andrews	Glickman	Penny
Annunzio	Gonzalez	Pepper
Anthony	Gordon	Perkins
Applegate	Gray (IL)	Pickle
Aspin	Gray (PA)	Rahall
Atkins	Guarini	Rangel
Barnard	Hall (OH)	Ray
Barnes	Hall, Ralph	Reid
Bates	Hall, Sam	Richardson
Bedell	Hamilton	Robinson
Beilenson	Hatcher	Rodino
Bennett	Hawkins	Roe
Berman	Hayes	Roemer
Bevill	Hefner (NC)	Rose
Biaggi	Hertel	Rostenkowski
Boggs	Howard	Rowland (GA)
Boner (TN)	Hoyer	Roybal
Bonior (MI)	Hubbard	Russo
Bonker	Huckaby	Sabo
Borski	Hughes	Savage
Boucher	Hutto	Scheuer
Boxer	Jacobs	Schroeder
Breaux	Jenkins	Seiberling
Brooks	Jones (OK)	Sharp
Bruce	Jones (TN)	Shelby
Bryant	Kanjorski	Sikorski
Burton (CA)	Kaptur	Sisisky
Bustamante	Kastenmeier	Skelton
Byron	Kennelly	Slattery
Carper	Kildee	Smith (FL)
Carr	Kiecicka	Smith (IA)
Chappell	Kolter	Solarz
Clay	Kostmayer	Spratt
Coelho	LaFalce	St Germain
Coleman (TX)	Lantos	Staggers
Collins	Leath (TX)	Stallings
Conyers	Lehman (CA)	Stark
Cooper	Lehman (FL)	Stenholm
Coyne	Leland	Stokes
Crockett	Levin (MI)	Stratton
Daniel	Levine (CA)	Studds
Darden	Lipinski	Swift
Daschle	Lloyd	Synar
de la Garza	Long	Tallion
Dellums	Lowry (WA)	Tauzin
Dicks	Luken	Thomas (GA)
Dingell	Lundine	Torres
Dixon	MacKay	Torricelli
Donnelly	Manton	Towns
Dorgan (ND)	Martinez	Traffant
Dowdy	Matsui	Traxler
Downey	Mavroules	Udall
Durbin	Mazzoli	Valentine
Dwyer	McCurdy	Vento
Dyson	McHugh	Visclosky
Early	Mica	Volkmer
Eckart (OH)	Mikulski	Walgren
Edgar	Miller (CA)	Watkins
Edwards (CA)	Mineta	Waxman
English	Mitchell	Weaver
Erdreich	Mollohan	Weiss
Evans (IL)	Montgomery	Whelan
Fascell	Moody	Whitley
Fazio	Morrison (CT)	Whitten
Feighan	Mrazek	Williams
Flippo	Murphy	Wilson
Florio	Murtha	Wirth
Foglietta	Natcher	Wise
Foley	Nelson	Wolpe
Ford (MI)	Nichols	Wright
Ford (TN)	Nowak	Wyden
Frank	Okar	Yates
Frost	Oberstar	Yatron
Fuqua	Obey	Young (MO)

NOT VOTING—20

Archer	Dymally	Miller (WA)
AuCoin	Fowler	Moakley
Boland	Heftel (HI)	Neal
Bosco	Hillis	O'Brien
Brown (CA)	Jones (NC)	Price
Chapple	Leach (IA)	Schumer
Derrick	Markey	

□ 1740

So the motion to commit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. LOEFFLER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 235, nays 174, not voting 24, as follows:

[Roll No. 7]

YEAS—235

Ackerman	Eckart (OH)	Levine (CA)
Addabbo	Edgar	Lipinski
Akaka	Edwards (CA)	Lloyd
Alexander	English	Long
Anderson	Erdreich	Lowry (WA)
Andrews	Evans (IL)	Luken
Annunzio	Fascell	Lundine
Aspin	Anthony	MacKay
AuCoin	Applegate	Manton
Barnard	Aspin	Markey
Barnes	Flippo	Martinez
Bates	Florio	Matsui
Bedell	Foglietta	Mavroules
Bellenson	Foley	Mazzoli
Bennett	Ford (MI)	McCurdy
Berman	Ford (TN)	McHugh
Bevill	Frank	Mica
Biaggi	Frost	Mikulski
Boggs	Fuqua	Miller (CA)
Boner (TN)	Garcia	Mineta
Bonior (MI)	Gaydos	Mitchell
Bonker	Gejdenson	Mollohan
Borski	Gephardt	Montgomery
Bosco	Gibbons	Moody
Boucher	Glickman	Morrison (CT)
Boxer	Gonzalez	Mrazek
Breaux	Gordon	Murphy
Brooks	Gray (IL)	Murtha
Bruce	Gray (PA)	Natcher
Bryant	Hall (OH)	Nelson (FL)
Burton (CA)	Hall, Ralph	Nichols
Bustamante	Hall, Sam	Nowak
Byron	Hamilton	Okar
Carper	Hatcher	Oberstar
Carr	Hawkins	Obey
Chappell	Hayes	Olin
Clay	Hefner (NC)	Ortiz
Coelho	Hertel	Owens
Coleman (TX)	Howard	Panetta
Collins	Hoyer	Pease
Conyers	Hubbard	Penny
Cooper	Huckaby	Pepper
Coyne	Hughes	Perkins
Crockett	Hutto	Pickle
Daniel	Jacobs	Rahall
Darden	Jenkins	Rangel
Daschle	Jones (OK)	Ray
de la Garza	Jones (TN)	Reid
Dellums	Kanjorski	Richardson
Dicks	Kaptur	Robinson
Dingell	Kastenmeier	Rodino
Dixon	Kennelly	Roe
Donnelly	Kildee	Roemer
Dorgan (ND)	Kiecicka	Rose
Dowdy	Kolter	Rostenkowski
Downey	Kostmayer	Rowland (GA)
Durbin	LaFalce	Roybal
Dwyer	Lantos	Sabo
Dyson	Leath (TX)	Savage
Early	Lehman (CA)	Scheuer
	Lehman (FL)	Schroeder
	Leland	
	Levin (MI)	

Seiberling
Sharp
Shelby
Sikorski
Sisisky
Skelton
Slattery
Smith (FL)
Smith (IA)
Solarz
Spratt
St Germain
Staggers
Stallings
Stark
Stenholm
Stokes

Stratton
Swift
Synar
Tallon
Thomas (GA)
Torres
Torricelli
Towns
Traffant
Traxler
Udall
Valentine
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmer
Walgren
Watkins

Waxman
Weaver
Weiss
Wheat
Whitley
Whitten
Williams
Wirth
Wise
Wolpe
Wright
Wyden
Yates
Yatron
Young (MO)

NAYS—174

Armey	Gregg	Packard
Badham	Grothberg	Parris
Bartlett	Gunderson	Pashayan
Barton	Hammerschmidt	Petri
Bateman	Hansen	Porter
Bentley	Hendon	Pursell
Bereuter	Henry	Quillen
Bilirakis	Hiller	Regula
Bliley	Holt	Ridge
Boehert	Hopkins	Rinaldo
Boulter	Horton	Ritter
Broomfield	Hunter	Roberts
Brown (CO)	Hyde	Rogers
Broyhill	Ireland	Roth
Burton (IN)	Jeffords	Roukema
Callahan	Johnson	Rowland (CT)
Campbell	Kasich	Rudd
Carney	Kemp	Saxton
Chandler	Kindness	Schneider
Cheney	Kolbe	Schuetz
Clinger	Kramer	Schulze
Coats	Lagomarsino	Sensenbrenner
Cobey	Latta	Shaw
Coble	Lent	Shumway
Coleman (MO)	Lewis (CA)	Shuster
Combest	Lewis (FL)	Siljander
Conte	Lightfoot	Skeen
Coughlin	Livingston	Slaughter
Courter	Loeffler	Smith (NE)
Craig	Lott	Smith (NH)
Crane	Lowery (CA)	Smith (NJ)
Dannemeyer	Lujan	Smith, Denny
Daub	Lungren	Smith, Robert
Davis	Mack	Snowe
DeLay	Marlenee	Snyder
DeWine	Martin (IL)	Solomon
Dickinson	Martin (NY)	Spence
DioGuardi	McCain	Stangeland
Dorman (CA)	McCandless	Strang
Dreier	McCollum	Stump
Duncan	McDade	Sundquist
Eckert (NY)	McEwen	Sweeney
Edwards (OK)	McGrath	Swindall
Emerson	McKernan	Tauke
Evans (IA)	McKinney	Taylor
Fawell	McMillan	Thomas (CA)
Fiedler	Meyers	Vander Jagt
Fields	Michel	Vucanovich
Fish	Miller (OH)	Walker
Franklin	Miller (WA)	Weber
Frenzel	Molinar	Whitehurst
Gallo	Monson	Whittaker
Gekas	Moore	Wolf
Gilman	Moorhead	Wortley
Gingrich	Morrison (WA)	Wyllie
Goodling	Myers	Young (AK)
Gradison	Nielson (UT)	Young (FL)
Green	Oxley	Zschau

NOT VOTING—24

Archer	Guarini	Neal
Atkins	Hartnett	O'Brien
Boland	Heftel (HI)	Price
Brown (CA)	Hillis	Schaefer
Chapple	Jones (NC)	Schumer
Derrick	Leach (IA)	Studds
Dymally	Madigan	Tauzin
Fowler	Moakley	Wilson

□ 1800

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMPENSATION OF CERTAIN MINORITY EMPLOYEES

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk a resolution (H. Res. 8), and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 8

Resolved, That pursuant to the Legislative Pay Act of 1929, as amended, the six minority employees authorized therein shall be the following named persons, effective January 3, 1985, until otherwise ordered by the House, to-wit: Hyde H. Murray, Walter P. Kennedy, Tommy Lee Winebrenner, Ronald W. Lasch, William R. Pitts, Junior, and Timothy J. Wyngaard, each to receive gross compensation pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 119, Ninety-fifth Congress, as enacted into permanent law by section 115 of Public Law 95-94.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks concerning adoption of the rules.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS—STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table a privileged Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 1), and I ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 1

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, February 6, 1985, at 9 o'clock post meridiem, for the purpose of receiving such communication as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING THE SPEAKER TO DECLARE A RECESS ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1985

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Wednesday, February 6, 1985, it may be in order for the Speaker to declare a recess at any time subject to the call of the Chair.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR A JOINT SESSION TO COUNT ELECTORAL VOTES

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table a privileged Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 1), and I ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 1

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the two Houses of Congress shall meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Monday, the 7th day of January 1985, at 1 o'clock post meridiem, pursuant to the requirements of the Constitution and laws relating to the election of President and Vice President of the United States, and the President of the Senate shall be their Presiding Officer; that two tellers shall be previously appointed by the President of the Senate on the part of the Senate and two by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be handed, as they are opened by the President of the Senate, all the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes, which certificates and papers shall be opened, presented, and acted upon in the alphabetical order of the States, beginning with the letter "A"; and said tellers, having then read the same in the presence and hearing of the two Houses, shall make a list of the votes as they shall appear from the said certificates; and the votes having been ascertained and counted in the manner and according to the rules by law provided, the result of the same shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons, if any, elected President and Vice President of the United States, and, together with a list of the votes, be entered on the Journals of the two Houses.

Mr. WRIGHT (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate concurrent resolution be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, this is the resolution which quadrennially sets up the machinery for the House to count the electoral votes. The distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL] has attempted to lure me into a wager on the results of these votes, but I, not being a gambling man, am not going to take him up on that.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the Senate concurrent resolution.

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING THE SPEAKER TO CALL RECESSES ON MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1985

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday, January 7, 1985, it may be in order for the Speaker to declare recesses at any time subject to the call of the Chair.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR CONTINUATION OF JOINT COMMITTEE TO MAKE INAUGURATION ARRANGEMENTS

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table a Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 2) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 2

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That effective from January 3, 1985, the joint committee created by Senate Concurrent Resolution 122 of the Ninety-eighth Congress, to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration, is hereby continued with the same power and authority.

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR ADJOURNMENT OF BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS FROM JANUARY 7 TO JANUARY 21, 1985

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I move to take from the Speaker's table a privileged Senate concurrent resolu-

tion (S. Con. Res. 3) and I ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the Senate concurrent resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 3

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the Senate adjourns on Monday, January 7, 1985, at the conclusion of the joint session to count the electoral votes, it stand adjourned until 4:00 p.m. on Monday, January 21, 1985, and when the House of Representatives adjourns on January 7, 1985, it stand adjourned until 10:00 a.m. on Monday, January 21, 1985, or until 12 o'clock meridian on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution.

Sec. 2. The Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House and the Minority Leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, to reassemble whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

Mr. WRIGHT (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate concurrent resolution be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1810

EXTENDING TIME FOR TRANSMITTAL OF PRESIDENTIAL BUDGET MESSAGE AND ECONOMIC REPORT AND FOR FILING OF REPORT BY JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table a Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 6) extending the time within which the President may transmit the budget message and the Economic Report to the Congress and extending the time within which the Joint Economic Committee shall file its report, and I ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the Senate joint resolution.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate joint resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate joint resolution.

S.J. RES. 6

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) notwithstanding the provisions of section 201 of the Act of June 10, 1922, as amended (31 U.S.C. 1105), the President shall transmit to the

Congress not later than February 4, 1985, the Budget for the fiscal year 1986; (b) notwithstanding the provisions of section 3 of the Act of February 20, 1946, as amended (15 U.S.C. 1022), the President shall transmit to the Congress not later than February 7, 1985, the Economic Report; and (c) notwithstanding the provisions of clause (3) of section 5(b) of the Act of February 20, 1946 (15 U.S.C. 1024(b)), the Joint Economic Committee shall file its report on the President's Economic Report with the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Sec. 2. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 605(a) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (31 U.S.C. 11(a)), the President shall submit to the Senate and the House of Representatives the estimates required to be submitted by said subsection for the fiscal year 1986 not later than the date on which the President transmits to the Congress the budget for the fiscal year 1986, and (b) notwithstanding the provisions of section 605(b) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, the Joint Economic Committee shall submit to the Committees on the Budget of both Houses the evaluation required to be submitted by said subsection for the fiscal year 1986 not later than the date on which the report for the fiscal year 1986 pursuant to section 5(b)(3) of the Employment Act of 1946 (15 U.S.C. 1024(b)) is filed with the Senate and House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Senate joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF THE ASSEMBLY OF CONGRESS

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, with your permission, the distinguished minority leader and I would like to make a joint report.

Mr. Speaker, the committee appointed on the part of the House to join a like committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has been assembled and is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make has performed that duty.

The President declares that he will be pleased to deliver his message at 9 p.m. on Wednesday, February 6, 1985, to a joint session of the two Houses.

HOUR OF MEETING OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 9) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 9

Resolved, That until otherwise ordered, the hour of meeting of the House shall be

12 o'clock meridian on Mondays and Tuesdays; 3 o'clock post meridiem on Wednesdays; 11 o'clock ante meridiem on all other days of the week up to and including May 14, 1985; and that from May 15, 1985, until the end of the first session, the hour of daily meeting of the House shall be 12 o'clock meridian on Mondays and Tuesdays and 10 o'clock ante meridiem on all other days of the week.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING THE SPEAKER TO DECLARE A RECESS ON MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1985

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday, January 21, 1985, it may be in order for the Speaker to declare a recess at any time subject to the call of the chair.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 3, 1985.

Hon. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, Jr.,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Dear Mr. Speaker: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the Certificate of Election received from the Honorable Drexell R. Davis, Secretary of State of the State of Kentucky, indicating that the Honorable Carl C. Perkins was elected to the Office of Representative in Congress from the Seventh District of Kentucky to fill the unexpired term in the Ninety-eighth Congress at a Special Election held on November 6, 1984.

I also have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the Certificate of Election received from the Honorable Jane Burgo, Secretary of State of the State of New Jersey, indicating that the Honorable Jim Saxton was elected to the Office of Representative in Congress from the Thirteenth District of New Jersey to fill the unexpired term in the Ninety-eighth Congress at a Special Election held on November 6, 1984.

With kind regards, I am,

Sincerely,

BENJAMIN J. GUTHRIE,
Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
Frankfort, KY., November 19, 1984.

The undersigned, a Board for examining the returns of an election held on Tuesday, the 6th day of November, 1984, for United States Representative (Unexpired Term) Seventh Congressional District of the State of Kentucky, do certify that Carl C. Perkins received the highest number of votes given for that office, as certified to the Secretary of State, and is, therefore, duly and regular-

ly elected for the term prescribed by the Constitution.

KENTUCKY BOARD OF ELECTIONS.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION

The Board of State Canvassers hereby determines that at a Special Election held on the said State on the Sixth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighty-four H. James Saxton was duly elected to fill a vacancy as a member of the House of Representatives of the United States from the Thirteenth Congressional District, to represent the State of New Jersey in the Ninety-Eighth Congress of the United States.

In testimony whereof, are hereunto affixed my hand and the Official Seal at Trenton this Twenty-sixth day of November A.D., 1984.

Secretary of State.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 3, 1985.

Hon. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, Jr.,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Under Rule III, Clause 4 (Section 647a) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, I herewith designate Mr. W. Raymond Colley, Deputy Clerk, to sign any and all papers and do all other acts for me under the name of the Clerk of the House which he would be authorized to do by virtue of this designation, except such as are provided by statute, in cases of my temporary absence or disability.

If Mr. Colley should not be able to act in my behalf for any reason, then Mr. Thomas E. Ladd, Assistant to the Clerk, should similarly perform such duties under the same conditions as are authorized by this designation.

These designations shall remain in effect for the 99th Congress or until revoked by me.

Sincerely yours,

BENJAMIN J. GUTHRIE,
Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives.

FAMILY FARM AND RANCH OPPORTUNITY ACT

(Mrs. SMITH of Nebraska asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mrs. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Family Farm and Ranch Opportunity Act, which I have introduced today. For the benefit of my colleagues in the House, I submit herewith for the record the text of my bill.

Farmers and ranchers in Nebraska and all across the country are currently experiencing the most critical economic crisis situation since the Great Depression of the 1930's. Frustration grows daily as desperate families cling

to the only lifestyle they have ever known. Crisis hotlines, food pantries, and farm crisis action groups are springing up throughout the Nation in an attempt to deal with the emotional stress, physical needs, and financial difficulties of growing numbers of farm families.

Literally thousands of farmers and ranchers in Nebraska alone may be forced from the land in the next 12 months. The underlying causes of this agricultural depression are diverse and may have their origin in the ill-conceived U.S. fiscal policies of the late 1970's.

Among the most severe problems facing family farms and ranches today are high real interest rates, high production costs, low commodity prices—below the cost of production in many cases, rapidly declining land values, stagnant export markets, and excessive debt loads.

Agriculture is going through a very painful transition today, and the prospect of large-scale land transfers due to foreclosures and other liquidation proceedings looms on the horizon.

Should this occur, especially in the already hard-hit Midwestern States, a situation unequalled since the Great Depression could ensue. As farmers and ranchers are forced to sell out, land will flood the market, further depressing land values and in turn forcing still others into foreclosure due to their lowered security values. Rural communities would face a severe loss of business activity and even population in a relatively short time period.

Only a general improvement in the agricultural economy with lower interest rates and improved commodity prices can solve this problem. Such drastic improvement in the short term is unlikely. If a depression-like situation is to be avoided, something must be done in the short term to keep farmers on the land and land off the market.

I propose a plan called the Family Farm and Ranch Opportunity Act that applies to both private sector and Government loans to farmers and ranchers. This bill would enable farmers and ranchers faced with foreclosure of their farm loans to continue their farm or ranch operation. First, upon initiation of foreclosure proceedings on FmHA farm loans, the farmer may transfer the deed to the farm along with the outstanding loan obligation, to Farmers Home Administration. FmHA then leases the land back to the farmer or rancher for a period not to exceed 5 years.

Rent paid by the farmer to the Government consists of a 50-50 crop share. 50 percent is farmed with the proceeds going to the farmer, and 50 percent is idled. The Government's share is idled to conserve the soil and to prevent it from contributing to production of surplus commodities.

At the end of the lease, title to the land is returned to the farmer or rancher as well as the remaining loan obligation. If the farmer or rancher is not able or willing to resume ownership and payments, the land is offered for lease to a beginning farmer or rancher, under the same conditions, with the option to buy at the end of the 5 years.

A second section applies to private-sector loans to agriculture. This section authorizes the FmHA to lease farmland acquired by other lenders through foreclosure or abandonment. The second section is similar to the first, except that beginning farmers or ranchers leasing land that the FmHA has acquired from other lenders will pay as rent 1/3 of the proceeds from the sale of commodities produced on the farm and must participate in any appropriate farm program in effect at the time.

The intent of this bill is multifaceted. First of all it is to ease pressure on land prices by keeping land off the market. Second, it is to keep farmers on their farms. We face losing many good farmers and ranchers which would not only change the face of agriculture, but would be devastating to small towns and businesses. Finally, the vital Farm Credit System will be strengthened.

My bill would give farmers a chance (5 years) to get on their feet so they can resume loan payments and would provide opportunity, other than inheritance, for beginning farmers and ranchers to get started. To preserve rural America as we know it, we must have opportunities for young farmers.

This plan would prevent land vacated during this crisis from ending up in the hands of the largest farmers and the land speculators. It would provide for soil conservation, reduce production of surplus commodities, reduce the number of displaced and unemployed farmers and ranchers, and strengthen agriculture in general, our most productive source of trade dollars.

These measures, although imperfect, would provide one mechanism or safety net to prevent an exodus from the land and ruination of agribusinesses dependent on farmers, in the event of a continuation of the current agricultural economic crisis.

This bill would not solve all the problems of agriculture, but would offer some relief from the current crisis and give farmers time to adjust, recover, and survive until the farm economy improves.

The text of H.R. — follows:

A bill to assist distressed farmers, protect farmland values, preserve family farms, provide opportunities for beginning farmers, encourage soil conservation, and reduce production of surplus commodities

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as "The Family Farm and Ranch Opportunity Act".

Sec. 2. (a) For purposes of this Act—

(1) the term "acreage base of the county" means the number of acres which is equal to the aggregate of the acreage bases of all farms in the county;

(2) the term "beginning farmer" means any person who, as of the time that an application is submitted to the Farmers Home Administration for a farm lease under this Act—

(A) has never engaged in full-time farming; or

(B) has engaged in full- or part-time farming as an owner or operator, but for not more than an aggregate of 10 years;

(3) the term "crop share basis" means a lease agreement in which the Federal Government has a 50 percent ownership interest in all commodities produced on farmland leased back under this Act, or the income derived from the sale of such commodities;

(4) the term "farmland" means any real property used for agricultural purposes;

(5) the term "loan" means any loan secured by real property used for agricultural purposes; and

(6) the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(b) In order to enable farmers who received loans from the Farmers Home Administration to continue operation of farms in which they have an ownership interest, upon the initiation of foreclosure proceedings with respect to such loans, the Secretary, acting through the Farmers Home Administration, shall—

(1) upon request by the farmer, accept a transfer of a deed to any farmland which secures such loan which is being foreclosed;

(2) accept a transfer of the outstanding obligation to repay such loan if such loan is insured or guaranteed by the Farmers Home Administration; and

(3) manage the property received as the result of such transfer in accordance with subsection (c).

(c)(1) The Secretary shall, in accordance with paragraph (2), lease the farmland received as a result of a transfer under this section back to the person from whom the transfer occurred.

(2)(A) Such lease shall be for a period not to exceed five years and shall provide, subject to subparagraph (B), that the lessee may put 50 percent of the farmland leased in production, and shall maintain the remaining 50 percent of the farmland using soil conservation practices. Farmland not put in production and maintained using soil conservation practices as a result of the operation of the preceding sentence shall be considered part of the acreage base of the farm for any program carried out by the Secretary for any period during which the lease is in effect.

(B) When the Secretary determines that the amount of farmland being held out of production and maintained using soil conservation practices as a result of the operation of subparagraph (A) is equal to 20 percent of the acreage base of the county, the Secretary shall not enter into additional lease agreements which require holding farmland out of production until the

amount of farmland being held out of production is below such 20 percent level and the additional lease will not raise such amount above such 20 percent level. Lease agreements entered into under this section after such 20 percent level is reached shall be on a crop share basis.

(D) With respect to rangeland leased back under the provisions of this Act, the lessee shall obtain a recommendation from the Soil Conservation Service as to the maximum stocking level for the rangeland based on the condition of such land. Such rangeland shall not be stocked at more than 50 percent of the maximum stocking level recommended by the Soil Conservation Service.

(d)(1) Upon the expiration of the period of the lease the Secretary shall transfer ownership of the farmland accepted by the Secretary pursuant to subsection (b), back to the lessee if—

(A) the lessee—

(i) informs the Secretary that the lessee is willing and able to resume ownership of the farmland;

(ii) accepts the obligation to repay an amount equal to the unpaid principal on such farmland on such terms and at the original rate of interest, or at the rate of interest prevailing at the expiration of the lease, whichever rate is lower; and

(B) the Secretary determines that the lessee is able to resume ownership of the farmland with the remaining loan obligation.

(2) If the lessee—

(A) fails to inform the Secretary as provided under paragraph (1)(A)(i);

(B) is unable to resume ownership of the farmland; or

(C) desires to end the lease agreement before the end of the lease period;

then the Secretary shall lease the farmland to a beginning farmer. The lease to a beginning farmer shall be on the terms provided in subsection (c)(2). If upon expiration of the term of the lease such beginning farmer does not purchase the farmland, the Secretary shall lease the farmland to another beginning farmer. If upon expiration of the term of the lease the second beginning farmer does not purchase the farmland, the Secretary shall not lease the farmland again, and shall dispose of the farmland in accordance with subsection (g).

(e) Application for a lease as a beginning farmer under this Act shall be made to the county committee of the Farmers Home Administration. Selection of the beginning farmer shall be made by the Secretary taking into consideration the recommendations of the county committee. In reviewing applications for leases under this Act the county committees shall give—

(1) priority to beginning farmers who have not attained the age of 40 years and who have a net worth of less than \$100,000, as determined by the county committee; and

(2) consideration to the viability of the farming operation proposed by the applicant.

(f) The Secretary may subdivide a farm acquired under this section if the Secretary determines that—

(1) the farm is too large to be operated by a beginning farmer (and members of such farmer's family who are related by blood or marriage, as defined by the Secretary, including individuals adopted by the farmer, and members of the farmer's household for whom the farmer is a legal guardian), and less than the equivalent of one additional full-time laborer; and

(2) it would be economically feasible for the beginning farmer to operate a smaller unit of the farm if the farm were subdivided into smaller units.

(g) If no beginning farmer applies for a lease under this section, or if at the end of the lease period for the second beginning farmer, such farmer does not purchase the farmland, the Secretary shall offer such farmland for sale; except that the Secretary may not sell any farmland acquired under this section if, in the State where such farmland is located, the average of the market values of farmland in such State is determined to be in a downward trend. The farmland held by the Farmers Home Administration as a result of the operation of the preceding sentence shall be held out of production and shall be maintained using soil conservation practices until—

(1) with respect to farmland which has not been leased to a second beginning farmer, an application for a lease of the farmland is approved for a beginning farmer; or

(2) with respect to farmland which was not purchased by the second beginning farmer, farmland values have stabilized in the State where such farmland is located, based on the latest information and statistics available to the Secretary.

Sec. 3. (a) The Secretary, acting through the Farmers Home Administration, shall lease farmland on request from any lender (including any Federal or State chartered bank, savings and loan association, cooperative lending organization, or other legally organized lending organization, or governmental agency, or guarantor of farm real estate mortgage loans) that has acquired such farmland through foreclosure or abandonment. The Secretary shall lease such land at rates prevailing in the area where such land is located. The term of such lease shall not exceed 15 years. Any lease agreement entered into between the Secretary and any lender under this section shall include such terms as may be necessary to allow the Secretary to sublease the land in accordance with this section, and shall include an option for the Secretary, or any sublessee that the Secretary may designate, to purchase such farmland.

(b) The farmland leased by the Secretary pursuant to this section shall be offered for sublease on a first refusal basis to the person who had an ownership interest in such farmland immediately before the lender acquired it, if the Secretary, in cooperation with the lender, determines that such person is able to maintain a financially viable operation. Such sublease shall be on the terms provided in subsection (c)(2) of section 2 of this Act.

(c)(1) If at the end of any sublease period the sublessee informs the Secretary that the sublessee is willing and able to purchase the farmland, the Secretary shall exercise the option to purchase contained in the Secretary's lease with the lender.

(2)(A) If the person to whom the sublease is offered under subsection (b) does not sublease the farmland, or if the Secretary determines that such person is unable to maintain a financially viable operation; or

(B) if after subleasing such farmland such sublessee—

(i) fails to inform the Secretary as provided in paragraph (1);

(ii) is unable to purchase the farmland; or

(iii) desires to end the sublease agreement before the end of the sublease period;

then the Secretary shall, in cooperation with the lender, sublease the farmland to a beginning farmer.

(3) The sublease to a beginning farmer shall be for a period not to exceed five years and shall provide that the sublessee—

(A) must participate in any program carried out by the Secretary for any period during which the sublease is in effect;

(B) use approved conservation practices with respect to such farmland; and

(C) pay to the Secretary, as rent for the use of the farmland—

(i) one-third of the value of the agricultural commodity produced on such farmland; or

(ii) with respect to livestock, one-third of the value added to any livestock raised and maintained on such farmland.

(4) At the end of the sublease period the beginning farmer must be willing and able to purchase the farmland from the lender at its fair market value or the farmland will be subleased to another beginning farmer. If upon expiration of the term of the sublease such beginning farmer does not purchase the farmland, the Secretary shall sublease the land to another beginning farmer. If upon expiration of the term of the sublease the second beginning farmer does not purchase the farmland, the Secretary shall not sublease the farmland again, and shall dispose of the farmland in accordance with subsection (f).

(d) Selection of the beginning farmer for a sublease under this section shall be made as provided in subsection (e) of section 2 of this Act.

(e) The Secretary may subdivide a farm leased under this section if the Secretary determines that—

(1) the farm is too large to be operated by a beginning farmer (and members of such farmer's family who are related by blood or marriage, as defined by the Secretary, including individuals adopted by the farmer, and members of the farmer's household for whom such farmer is a legal guardian), and less than the equivalent of one additional full-time laborer; and

(2) it would be economically feasible for the beginning farmer to operate a smaller unit of the farm if the farm were subdivided into smaller units.

(f) If no beginning farmer applies for a sublease under this section, the Secretary may—

(1) renegotiate the terms of the lease with the lender in order to terminate the Federal Government's obligations under the lease;

(2) sublease the land to any person at prevailing local rates and on such additional terms and conditions as the Secretary determines are appropriate; or

(3) remove the farmland from production and maintain such farmland using soil conservation practices if the Secretary determines that to do so will protect farmland values in the area, will reduce surplus production, or will promote conservation.

DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS ACT OF 1985

(Mr. WYLIE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. WYLIE. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced legislation designed to update this Nation's financial services laws; laws which have stood largely

unaltered for 50 years and are badly in need of updating and reform.

The Depository Institutions Act of 1985 is a comprehensive bill which recognizes the new competitive realities between financial services providers and permits a flexible structure so that competition can increase in the future. Nonetheless, the bill retains safety as the watchword of our Nation's financial system.

I think most objective observers will find it a realistic and sound approach to a complex and ever-changing business.

I look forward to working with my good friend, Chairman ST GERMAIN, and the rest of my colleagues on the Banking Committee and in the House as a whole to see that this Congress passes this type of legislation this year before it is too late for us to have some say in setting the Nation's policy on financial services.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a discussion and section-by-section analysis of the bill.

The statement follows:

STATEMENT OF HON. CHALMERS P. WYLIE, DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS ACT OF 1985—JANUARY 3, 1985

Mr. Speaker, today I introduced the Depository Institutions Act of 1985. This is legislation that I have been developing since the 98th Congress adjourned in response to many of the issues confronting this Nation's depository institutions.

Depository institutions are vital to the continued growth and stability of our Nation's economy. It is my desire to ensure that a strong, stable, and competitive system is in place that meets the financing needs of all segments of our economy well into the future. Above all else, Congress does have the ultimate responsibility to protect and defend the safety and soundness of banks and thrifts across the country.

For the past fifty years, our financial service system was protected by a comprehensive framework of Federal laws which, among other things, separated commercial banking from other forms of commerce and provided stringent Federal supervision of financial institutions. However, within the past few years, this framework has been breached, not by Congressional action, but instead through aggressive exploitation of loopholes in our banking laws. This development has led to the acquisition of so-called "nonbank" banks by nonfinancial concerns, ranging from insurance and securities firms to furniture stores. In many cases, these nonbanking firms are not subject to the Federal supervision that is placed on traditional bank holding companies. This situation has been compounded by certain States which have attempted to take advantage of other loopholes in the Federal laws and thereby permit evasion of Federal policies on a nationwide scale.

On the other hand, there is a clear need to modify restrictions which are no longer necessary and thus permit additional competition in the provision of needed financial services. In addition, current Federal Reserve Board procedures are unduly burdensome and time consuming. Permitting the Board to act in a more expeditious manner, with due regard for the safety and soundness of our banking system, would benefit

not only financial institutions but also the consumers of these financial services.

The need for these improvements in our banking laws has been well documented. The House Banking Committee, under the very able leadership of our Chairman, Ferdinand J. St Germain, held extensive hearings last year entitled, "How the Financial System Can Best Be Shaped to Meet the Needs of the American People," which explored many of the issues contained in my bill. These same issues were addressed in the Financial Services Competitive Equity Act (S. 2851) which passed the other body last September by the overwhelming vote of 89 to 5, after several years of hearings by the Senate Banking Committee.

Unfortunately, Congress was not able to enact legislation last year. Since Congress adjourned, the situation has deteriorated. The Comptroller of the Currency has had no choice but to charter approximately 100 additional nonbank banks in 15 States and the District of Columbia. Similarly, the Federal Reserve Board was constrained to approve applications for nonbank banks to be acquired by financial institutions located in other States, despite existing provisions in the law which are designed to prevent such acquisitions. Hundreds more applications are awaiting approval by the Federal regulatory agencies, and some State banking agencies have announced their intent to join the parade and charter nonbank banks at the State level. Congress must act, and act soon, to set national policy in this area or these decisions will be effectively delegated to financial institutions and the "loophole" lawyers in their employ.

The legislation I am introducing presents an effective and fair approach to the difficulties facing depository institutions today. It may be described with several general observations. A more detailed section-by-section analysis follows my remarks.

First, certain public policy principles are clearly restated. If a depository institution is federally insured or avails itself of services offered by the Federal Reserve System, then certain national standards must be maintained. However, those State-chartered institutions which do not wish to use Federal services are free to continue without Federal constraints, thus respecting and preserving the dual banking system and the rights of States to create and supervise their own institution.

Second, the Depository Institution Act of 1985 stresses safety and soundness. For example, the bill adds additional authority for the Federal deposit insurance agencies to prohibit or restrict any activity which poses a serious risk of loss to the insurance fund or which is excessively speculative. The Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation [FSLIC] is given increased authority to enforce capital adequacy requirements which are similar to those given to the banking agencies in 1983. Limits are placed on the amount of insured deposits which may be received through a money broker, except for institutions at or below their required net worth, which would be prohibited from accepting any brokered funds.

Third, the problem raised by nonbank banks is confronted in a fair and rational manner. All banking institutions with a Federal connection, either through the use of Federal insurance programs or through the use of Federal Reserve System services, will be regulated under this bill. No institution will be required to divest a bank acquired before today. However, no institution is grandfathered without prudent constraints.

All institutions, and companies controlling these institutions, will be subject to Federal supervision and regulation similar to any other bank or thrift holding company. For example, these institutions would be subject to geographic restrictions, antitrust and antitrust provisions, and consumer protections just as any other bank holding company.

Fourth, the problem of State laws which permit institutions to evade Federal policies is also addressed. However, instead of a blunderbuss approach, this bill acts in a narrow manner, only affecting those State provisions which can be shown to be designed to evade a Federal statute or which adversely affect national interests. Thus again, this bill recognizes the rights of the States to legislate for their own institutions and to regulate their activities within their own boundaries, unless such activities directly threaten the safety and soundness of the banking system or derogate Federal law.

Further, measured deregulation should continue so that depository institutions can keep pace not only with technological developments, but also with competition from other financial institutions which offer similar products and services. To do this, my bill adapts language, similar to that proposed by the administration and the Federal Reserve several years ago, to meet new competitive challenges through an affiliated company. Under the Federal Reserve's guidance, I am hopeful that we can have the kind of safe and sound deregulation on the asset side of an institution's books that the Depository Institution Deregulation Committee was able to accomplish on the liability side of the ledger sheet. In addition, my bill provides for gradual geographic deregulation over a five-year period during which the States may limit entry based on asset or deposit size.

Mortgage-backed securities are added to the permissible list of activities under Federal holding company statutes. Procedural reforms are also included to ease administrative burdens.

Finally, continued deregulation implies, in my opinion, a commitment to adequate disclosure to enable the consumer to choose intelligently among the various providers of financial services. My bill requires the Federal financial regulators to ensure that consumers are given full disclosure about their personal finances, particularly regarding interest earnings, fees, and service charges. The bill also provides for the development of a faster check return process so consumers will have better availability and access to their funds.

Although a bill was not forthcoming last year as I had hoped, I did find comfort in the fact that in the waning days of the session, Chairman St Germain and my friend from Utah, Senate Banking Committee Chairman Jake Garn, issued a joint statement which said in part: "... we emphasize that legislation addressing the competitive and regulatory framework of the financial system will be the first priority of the Banking Committees of the House and Senate as soon as the 99th Congress convenes in 1985." The two distinguished chairmen then went on to state that they were in full agreement about the "need for a final resolution of all the issues early in the next Congress."

I wholeheartedly applaud the efforts of Chairman St Germain and Garn to move swiftly on such legislation this Congress. Moreover, I look forward to working closely with them and the rest of my colleagues to enact a comprehensive package early this session.

Thus, it is in a constructive and cooperative spirit that I introduce the Depository Institutions Act of 1985 today. I am sure that Chairman St Germain will soon produce a legislative proposal of his own, as will other colleagues on the committee. It is my genuine hope that all of these proposals will be worthy of hearings by the Banking Committee in the near future. Although Chairman St Germain and I may have different ways to approach the same problem, I am confident that we will work together with help from the rest of our committee colleagues to present a complete legislative package to the House at the earliest possible time.

Mr. Speaker, let me be perfectly frank about this legislation. The Depository Institutions Act of 1985 may not be everything that everyone wants; and it may be more than some people may desire. It does not seek to correct every inequity that exists today on the financial horizon, but it does attempt to offer several practical solutions to many of the difficult problems which confront us.

During this first session of the 99th Congress we should also give serious consideration to the administration's forthcoming proposals for deposit insurance and regulatory reform. Once we have had a sufficient opportunity to review their initiatives, I am sure the Banking Committees in the House and the other body will move with deliberate speed to craft an appropriate legislative response.

In summary, Mr. Speaker, Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker correctly has depicted our current dilemma and suggests the reasons why we need to act quickly this year:

"We are at a crucial point. We can turn the system toward creative innovation consistent with certain broad and continuing concerns of public policy. Or, left unattended, we can continue to see the financial system evolve in haphazard and potentially dangerous ways—ways dictated not just by natural responses to market needs but by the often capricious effects of existing and now outmoded provisions of law . . .

"... The pervading atmosphere of unfairness, of constant stretching and testing of the limits of law and regulation and of circumvention of their intent, and of regulatory disarray is inherently troublesome and basically unhealthy . . ."

For my money, Chairman Volcker is absolutely correct. We are at a crucial point in the financial history of our Nation. It is time for Congress to recognize this fact and make the hard decisions necessary to bring some rationality to the current financial scene. It is imperative that sound public policy emerge from the legislative process by an act of commission, rather than by an act of omission.

To all of my colleagues, I say in conclusion that I am genuinely determined that we enact comprehensive legislation early in the 99th Congress. You may not like each and every provision, but I hope this bill will contribute to the necessary dialogue. This is but the first step of a long, deliberative process. I intend to visit with Chairman St Germain and all of my colleagues on the Banking Committee to begin the necessary consensus building. I look forward to an open process where all competing proposals are considered by the Banking Committee and the House of Representatives. Only after full and unfettered deliberations can we arrive at a meaningful package worthy of our full support.

Once the Banking Committee gets organized, I intend to reintroduce this bill with cosponsors. Based on the comments I receive, I will circulate a revised version for your consideration.

Mr. Speaker, we must move ahead to modernize a financial system which preserves the highest level of public confidence in our Nation's depository institutions. We must have a financial system in place which is a solid foundation for an expanding American economy in the future.

PERSONAL LEGISLATIVE AGENDA FOR 99TH CONGRESS

(Mr. GEKAS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I plan to join with all of my colleagues, it goes without saying, in the massive attack we are going to make on reduction of the deficit and its concomitant issues during the balance of the 99th Congress.

But in addition, I wish to begin today with the introduction of my personal legislative agenda, and that will include the legislation which I will offer today to place into the Crimes Code of the United States of America a death penalty, a death penalty that has been long missing as part of the remedy for some of the violent homicides that can happen in our country, and to plug a loophole which would, God forbid, in the case of a presidential assassination result in a trial that might not have the death penalty as an appropriate penalty.

In addition to that, I would like many of my colleagues to consider joining me later on during this session in a measure that would, for the first time in a long time, do something about the electoral college in bringing it into the 20th century.

PROVIDING FOR ATTENDANCE AT INAUGURAL CEREMONIES ON JANUARY 21, 1985

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk a privileged resolution (H. Res. 10) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That at 10:30 ante meridiem on Monday, January 21, 1985, the House shall proceed to the West Front of the Capitol for the purpose of attending the inaugural ceremonies of the President and Vice President of the United States; and that upon the conclusion of the ceremonies the House stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian, Tuesday, January 22, 1985.

□ 1820

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1985

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at noon on Monday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 3, 1985.
Hon. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, Jr.,
The Speaker,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5, Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit sealed envelopes received from the White House as follows:

(1) At 4:30 p.m. on Wednesday, October 31, 1984 and said to contain a message from the President whereby he transmits the second special message for Fiscal Year 1985 under the Impoundment Control Act of 1974 pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 685(a); and

(2) At 11:35 a.m. on Thursday, November 29, 1984 and said to contain a message from the President whereby he transmits the third special message for Fiscal Year 1985 under the Impoundment Control Act of 1974 pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 685(a).

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely,

BENJAMIN J. GUTHRIE,
Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives.

SUNDRY NEW AND REVISED DEFERRALS AFFECTING INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE, DEPARTMENTS OF DEFENSE, ENERGY, INTERIOR, AND LABOR, GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION, AND PANAMA CANAL COMMISSION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 99-10)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

(For message, see proceedings of the Senate of today, January 3, 1985.)

SUNDRY DEFERRALS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AFFECTING DEPARTMENTS OF ENERGY, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE BOARD FOR INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING, AND THE UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 99-11)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the Impoundment Control Act of 1974, I herewith report eight new deferrals of budget authority for 1985 totaling \$107,881,834. The deferrals affect the Departments of Energy, Justice, and State, the Board for International Broadcasting, and the United States Information Agency.

The details of these deferrals are contained in the attached report.

RONALD REAGAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, October 31, 1984.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the chairman of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation, which was read and, without objection, referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, October 11, 1984.
Hon. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, Jr.,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Enclosed are copies of five resolutions adopted by the Committee on Public Works and Transportation on September 19, 1984. These resolutions authorize studies of potential water resources projects by the Corps of Engineers in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the Act of March 4, 1913, as amended.

Every best wish.

Sincerely,

JAMES J. HOWARD,
Chairman.

There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the chairman of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation,

which was read and, without objection, referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, October 22, 1984.
Hon. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, Jr.,
The Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the provisions of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, as amended, the House Committee on Public Works and Transportation approved the following project September 19, 1984:

LEASE

Internal Revenue Service, San Jose, CA.
The original and one copy of the authorizing resolution are enclosed.

Every best wish.

Sincerely,

JAMES J. HOWARD,
Chairman.

There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, December 4, 1984.
Hon. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, Jr.,
Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to notify you, pursuant to Rule L(50) of the Rules of the House, that I have received a deposition subpoena issued by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. I will, after consultation with my General Counsel, inform you of my determination respecting the subpoena.

Sincerely,

BENJAMIN J. GUTHRIE,
Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE
SERGEANT AT ARMS OF THE
HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS,
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, December 13, 1984.
Hon. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, Jr.,
The Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to inform you, pursuant to Rule L(50) of the Rules of the House, that I have received a subpoena issued by the United States District Court for the Western District of Tennessee. After consultation with the General Counsel to the Clerk of the House, I will inform you of our determinations consistent with the Rules of the House.

Sincerely,

JACK RUSS,
Sergeant at Arms.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIRMAN OF SUBCOMMITTEE ON FISCAL AFFAIRS AND HEALTH OF COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the chairman of the Subcommittee on Fiscal Affairs and Health of the Committee on the District of Columbia:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, December 18, 1984.
Hon. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, Jr.,
Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to notify you, pursuant to Rule L(50) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that Ms. Marguerite Gras of the staff of the Committee on District of Columbia has received a deposition subpoena issued by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.

I will, in consultation with the General Counsel to the Clerk of the House, make the determinations required by the Rule and will promptly notify you of those determinations.

Sincerely,

WALTER E. FAUNTROY,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Fiscal Affairs and Health, Committee on the District of Columbia.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary:

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, December 18, 1984.
The Honorable THOMAS P. O'NEILL, Jr.,
Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to notify you, pursuant to Rule L(50) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that Mr. Hayden Gregory of the staff of the Committee on the Judiciary has received a deposition subpoena issued by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

I will, in consultation with the General Counsel to the Clerk of the House, make the determinations required by the Rule and will promptly notify you of those determinations.

Sincerely,

PETER W. RODINO, Jr.,
Chairman.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHIEF OF POLICE OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL POLICE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Chief of Police of the United States Capitol Police:

UNITED STATES CAPITOL POLICE,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF,
Washington, DC, October 22, 1984.
Hon. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, Jr.,
Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to inform you, pursuant to the provision of House Rule L (50), that James J. Carvino, Chief, U.S. Capitol Police, has received a Summons from the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, in the matter of United States v. James Martin, Criminal Docket Number F-7405-82.

After consulting with counsel, I have determined that compliance with this summons is consistent with the privileges and rights of the House.

Sincerely,

JAMES J. CARVINO,
Chief of Police.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS AS TELLERS TO COUNT THE ELECTORAL VOTES ON MONDAY NEXT

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 1, the Chair appoints as tellers on the part of the House to count the electoral votes on January 7, 1985, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ANNUNZIO] and the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. FRENZEL].

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF JOINT COMMITTEE TO MAKE NECESSARY ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE INAUGURATION ON JANUARY 21, 1985

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 2, 99th Congress, the Chair appoints as members of the Joint Committee To Make the Necessary Arrangements for the Inauguration of the President-elect and the Vice-President-elect of the United States on the 21st Day of January, 1985, the following Members of the House: Mr. MICHEL of Illinois; Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts; and Mr. WRIGHT of Texas.

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE TO LEAD HOUSE PROCESSION TO THE INAUGURATION ON JANUARY 21, 1985

The SPEAKER. The Chair designates Hon. JAMIE L. WHITTEN of Mississippi to act as Speaker pro tempore on Monday, January 21, 1985, to lead the House procession to the inauguration of THE President and Vice President.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING COMMISSION

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of 40 United States Code, 175 and 176, the Chair appoints the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WRIGHT], and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr.

MICHEL], as Members of the House Office Building Commission to serve with himself.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER ON PROCEDURES FOR THE 99TH CONGRESS

The SPEAKER. The Chair would like to make a statement concerning the introduction and reference of bills and resolutions.

As Members are aware, if they have been sworn, they have the privilege today of introducing bills. If there is a large number of bills introduced, it will be readily apparent to all Members that it may be a physical impossibility for the Speaker to examine each bill for reference today. The Chair will do his best to refer as many bills as possible, but he will ask the indulgence of Members if he is unable to refer all the bills that may be introduced. Those bills which are not referred and do not appear in the RECORD as of today will be included in the next day's RECORD and printed with a date as of today.

The Chair would also announce that the Speaker's statement in the 98th Congress on January 3, 1983, regarding signing of bills and resolutions, his determination of committee jurisdiction on a joint or sequential basis, and regarding the Speaker's discretionary authority to refer nongermane Senate amendments to House bills to the committees of appropriate jurisdiction, will continue to apply in the 99th Congress.

Also, the Speaker's statement in the 98th Congress on January 25, 1984, with respect to recognition for unanimous-consent requests for the consideration of bills and resolutions will apply during the 99th Congress, as will the Speaker's policy for recognition for 1-minute speeches and special orders, alternating between both sides of the aisle, announced on August 8, 1984, and implemented on September 5, 1984.

The Speaker's announced instructions to the Doorkeeper and Sergeant at Arms in the 98th Congress on January 25, 1983, regarding strict enforcement of rule XXXII—specifying those persons having the privileges of the floor during sessions of the House, will be applied during the 99th Congress.

The Speaker's guidelines announced during the 98th Congress on March 3, 1983, regarding unanimous-consent requests for committees to sit during the 5-minute rule will continue to apply during the 99th Congress.

ELECTION OF HON. JIM WRIGHT AS SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE DURING THE ABSENCE OF THE SPEAKER THROUGH JANUARY 21, 1985

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 11) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. RES. 11

Resolved, That the Honorable JIM WRIGHT, a Representative from the State of Texas, be, and he is hereby, elected Speaker pro tempore during any absence of the Speaker, such authority to continue not later than January 21, 1985.

Resolved, That the President and the Senate be notified by the Clerk of the election of the Honorable JIM WRIGHT as Speaker pro tempore during the absence of the Speaker.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SWEARING IN OF HON. JIM WRIGHT AS SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE DURING THE ABSENCE OF THE SPEAKER THROUGH JANUARY 21, 1985

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WRIGHT] kindly raise his right hand?

Mr. WRIGHT assumed the chair and took the oath of office administered to him by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. O'NEILL].

SWEARING IN OF HON. BILL ARCHER AS A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained as a result of airline cancellation of flights at the time of the swearing in today and would ask permission to be sworn in at this time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will administer the oath if the gentleman will raise his right hand.

Mr. ARCHER appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

□ 1830

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES A. MOSHER

(Mr. PEASE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PEASE. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty to inform this House of the death last November 16 of former Congressman Charles A. Mosher.

Many of you never had the privilege of meeting Chuck Mosher, but I count myself among the very lucky. He had a profound impact upon my life throughout the 27 years that I knew

him. Often he was an inspiration to me—a model of what a public servant should be. Occasionally, he was a gentle, thoughtful critic—someone who knew the importance of asking tough questions and rejecting easy, pat answers. Always he was a special friend of warmth and understanding.

I insert in the RECORD at this point selected material about the distinguished career of my predecessor, Charles A. Mosher, and commend it to the careful reading of every Member of the 99th Congress.

Charles Adams Mosher, Republican, of Oberlin, Ohio; born at Sandwich, Ill., May 7, 1906; graduated from Oberlin College, A.B., cum laude, 1928; married Harriet Johnson, 1929; son, Frederic A., and daughter, Jane Mosher Breece; employed on daily newspapers in Aurora, Ill. (1929-38) and Janesville, Wis. (1938-40); president of Oberlin Printing Co., and editor-publisher of Oberlin News-Tribune, 1940-62; member of Oberlin City Council, 1945-50; member of Ohio Senate five terms, 1951-60; member, Oberlin College Board of Trustees, 1964-70, 1973-; chairman of the board American Oceanic Organization, 1973-; vice chairman of the board, Office of Technology Assessment 1973-74; elected to the 87th Congress November 8, 1960; reelected to each succeeding Congress.

[From the Lorain (Ohio) Journal, Nov. 18, 1984]

SAYING FAREWELL TO CHARLES MOSHER—HIS MEMO TO THE PEOPLE

(By Randy Wynn)

WASHINGTON.—When former Rep. Charles Mosher announced in 1975 that he would not seek re-election to a ninth term the following year, President Ford and House Minority Leader John Rhodes, R-Ariz., urged him to reconsider.

But Mosher insisted he was ready to retire. The statement he issued in the form of a "memo to the people of Ohio's 13th Congressional District" is still remembered on Capitol Hill for its description of the "kaleidoscopic life" of a congressman.

Mosher remained in Washington about four more years as a college instructor, executive staff director of the House Committee on Science and Technology, and as a fellow at the Smithsonian's Woodrow Wilson Center. But he said his age (70 when he left office), his desire to become a "private citizen" (after 16 years in Congress, 10 years in the Ohio Senate and five years as an Oberlin village councilman) and his hope of beginning a new career compelled him to get out of politics.

Here are some excerpts from Mosher's farewell statement, including what he termed Mosher's Law: "It's better to retire too soon than too late."

Being the "congressman" is rigorous servitude, ceaseless enslavement to a peculiar mix of everyone else's needs, demands and whims, plus one's own sense of duty, ambition or vanity. It is that from which Mrs. Mosher and I now declare our personal independence, to seek our freedom. . . .

Age is the first of two decisive reasons for my decision to retire. I am convinced from observing the sad examples of others, it usually is a mistake for anyone in public office to seek reelection after age 70. Some critics will say, with considerable validity, that the wise quitting age should be before that. I determined many years ago definitely to consider retirement at 70.

It really is no favor to the public interest, nor to one's party, and least of all to oneself, to continue stubbornly in office as an oldster—even if physically fit, mentally alert and allegedly "powerful" in seniority; and even though well intentioned or flattering friends and political allies urge "hang in there." Not one of us is really that essential. So, I believe it obligatory that we should quit cheerfully and voluntarily—earlier rather than later—to thus make room for the younger, fully capable and probably more attuned to the times candidates. . . .

If there are special exceptions to the quit-after-70 general rule (dub it Mosher's Law if you will), they should be very rare exceptions, and I am not one of them. . . .

My second decisive reason for retirement—essentially a very personal and selfish reason, as distinguished from the above general principle—is that I am becoming hungry for privacy, for the opportunity to savor life at my own gait and choosing, hopefully to attain a bit of serenity.

Contrary to a stereotyped opinion popularly encouraged, the job of a congressman is not all special advantages (of which there are many), it is in fact weighted heavily with disadvantages. It requires an onerously demanding, hectic, fragmented schedule of seldom less than seven days per week and often many more than 12 working hours per day, constantly harried by call bells, phone bells, committee sessions (frequently shuttling between two or more meetings at the same time), and at every turn there are deserving people insistently crowding to capture your momentary attention—to confer, to report, to assist, to argue, to request, to demand or plead, to compliment, criticize, invite, etc., etc., staff people, bureaucrats, lobbyists, reporters, colleagues, a steady stream of valued constituents, and varied others. All that plus the House debates, caucuses, briefings, working breakfasts, working lunches, receptions, dinners, homework study, and even midnight collect calls from drunks.

Catch a few minutes for concentrated desk work, there faces you a great pile of letters to read and answer, reports and analyses to absorb, a never ceasing flood of papers, periodicals, pamphlets—propaganda or fact. And very importantly "case work" too, the daily dozens of urgent requests and demands from the district—from individuals, groups, businesses and every other conceivable interest—requiring assistance in their myriad of difficult, complex relationships with the federal agencies. Trips back to the district give no respite, those schedules also are intense, stressful; and even the official committee trips (those "junkets" so popularly scorned) should be and usually are genuinely substantive and demanding.

Yes, I asked for this job, and I like the pay. Do not read into the above paragraphs any personal complaints from me. It is an amazingly fascinating experience to work in this beautiful, powerful capital city. I greatly cherish the honor, the privilege of having been elected to represent here one of this nation's most dynamic districts . . . an excitingly vibrant area and people of immense, diverse productivity, varied and churning attitudes and needs, bursting with further potential, richly cosmopolitan.

But there is so little time or opportunity to study, to think and rethink and get above the battle and view it reflectively in the larger perspectives. There seldom is more than 15 minutes at any one time to concentrate on any single subject—then hop, skip, jump on to another, then another and an-

other. And each one of them—each conversation, each meeting, each letter, each report, each vote—deals with a genuinely substantive significant problem or issue, often complicated, tensely controversial, requiring a responsible decision . . .

Thus it is a congressman's inescapable lot . . . to be never alone, never free from incessant buffeting by people, events, problems, decisions; and always the ubiquitous, skeptical newsmen and other critics looking very closely over one's shoulder, intently watching, questioning, assessing every word or move—and that's the way it must be, it should be—that's what it means today to be a "public servant."

It is a gruelling experience, often frustrating, discouraging, sometimes very disillusioning. Any sense of personal satisfaction from individual, creative accomplishment is for most congressmen rare and partial—small, infrequent victories—necessarily shared with many others. Constantly, the needs, the problems, the opportunities all seem so many, so varied, so immense, so complex, so inextricably twined and often contradictory, and our efforts so indecisive, so inadequate.

To put it simply, I sense in me a certain loss of zest for this kaleidoscopic life; the glamour of it palls, the guff intensifies. Do I have any right or obligation to seek another two years of this tremendous responsibility and opportunity, if I am losing zest for it? I think not.

REMARKS FOR THE MEMORIAL SERVICE OF
CHARLES A. MOSHER HELD ON NOVEMBER 24,
1984 BY DON L. PEASE

Let me talk with you today about Chuck Mosher as a Member of Congress, for it was in that capacity that, as the News-Tribune editorialized this week, he added greatly to Oberlin's reputation as "the little town of world renown."

One of Chuck's early campaign slogans was "Mosher—a big man for a big job." Later, his campaign newspaper ads proclaimed of Chuck, "There are 435 members of the House of Representatives—this man is one of the best."

Both claims were correct. Chuck was a big man—physically, ethically and intellectually. And he certainly was one of the best members of Congress.

Chuck made his lasting mark on Congress with a powerful and lively intellect, with a well-developed sense of right and wrong, and with the courage of his convictions.

Science was his special love in Congress. He became a genuine expert on science legislation. He became the ranking Republican member of the House Committee on Science and Technology. He was vice chairman of the congressional Office of Technology Assessment. He was an integral part of America's historic space exploration program of the 1960's and 1970's.

Along the way, he earned the respect and admiration of this nation's leading scientists, engineers and academicians. That is a rare achievement for a politician.

Chuck was proud that he was one of the very first members of Congress to vote against appropriations for the conduct of the Vietnam war. Early on, he took his stand, a stand much criticized both in Washington and here in the 13th District.

I have no doubt that Chuck's courageous stand was a turning point in congressional attitudes toward the Vietnam war. It caused others to re-examine their positions and to muster their own courage.

Many other examples of mind-stretching could be cited, for that was Chuck's way. He

formed friendship easily, and he nurtured and cultivated them. But to be a friend of Chuck was to subject yourself to his intellect and his sense of rightness.

He would want to know about your thoughts and activities, and his probing questions revealed a deep intellectual curiosity.

Then would come the questions:

"Say, have you thought about . . ."

Or it might not have been a question at all. Perhaps a pregnant pause to raise a slight little doubt in your mind about the wisdom of your position.

Or perhaps a reassuring statement, "Well, I guess maybe you're right," which somehow wasn't very reassuring, which invited re-examination of your views.

Chuck did that with his friends in Congress—and elsewhere, I might add. But his contribution was especially valuable in Congress, where decisions are made which affect the lives of millions of Americans and of people across the world.

As a fellow congressman put it in 1976, "We need men of his caliber—men who never flinch from telling the truth, who dare to challenge colleagues and constituents into deeper thought, who truly lead . . ."

Finally, beyond his expertise in science and his role as intellectual catalyst, Chuck made Congress a better institution by the example he set as a person. Many of his colleagues—perhaps without acknowledging it to him or even to themselves—found worthy of emulation his basic decency, his evenhandedness, his dedication to reason and principle, his compassion, his accurate sense of perspective, good grace, humility . . . his pun-filled sense of humor.

Such was the case with me. Chuck was for me a teacher, a mentor, a sounding board, a constructive critic, a voice of reason and conscience, an example to follow, a friend.

For 27 years, Jeanne and I have been privileged to be an adjunct part of the Mosher family, to have a special closeness with Chuck and with Harriet—who in her own right surely deserves a congressional medal of distinction. Jeanne and I will be forever grateful for the privilege, and we will miss our friend Chuck Mosher very, very much.

[From Science Magazine, 1976]

SOMBER REFLECTIONS ON CONGRESS BY A
RETIRING MEMBER

(By Luther J. Canter)

Representative Charles A. Mosher (R-Ohio), who has played a significant role with respect to national science policy and environmental energy legislation, announced on 13 December that he will retire from Congress at the end of 1976. Mosher, who will be 70 years old next May, is a liberal Republican and former "country editor" who has represented the largely Democratic 13th Ohio District (bordering Lake Erie, to the west of Cleveland) since 1960. He told reporters that he was finally losing "zest" for the job of a congressman, which he described as one of high honor and good pay (\$44,600 a year) but also of "enslavement" to an "onerously demanding, hectic, fragmented schedule" that is almost without relief.

In an interview with this reporter, Mosher, albeit still professing the optimism of one who has long been committed to congressional reform, offered some not very cheerful observations as to why Congress is often mired in indecision and confusion, a state of affairs that has been especially evident this year in the case of energy legisla-

tion. As he sees it, the situation is ironic and paradoxical. During his 15 years as a congressman, the House membership has become younger, abler, and more accountable and staff resources have been greatly improved—yet, if anything, the conflict and confusion over major issues seems to deepen. "It seems that the more information we have, the more divided we are," Mosher said. He attributed this to the existence of a "myriad of little [committee] fiefdoms," an absence of party discipline, a lack of leadership on the part of the Speaker and the Senate Majority Leader and—more fundamentally—to a "profound, historic strain of Know Nothingism," or of distrust of expertise, both in the populace and in the Congress itself.

Mosher's own record should qualify him in the eyes of many as something of prophet. He was an early supporter of measures to advance civil rights and protect civil liberties (last year he received an award from the Ohio chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union). He took a public stand against the U.S. involvement in Vietnam as early as 1967, and was the first Republican in either the House or Senate to vote against military appropriations for the Vietnam war. He took a skeptical, uncommitted stance as to Richard Nixon and Watergate long before most of his fellow Republicans.

His support for legislative and governmental reform goes as far back as the 1950's when, as a member of the Ohio State Senate, he successfully sponsored "government in the sunshine" bills. In addition, as a high-ranking member of the Science and Technology and Merchant Marine and Fisheries committees, Mosher has been a sponsor and key Republican supporter of a variety of substantive measures, such as those leading to the establishment of the Office of Technology Assessment (OTA), the Energy Research and Development Administration, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and measures establishing the program of coastal zone management and the programs for the protection of marine mammals and endangered species. The establishment of a new science policy advisory mechanism at the White House has been a particular concern of Mosher's ever since Nixon threw out the old apparatus in early 1973, and he was a floor manager of the bill which the House recently passed to bring this about. A belief in the efficacy of education has been an article of faith with Mosher, and he has constantly supported the National Science Foundation's science teaching activities. His high standing among his colleagues is pointed up by the fact that this year Mosher has chaired the weekly caucus of moderate-to-liberal Republican congressmen, the "Wednesday Group."

Mosher, who feels fine and doesn't look his age, is fully aware of all the advantages of seniority, and he naturally was tempted to run again next year, especially inasmuch as he is regarded as unbeatable. But he concluded that, at 70, it was time to yield to someone younger and more zestful and to adopt a slower, more measured pace and attain "a bit of serenity." He wants to take on a new career part-time, although what it will be he does not yet know.

Mosher believes that, in 1974, the House missed a chance to make itself a better ordered, more effective body when it rejected the so-called "Bolling Plan" for reforming the committee structure. After deliberating for more than a year, a bipartisan select committee chaired by Representative Rich-

ard Bolling (D-Mo.) had recommended a wholesale jurisdictional realignment to limit each member to service on only one major committee and largely to eliminate the problem of two or more committees vying for jurisdiction over a particular field of legislative activity. For instance, a new Energy and Environment Committee would have assumed the jurisdictional purview of five other committees, some of which would have either been abolished or reduced to minor status.

But, being perceived as a threat by many of the existing committee and subcommittee charmen and by various lobbying groups which felt comfortable with the status quo, the Bolling Plan was fiercely resisted. Aside from a few procedural reforms (such as forbidding chairmen to vote the proxies of absent members), one of the few significant changes to result from the plan was the consolidation of jurisdictions involved in creating the new Science and Technology Committee. Otherwise, the competition and elbowing among the committees as to continue—indeed, to cite one aggravated case, early this year House leadership had to set up a special temporary select committee to handle bills pertaining to outer continental shelf oil development, about which a half dozen committees were all asserting an interest. Mosher remains convinced that "the only way to cure the congressional indecisiveness is somehow to concentrate authority."

The Know Nothingism about which Mosher complains is, as he knows, a problem that only education can cure, if it can be cured at all. "Congress reflects the public's demand for simple answers," he observes. "But these aren't the kind of answers you get from scientific inquiry."

FINANCIAL ISSUES IN THE 99TH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. ST GERMAIN] is recognized for 5 minutes. ● Mr. ST GERMAIN. Mr. Speaker, the 99th Congress, which convenes today, is almost certain to make major decisions which will shape the structure, function, and relationship of this Nation's financial system for decades. These decisions will have major domestic and international ramifications.

What we do—or fail to do—will decide whether we have a system which promotes economic progress and equity among all economic classes in the delivery of services or whether we have a system constructed on the quicksand of unfairness and anticompetitive factors certain to cause major disruptions in the American economy.

Mr. Speaker, I sincerely hope that our colleagues, as well as the financial industry, the press and, most of all, the public—the users of financial services—understand the seriousness of the issues. Once the 99th Congress acts, I do not anticipate that we will be returning to this subject area in the near future. The answers we provide must be solid enough to last. Political and economic realities do not suggest the viability of annual tinkering.

So, I sincerely hope that we will have the support of everyone in

making certain that we do explore the issues, and that we do not play some kind of legislative "Russian Roulette" in shaping a financial structure that will meet the tests of the future.

Too often, the debate about restructuring the financial industry and granting new powers has been wrapped in the tired old clichés. Essentially, the industry—all segments—has insisted that the Congress approach the issues as a balancing act between competing forces within the financial community. Once the teeter board is balanced—ever how precariously—the rest of the world is supposed to accept the result—so the theory goes. Everything simply trickles down to the economy, to the users of bank services once the industry decides how it wants to structure itself.

Mr. Speaker, I do not think the 99th Congress should accept this approach in considering financial legislation. We must make a good faith effort to examine the needs of the economy and then try to match a restructuring and a set of new powers that meet those needs. We should not try—after the fact—to twist and cram the needs of the economy and the American public into the narrow confines of the financial industry's view of the economic future.

On October 4—near the close of the 98th Congress—I signed a statement with Chairman JAKE GARN of the Senate Banking Committee and Senator WILLIAM PROXMIRE, the committee's ranking minority member, assuring that legislation covering the competitive and regulatory structure of the financial system would have first priority in the new Congress.

We intend to make certain that the commitment is kept.

As that October 4 statement clearly indicated, there is a strong bipartisan concern in both the House and Senate about non-bank banks and the army of loophole chasers that are out to circumvent the intent of the law.

While there is a wide divergence of opinion about what the future of the financial community should be, I sense an overwhelming concern about these non-bank banks and a desire to end this back door silliness forthwith.

The problem—and the need for immediate restatement of congressional policy—is heightened by the attitudes and actions of a Comptroller of the Currency much more attuned to the wishes of the industry than to the intent of Congress and wishes of the public. Neither the public nor the Congress can expect any help from that quarter in lessening the non-bank bank rush.

The non-bank bank situation hangs like a heavy cloud over any discussion of financial legislation. Rational examinations of the issues are difficult so long as the promoters of these back-alley half-a-bank schemes are al-

lowed to operate outside the intent of the law while the rest of the industry is asked to await congressional action on the broader issues.

Mr. Speaker, I think the Congress should—without delay—move to end the non-bank bank operations—with a rollback to the promised July 1, 1983 date. Let's get that out of the way now, and then move immediately to the difficult long-range issues with the clear intent of reaching resolutions as soon as possible.

This is the season in which speculation runs rampant. Everyone in the press and the lobbying organizations are out madly creating and chasing rumors. Everyone wants an immediate projection; a clear picture of what the final legislation will look like after it has gone through the full process. The crystal ball concession is running full tilt.

It would be wonderful if committees were equipped with some of those H.G. Wells time machines that could reach into the future. But, House administration has not yet put those on the approved equipment list, so I would urge everyone to go slow in putting the family fortunes on bets about the shape of the final legislative package—the educated guesses that emerge from those three-martini lunches notwithstanding.

There are, however, some very basic tests that must be applied to any legislation that may emerge in this area in the 99th Congress. The issues are too important, and too far reaching to lend themselves to short-handed versions of the legislative process.

First, every major provisions must have been heard out full in committee. When these issues reach the floor, I want our committee to be able to report to the House that the issues have been aired, that the competing forces have had a chance to present their case, and that we understand the impact of the provisions.

Second, the committee must make a measurement of the public benefits of the proposed structural changes. Change for the sake of change or change for the sake of meeting the wish list of the industry are not enough. We must identify where the public benefits.

Third, not only should the committee examine and identify the positive benefits, but it also must look carefully to make certain that we do not create—by accident or design—anticompetitive situations that work to the detriment of various segments of the economy. We must recognize that banking powers are immense and can be highly volatile if improperly mixed.

Fourth, we must make certain that changes promote the safety and soundness of the financial system and protect the Government's huge contingent liability in this area. At a time

when every Government program is being squeezed and every effort is being made to reduce the deficit, we cannot be a party to increasing the potential liability of the Federal treasury. The bedrock of the financial industry is the public's confidence and we must examine carefully whether our actions increase, or diminish, that essential factor.

In approaching the issues involved in new powers, I hope sincerely that the Members, the public, and the press will keep in mind the nature of the financial industry. This industry is not your corner drugstore. It is not the textbook example of competitive free enterprise, as the bankers' historians would have us believe.

Rather, it is a highly protected industry, enjoying an immense array of direct and indirect Government subsidies and inordinately powerful functions that gives it a leg up on other segments of the economy. In many respects, the industry has the characteristics of a utility dispensing essential services in a protected environment.

In the last Congress we heard the word "deregulation" ad nauseum. Few words in the English language have been more abused, mishmashed, and mangled than "deregulation." By the end of the last session, its meaning was lost. It now appears to be little more than a synonym for "industry wish list." So, I hope that people who appear before the committee this year will be explicit rather than simply bowing before the Holy Grail of "deregulation." Let's say what we mean.

Even the industry, itself, has tongue in cheek when it talks about "deregulation." No one in the industry, to my knowledge, has come in the front door demanding a removal of the subsidies and protections provided by Federal and State governments.

If the industry really wanted a fresh, cleanly scrubbed free enterprise, deregulated appearance, it would have to ask discontinuance of the massive full faith and credit insurance program, fail-safe regulatory procedures, various forms of government bailouts, subsidized government loans, tax benefits, billions of dollars of Federal guarantees of bank portfolios, and the warm cocoon of a Federal and State regulatory system that promotes more than it regulates.

So let's face facts. Whatever the industry is talking about when it shouts "deregulate now," it doesn't mean wiping out its larder of Government benefits. Not by a long shot.

Ironically, as the industry has talked about more for itself, it has provided less and less for the public. Access to banking services have been curtailed for some; fees for basic services have skyrocketed; the use of one's own funds has been delayed inordinately by many institutions; bank doubletalk has added to confusion about saving

money; responsibility for neighborhood and community revitalization efforts appears to have slipped lower on the list of priorities for some institutions; and more institutions seek to limit their consumer or retail functions.

Mr. Speaker, the financial community, I hope, realizes that it places itself in an untenable position when it comes in, seeks more for itself, and then gives the back of its hand to the public. The public and the Congress would be foolish, indeed, if it did not, up front, demand some quid pro quos for the American consumer, small businesses and others often left on the sidelines when the big decisions are made about financial services.

It is my intention to see that this not be a one-dimensional show and that consumers, small businesses, neighborhoods, and communities get a hearing along with the giants of the financial world. The industry shouldn't be allowed to walk away with all the marbles; the public should have its share.

If we are serious that we are considering a financial system to better serve the public, I suggest it be important that the public be asked in. Somehow, it might just be that the public is a pretty good expert on what the public needs.

Expedited access to deposits, efforts to reduce unfair fees, access to services, disclosure of home mortgage and other lending patterns, disclosure of key elements of savings instruments and other bank services in understandable terms, and upgraded enforcement of consumer laws affecting financial institutions are just a few of the items that the committee needs to examine in connection with any package of legislation.

Many of these consumer protections have evoked outright opposition from elements of the financial community; others have been given only lukewarm and grudging recognition of the need; and others have tried to ignore the issues.

The financial industry has the ability to shoot itself in the foot. If in the process of assuring more for itself, it attempts to provide less for the public, this whole package may end up in the ash heap—shot dead by the industry itself. I sincerely hope that the statesmen and the wise heads in the industry think long and hard about the financial community's attitude toward basic public needs, desires and protection.

If we can gain recognition of the rights of the consumers of bank services, I think there can be a rational and sincere effort to resolve the key issues that many in the financial industry have argued are essential to their future.

It is not my intention to use this forum to laundry list the full range of

questions, but certainly they would include:

First, consideration of revisions in the Bank Holding Company and Savings and Loan Holding Company Acts and examination of activities that might serve the public interest under those acts.

Second, consideration of possible changes in the Glass-Steagall Act.

Third, examination of the respective roles of Federal and State regulatory systems for depository institutions carrying Federal insurance and enjoying other Federal subsidies.

Fourth, examination of the Federal insurance programs for depository institutions including issues that involve: (a) the premium system; (b) use of the funds as regulatory tools; (c) the size of insurance coverage; (d) public policy issues involved in extending Federal insurance to institutions that do not provide general banking services in their communities or sharply limit deposit or loan functions; (e) the use of the funds as a bailout mechanism.

Fifth, examination of the structure and the efficacy of the Federal regulatory system for all depository institutions.

Sixth, examination of means to increase discipline within the financial industry including a look at how greater disclosure of conditions and utilization of Federal subsidies and other benefits might bear on the issue.

Seventh, examination of the role of the Federal Government in extending moneys, credit and other assistance to ailing institutions and what checks and balances and disclosures might be needed to assure safe and equitable extension of such benefits.

Eighth, examination of geographical limitations on depository institutions and how such limitations impact on the public interest.

Ninth, examination of existing and potential concentrations of banking resources and power and how such concentrations might impact on the economy and the competitive impact on financial and nonfinancial segments of the economy.

Tenth, examination of the role of brokered deposits.

These are some of the myriad of areas that cry out for consideration in the 99th Congress. Hanging over many, if not all these issues, is the current condition of the financial industry and the much publicized failures of Penn Square Bank in Oklahoma City and the mammoth Continental Illinois National Bank in Chicago.

We are still unraveling the mysteries of those collapses and trying to determine just what these autopsies tell us about the functioning of the banking industry and its regulators.

At the end of 1984, some 79 banks had failed across the Nation—the highest number recorded in a single

year since the depression. Another 800 were on the regulators' problem lists.

Clearly it would be irresponsible for the Congress to consider any of the financial issues without keeping in mind these conditions and the general safety and soundness of the entire industry. The lobbying organizations will do their very best to obscure the safety and soundness questions or to defer them until they ride off into the sunset with their new package of goodies.

The Congress has a public responsibility in this area and it must take it seriously. These issues must be considered before, not after the fact. Mr. Speaker, the single overriding emergency in the banking industry at the moment is the proliferation of the so-called nonbank banks and the attempt to change national banking policy through loopholes. At this hour, nearly 400 applications for these half-banks are pending before the Comptroller of the Currency and the Federal Reserve. The actual operation of these banks—outside the scope of the Bank Holding Company Act—would change the face of the financial industry without statutory approval and without public safeguards.

The actions taken at various levels in both the House and Senate in the last Congress and the public statements that have come forth from many Members indicate that there is a broad consensus to close this loophole.

To this end, Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a new bill designed to end nonbank banks, effective July 1, 1983. I am convinced that we can have this on the President's desk in a matter of weeks if we have cooperation in both bodies. Its enactment is clearly in the public interest and it corrects an obvious defect in the law. Its enactment would signal that the 99th Congress means business about structuring a rational banking system.

While this limited and emergency measure is moving through the legislative process, it would be my intention to begin immediately to structure hearings on the broader and long-range issues.

Mr. Speaker, I am convinced there is wide acceptance that the 99th Congress must deal forthrightly with all the banking issues before us. Most of us—in both Houses and both parties—recognize this. I hope we can move forward without delay in immediately closing the nonbank loophole on an emergency basis. We can then consider the long-range issues—as I have outlined—in a calmer atmosphere.

Mr. Speaker, I am placing in the RECORD a summary of the Bank Definition Act of 1985 which I have introduced today as an effort to close the nonbank bank loophole:

SUMMARY OF THE BANK DEFINITION ACT OF 1985

The bill would amend the definition of "bank" under the Bank Holding Company Act to include a FDIC-insured bank and a Federal or State chartered institution that accepts transaction accounts and makes commercial loans. Exempted from the definition are foreign banks with U.S. branches, thrift institutions and credit unions, Edge Act and similar entities, and limited purpose trust companies.

Institutions that become banks under the change in definition and that were controlled by other entities on July 1, 1983 may continue to be controlled by those entities. Institutions not meeting this grandfather date must be divested within two years from the date of enactment, unless approval to control the institution is granted by the Federal Reserve Board under existing Bank Holding Company Act standards. Affiliations entered into on or after May 24, 1984 must be divested immediately on enactment, rather than in two years.

H.R. 20

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Bank Definition Act of 1985".

BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACT AMENDMENTS

SEC. 2. (a) Section 2(c) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1841(c)) is amended to read as follows:

"(c)(1) The term 'bank' means—

"(A) an insured bank as defined in section 3(h) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act; and

"(B) any institution which is organized under the laws of the United States, any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, any territory of the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, or the Virgin Islands, and which—

"(i) accepts demand deposits or deposits that the depositor may withdraw by check or similar means for payment to third parties; and

"(ii) is engaged in the business of making commercial loans.

"(2) The term 'bank' does not include—

"(A) any foreign bank having an insured or uninsured branch in the United States;

"(B) any depository institution defined in clause (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), or (vi) of section 19(b)(1)(A) of the Federal Reserve Act;

"(C) any organization operating under section 25 or section 25(a) of the Federal Reserve Act;

"(D) any organization which does not do business in the United States, except as an incident to such organization's activities outside the United States; and

"(E) any institution which functions solely in a trust or fiduciary capacity, such as described in subsection (a) of the first section of the Act of September 28, 1962 (12 U.S.C. 92a(a)), except that—

"(i) all or substantially all of the deposits of such institution are in trust funds and are received in a bona fide fiduciary capacity;

"(ii) no deposits of such institution which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation are offered or marketed by or through—

"(I) a company which controls such institution; or

"(II) an affiliate of such company; and

"(iii) such institution does not offer demand deposits or deposits subject to withdrawal by check or any other similar means.

"(3) For purposes of paragraph (2)(E)(ii), the term 'affiliate' means any entity which controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with another entity."

(b) Section 3 of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(g)(1) Except as provided in section 3 of the Bank Definition Act of 1985, in any case in which an entity is not in compliance with the provisions of this Act on the day after the date of the enactment of such 1985 Act solely because of the provisions of and the amendments by such 1985 Act, such entity shall come into compliance with the provisions of this Act not later than 2 years after such date of enactment.

"(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the two-year time period specified in paragraph (1) may not be extended by the Board.

"(h)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an entity may continue to control any institution—

"(A) which became a bank due to the amendment to section 2(c) made by the Bank Definition Act of 1985; and

"(B) which such entity controlled on July 1, 1983.

"(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, section 4 of this Act shall not apply with respect to any entity which is a bank holding company only by virtue of its control of institutions described in paragraph (1).

"(3)(A) Any entity which controls any institution that became a bank due to the amendment to section 2(c) of this Act made by the Bank Definition Act of 1985 and which is not described in paragraph (1) shall not retain control of such institution without the approval of the Board.

"(B) Any entity seeking such approval shall submit an application for such approval to the Board. The Board shall not approve any application for such approval if—

"(i) such approval would violate section 3 of this Act; or

"(ii) the entity involved is engaged in activities which are not authorized for bank holding companies under this Act.

"(C) For purposes of subparagraph (B), any application seeking the approval of the Board for the retention of control of an institution shall be deemed to be an application seeking approval under such section."

IMMEDIATE DIVESTITURE

SEC. 3. In any case in which an entity enters into an affiliation between May 24, 1984, and the date of the enactment of this Act and such affiliation becomes prohibited pursuant to this Act or the amendments made by this Act, such entity shall terminate such affiliation on such date of enactment.

FAMINE RELIEF AND RECOVERY ASSISTANCE FOR SUFFERING PEOPLE OF AFRICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. RODINO] is recognized for 5 minutes.

● Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join with my distinguished colleagues in cosponsoring this supplemental appropriations bill to provide

famine relief and recovery assistance for the suffering people of Africa.

This legislation is the successor to a similar bill introduced last September in the waning days of the 98th Congress and which we unfortunately did not have enough time to consider. I am concerned that we not delay action any longer. Famine is a cruel sentence of death that will not wait for prolonged congressional debate.

Mr. Speaker, the tragedy in Africa is not a political issue. It is a human issue. Starvation is not a subject for geopolitical considerations. It is a horror that deserves immediate action. There comes a time when the people of the world must lay down their differences and dedicate themselves to ending the nightmare of hunger. This is the time.

The situation in Africa is a crisis of ghastly proportions. The devastation there gnaws at the conscience of humanity almost as corrosively as it wears away at its victims.

Consider the magnitude. Over 150 million Africans are affected by the drought, which is the equivalent of two-thirds of the population of the United States; 5 million children died in 1984, and another 5 million faced permanent physical and mental damage. The chance a child will die before the age of 1 is 10 times greater in Africa than here in the United States. Millions of desperate refugees aimlessly wander the sub-Saharan Desert, in search of mere survival.

Moreover, the infrastructure of roads, trucks, tools, and water systems—which we in America take for granted—has completely deteriorated in Africa.

Mr. Speaker, as Americans we have been blessed with a fertile land and abundant resources. Yet our spirit has always been generous and our motives humanitarian. Our Nation is the breadbasket of the world, the largest producer of surplus food, and the providers of at least half of the international food relief during emergencies.

This legislation falls in the American tradition of emergency aid and recovery assistance. Over three-quarters of \$1 billion will be targeted for emergency food relief. This sum should provide for an estimated half of Africa's immediate food needs.

An additional \$225 million will promote longer range recovery and food development, including agricultural technology and infrastructure rebuilding. This money will be directed toward creating conditions which will hopefully prevent future crises like the one that confronts us today.

With this legislation, we take a first and necessary step toward relieving Africa of the ravages of famine and building a viable agricultural economy for the future.●

STATUE OF LIBERTY-ELLIS ISLAND COMMEMORATIVE COIN BILL INTRODUCED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ANNUNZIO] is recognized for 5 minutes.

● Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, next year marks the centennial of the Statue of Liberty. The statue and Ellis Island are undergoing extensive restoration. The work is being done under the direction of the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, which is doing an outstanding job. However, the foundation needs to raise additional funds to cover the restoration cost of \$230 million. To help pay for this project and to commemorate the centennial in 1986 of this most American of symbols, I am introducing legislation to provide for the minting of commemorative coins for sale to the public. The profits from the coin sales would be used to help pay for the restoration.

One of the most remarkable features of American society is its rich ethnic diversity. In my home of Chicago there are hundreds of small communities, each distinguishable from the other in language, religion, and nationality. One can have spaghetti for lunch, Kielbasa for dinner, and finish the evening dancing the horah. Despite the great diversity, there are common values: A love of freedom, a sense of justice, and a passionate regard for liberty.

The Statue of Liberty was donated to the United States by the people of France to symbolize the close bond between our two nations. The statue has become more than that—it is the symbol of liberty itself. The statue holds the promise of a new life: to the oppressed, freedom; to the tired, comfort; to the homeless, shelter. When the immigrants packed their meager belongings and unbounded hopes to journey to these shores, they were welcomed first by Liberty. Her promise was the promise of America. And they found that the promise was kept.

After a journey of thousands of miles these weary but wide-eyed travelers faced one more journey. That journey of little over a mile—the trip from Ellis Island to the mainland—was short in distance but lengthy in anxiety. If Liberty lifted her lamp beside the golden door, as Emma Lazarus wrote, then Ellis Island was the golden door.

Over 100 million Americans today are descendants of the 17 million weary persons who passed by the Statue of Liberty, and on through the golden door of Ellis Island. In 1892, the island was the Nation's first, largest, and most important immigration station.

The largest of the 33 structures is the 200-foot-long brick and limestone registration building. Many older

Americans still remember climbing the long stairs to the great hall, and the vast expanses of its vaulted spaces. Doctors peered through hidden windows, singling out the diseased and infirm. Those suspicious of being unhealthy were marked with chalk letters for examination, treatment, and for the unlucky few, a long and sad return journey. To the 2 percent who were sent back home, and to their family members who stayed, Ellis Island was the island of tears. To the vast majority, the island was the portal to the reality the statue symbolized: Liberty.

Today, these monuments to our cherished values and the rich diversity of our people are in dire need of repair. Rust has severely damaged the statue. While the central framework is still sturdy, much of the support for the skin is being replaced. The shoulder of the right arm will be reworked and reinforced. The torch has been taken down and a new one built exactly like the original, will be installed. A new guardrail lining the helical stairs will give visitors a new view of the interior, and a glass encased elevator will rise through the pedestal. A new ventilation and air-conditioning system will be installed. Finally, workers will comb the surface of the skin repairing holes, sealing cracks, and hammering out bends. In the end, the statue will be as good as new.

Ellis Island is in equal need of repair. Once filled with the babble of hundreds of languages, the great hall is now silent and empty, its walls cracked and crumbling. The toll of weather and pollution alone would have been enough to ruin the neglected buildings. But the elements were aided by vandals who tore down the copper eaves and gutters, ripped apart the oaken water closets and looted the interior. All the original furniture, tableware, and fixtures are now gone.

Like the Statue of Liberty, there are impressive plans for the restoration of the old immigration station. There will be a new museum of immigration containing the story of the people who came and made this Nation great. A computer center will be installed where people can trace their roots. Many of the buildings will be restored to their original appearance, and the great hall will appear just as it did nearly 100 years ago.

All of this restoration will cost money, \$230 million in all. The sale of three different commemorative coins will raise \$137.5 million at no cost to the Government. But more than that, the coins will commemorate the values that the statue and Ellis Island represent. The \$5 gold coin will commemorate the centennial of the Statue of Liberty in 1986. The silver dollar coin will be emblematic of the use of Ellis Island as a gateway for immigrants to

America. The half dollar will honor the contributions of immigrants to America.

One-half million gold coins will be minted, and a surcharge of \$35 per coin will be included in their price to provide funds for the restoration work. Similarly, 10 million silver dollars will carry a \$7 per coin surcharge and 35 million half dollars will carry a \$2 per coin surcharge. The coins would be sold directly to the public by the U.S. Mint and would also be available through federally insured financial institutions which wished to carry them.

The legislation requires that there be no net cost to the Government from the sale of the coins. In fact, the coin sales will generate up to \$172 million in revenue to the Federal Government from the sale of the gold and silver in the coins.

In the end, the Statue of Liberty and the monuments on Ellis Island will stand for generations as testaments to the history of the American immigration story. Children and grandchildren will be able to come and literally walk in the footsteps of their ancestors.

When President Grover Cleveland accepted the Statue of Liberty, he made the following promise: "We will not forget that liberty has here made her home; nor shall her chosen altar be neglected." With this legislation we will keep his promise.●

THE BIENNIAL BUDGETING ACT OF 1985

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. PANETTA] is recognized for 5 minutes.

● Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, in recent years our work on the Federal budget has come to dominate the congressional agenda. We begin the debate on spending cuts, tax changes, the impact of deficits on the economy and the political implications of budget votes within hours of our arrival in the House Chamber for the beginning of the new session, and these issues monopolize our time and energy through the spring, summer, and fall, elbowing aside other issues of national importance.

Also, because we begin the budget debate so quickly we get virtually no chance to do any serious thinking about what our long-term goals for the Federal budget should be and the best path to achieve those goals. We start making basic decisions on taxes and spending before our greatest resources on the budget—House committees—get a chance to hold hearings and debate policy alternatives. The way we operate is akin to taking the field at the Super Bowl without a game plan.

No one can deny the importance of our work on the Federal budget, but I

question whether we should let it dominate our legislative deliberations and whether it is good government to make decisions on spending and taxes without laying a proper foundation through committee hearings followed by debate on policy options among Members. In view of the deficit crisis we are now confronting, we owe it to the country to consider a more rational way of developing Federal budgets.

I believe the Congress would better handle the formidable challenge of reducing budget deficits by moving to a 2-year budget cycle, and today with RALPH REGULA I am reintroducing legislation which proposes a biennial budgeting process for Congress.

First introduced in 1977, the Biennial Budgeting Act proposes that the first year of each congressional term be devoted to formal oversight of programs and agencies, to the reporting by the Budget Committees of a budget resolution, and the reporting by the legislative committees of all authorizing legislation. Early in the second year authorization bills and a budget resolution would be passed, making way for consideration of appropriation bills, which would be adopted before the beginning of the 2 fiscal-year period.

This approach would yield three basic benefits: more oversight of present programs, more time for thoughtful planning of a new budget, and more time to consider nonbudgetary matters. It would take us away from the stop and go funding we now engage in, where too many decisions result from last-minute panic instead of proper planning and extended debate.

Specifically, the bill would provide for the following schedule:

FIRST YEAR

The committees of each House would spend the first 6 months of the first session conducting oversight hearings on existing programs and policies. Following these hearings, the authorizing committees would have another 6 months to report out new legislation. The Budget Committees would report out a concurrent budget resolution by November 30, which would allow legislative committees time to incorporate guidelines within the resolution into their work.

SECOND YEAR

Each House would devote itself to working on new authorizing legislation, with a deadline of March 10 for passage of these measures. March 31 is set as the deadline for passage of a budget resolution covering the next 2 fiscal years, after which appropriation bills would be considered. By April 15, the Appropriations Committees are to report out their bills. Under the act action on appropriation bills is to be completed by the seventh day after Labor Day.

In recent years support for a 2-year budget has increased considerably. In the Senate this past session 2-year bills were introduced by Senators ROTH and COCHRAN, and Senators FORD and QUAYLE introduced a biennial budgeting bill jointly.

Alice Rivlin, former Director of the Congressional Budget Office, and Comptroller General Charles Bowsher have praised the 2-year concept. In Ms. Rivlin's testimony before the Rules Committee's Task Force on the Budget Process she stated that a biennial budget would reduce the legislative burden, encourage oversight and enhance the quality of deliberation.

Mr. Bowsher, in his testimony before the same task force, commented that a biennial budget would significantly enhance the stability of the entire budget process. He went on to state that a 2-year budget would allow more time for congressional decisionmaking and oversight, reduce the number of times the Congress must act on the same program; provide more time for long-range planning, and provide an opportunity for better budget analysis, financial and operation planning, budget execution and program review by both the Congress and the executive branch.

The General Accounting Office has examined the experience States have had with 2-year budgets, selecting Ohio, Wisconsin, and Florida—all 2-year budget States—for analysis. The GAO report observed that in the legislatures of these States timing of budget bills and budget workload are not considered a problem. The advantages of 2-year budgeting were summarized this way in the report:

During the 2-year budget cycle, agency personnel can spend time in the off-budget year managing their agency activities.

Biennial budgeting does not require the state government's full time attention for budget review every year. Therefore more time is available to do nonbudget activities.

Biennial budgeting allows a "planned approach" to 2-year budgeting; that is, through budget preparation, analysis of policy issues and major budget proposals.

On another front the Rules Committee Task Force on the Budget Process, under the leadership of Representative TONY BEILSON, considered the 2-year budget as one of four major budget process reform options. Nine Members from the House and Senate testified in favor of a biennial approach at task force hearings, and in the task force report a first step toward 2-year budgeting was recommended—multiyear authorizations. The Committee on Rules report on the bill that evolved from the work of the Beilenson task force, H.R. 5247 (Rept. 98-1152), also recognized the need for taking this first step, stating that:

Extending the duration of authorizations (making them multi-year) would certainly

reduce the time spent on authorization legislation in hearings, markup, floor debate and conference and would increase the likelihood that authorizations will be in place before the House should begin consideration of appropriation bills. There is no doubt that requiring all annual authorizations to be extended to multiyear authorizations would help resolve some timetable difficulties.

The committee report also encouraged studies of the feasibility of placing some annually financed programs on a two-year appropriation cycle.

While the Rules Committee bill did not reach the floor last year, I hope the House will have a chance to debate a reintroduced version of H.R. 5247 during its 99th session. Two-year authorizations and experimentation with 2-year appropriations will prepare us for a comprehensive 2-year budget schedule, and I look forward to the House discussing these first steps toward biennial budgeting when we debate budget process reform legislation from the Rules Committee.

Other interest in the idea of 2-year budgeting has come from the National Academy of Public Administration, which stated in a report entitled "Revitalizing Federal Management" (November 1983) that:

Many options are being considered which would reduce the congressional workload and the attendant Executive Branch overburden, but only one really stands out as likely to have a real and lasting impact—the idea of a biennial budget.

It is beyond the scope of this report to judge whether a biennial budget is politically acceptable and feasible for the Congress. However, it is certainly technically feasible within the Executive Branch, and the NAPA Panel strongly recommends that both the Executive Office of the President and the Congress work in close coordination to consider its adoption.

Other groups outside Congress, namely the Committee for Economic Development and the Heritage Foundation, have commented favorably on the idea of 2-year budgeting. The CED, a group of business and education leaders based in New York, announced their support for active experimentation with 2-year, or longer, appropriations for certain programs in a report released in June of 1983. The group went on to comment that if a high percentage of appropriation bills—prove suitable for a 2-year decision cycle, the committee recommends an eventual move to a biennial budget. Finally, a Heritage Foundation report entitled "The Advantages of Two-Year Budgeting for the Pentagon" concluded that 2-year budgeting could enhance U.S. national security. The report, released on November 5, 1984, stated that:

A two-year defense budget would allow Congress time for more effective oversight. It would lower real unit costs by bringing more certainty into the procurement process. It would allow more time for reflection on major issues. If two-year appropriations were coupled with even longer-range bind-

ing budget resolutions, more stability, effectiveness, and savings might be brought into the defense marketplace.

I am pleased that the idea of a 2-year budget is attracting more attention, and I hope Congress will take a hard look at the advantages of a biennial timetable during this session. Yes, it will be difficult to put aside the grave problems we now face with regard to ever-growing budget deficits and focus on options to make the budget process more effective, but if we do not search for ways to improve the process we will simply repeat the budget chaos that has characterized recent years.

Again, under the current process there is simply too little time to investigate which Federal programs are working and which are not, and what tax policy makes sense, and to little thought is given to long range strategies for dealing with budget problems. We need to revamp our current timetable and engage in an extensive, thoughtful debate about what the responsibilities of Government should be, what programs are needed to carry out those responsibilities, and how we are going to pay for those programs.

The yearly scramble we engage in here in the House of Representatives for a deficit reduction plan that can pass has eclipsed virtually all efforts at formulating a rational budget path for the coming decade. With \$200 billion deficits staring us in the face we do not, frankly, have the luxury of continuing our ad hoc approach to the budget. It is essential that we conduct oversight of Federal programs and try to devise a budget path that will eliminate deficits and keep essential Government programs effective. Without a 2-year budget process the chances of fulfilling these responsibilities are, in my opinion, slim.

I hope Members will take a close look at my 2-year budget bill and I look forward to discussing the concept with my colleagues in the coming months.

The following is a copy of the Biennial Budgeting Act of 1985:

H.R. 382

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Biennial Budgeting Act of 1985".

FINDINGS AND PURPOSE

SEC. 2. (a) The Congress hereby finds and declares that the present annual budgeting process of the Congress—

(1) allows too little time for the fulfillment by the Congress of its legislative oversight responsibilities;

(2) allows too little time for the review and consideration by the Congress of authorizing legislation, of budget resolutions, and of appropriation bills; and

(3) allows too little time for the evaluation of costly and complicated Federal programs

and consequently contributes to the unrestrained growth of the Federal budget.

(b) It is the purpose and intent of the Congress in this Act to establish a more thorough and timely process for the enactment of the Federal budget by—

(1) establishing a two-year cycle for the adoption of the budget;

(2) providing clearly allocated time for the holding of oversight hearings by the several committees of each House in order to review the various programs and agencies of the Federal Government; and

(3) requiring that consideration of authorizing legislation, of the budget, and of appropriation bills and resolutions be separate and distinct, thus allowing full evaluation of the need for and the merits and costs of the various programs and agencies of the Federal Government.

ESTABLISHMENT OF TWO-YEAR CYCLE FOR CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET PROCESS

SEC. 3. Section 300 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 is amended to read as follows:

"TIMETABLE"

SEC. 300. The timetable with respect to the congressional budget process for any Congress (beginning with the one-hundredth Congress) is as follows:

"FIRST SESSION"

"On or before:	Action to be completed:
January 3.....	President submits current services budget.
15th day after Congress meets.	President submits his budget for 2-fiscal-year period beginning in succeeding calendar year (the "2-fiscal-year budget period").
	All committees begin oversight hearings with respect to 2-fiscal-year budget period.
June 30.....	Committees complete oversight hearings and submit their reports thereon.
July 1.....	All committees begin legislative work for 2-year budget period.
October 31.....	Committees and joint committees submit reports to Budget Committee with respect to 2-fiscal-year budget period.
November 10.....	Congressional Budget Office submits report to Budget Committees with respect to 2-fiscal-year budget period.
November 30.....	Budget Committees in both Houses report first concurrent resolution on budget for 2-fiscal-year budget period.
December 31.....	Committees report bills and resolutions authorizing new budget authority and providing new spending authority for 2-fiscal-year budget period.

"SECOND SESSION"

"On or before:	Action to be completed:
January 3.....	President submits current services budget.
15th day after Congress meets.	President submits revised budget for 2-fiscal-year budget period.
March 10.....	Congress completes action on bills and resolutions authorizing new budget authority and providing new spending authority for 2-fiscal-year budget period.
March 31.....	Congress completes action on concurrent resolution on budget for 2-fiscal-year budget period.
April 15.....	Appropriations Committee reports bills and resolutions providing new budget authority for 2-fiscal-year budget period.
7th day after Labor Day.	Congress completes action on bills and resolutions providing new budget authority and new entitlement authority for 2-fiscal-year budget period.
September 25.....	Congress completes action on reconciliation bill or resolution, or both, implementing concurrent resolution.
October 1.....	2-fiscal-year budget period begins."

OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

SEC. 4. (a) Title III of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES OR COMMITTEES"

"Sec. 312. During the period beginning on the 15th day after the Congress meets in each odd-numbered year and ending June 30 of such year, each standing committee of the House of Representatives and the Senate shall review and study the applica-

tion, administration, execution, and effectiveness of those laws (or parts of laws) the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of that committee and the organization and operation of the Federal agencies and entities having responsibilities in or for the administration and execution thereof, in order to determine whether such laws and the programs thereunder are being implemented and carried out in accordance with the intent of the Congress and whether such programs should be continued, curtailed, or eliminated. In addition, each such committee (during such period) shall review and study any conditions or circumstances which may indicate the necessity or desirability of enacting new or additional legislation within the jurisdiction of that committee (whether or not any bill or resolution has been introduced with respect thereto). The findings and determinations made by each such committee as a result of its oversight activities under the preceding provisions of this section in any year shall be reported to the House of Representatives or the Senate no later than June 30 of such year, and shall constitute the basis for such committee's legislative work with respect to the 2-fiscal-year budget period beginning on October 1 in the succeeding year."

(b) The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 is amended by adding after the item relating to section 311 the following new item:

"Sec. 312. Oversight activities of committees."

ANNUAL CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET

SEC. 5. (a) The heading of section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 is amended to read as follows:

"ANNUAL ADOPTION OF CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET"

(b) Section 301(a) of such Act is amended by striking out "the first concurrent resolution on the budget" in the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "a concurrent resolution on the budget".

(c) Section 301(b) of such Act is amended—

(1) by striking out "first" in the matter preceding paragraph (1);

(2) by striking out "shall not be enrolled until" and all that follows in paragraph (1) and inserting in lieu thereof "shall not be enrolled until a subsequent concurrent resolution on the budget has been agreed to or until any other specified procedure which is considered appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act has been subsequently completed, and, if a reconciliation bill or reconciliation resolution is required to be reported in connection with either such concurrent resolution on the budget or otherwise, until the Congress has completed action on that bill or resolution";

(3) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3); and

(4) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraph:

"(2) the reconciliation procedure described in section 310; and"

(d) Section 301(d) of such Act is amended by striking out "first" in the first and second sentences.

(e) Section 301(e) of such Act is amended by striking out "first" in paragraphs (1) and (2).

PERMISSIBLE REVISIONS OF CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET; ELIMINATION OF SECOND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION AS PRESENTLY REQUIRED

SEC. 6. (a) Section 304 of the Congressional Budget Act is amended by striking out "first".

(b) Section 310 of such Act is amended—

(1) by striking out "SECOND REQUIRED CONCURRENT RESOLUTION AND RECONCILIATION PROCESS" in the heading and inserting in lieu thereof "RECONCILIATION";

(2) by striking out the heading of subsection (a), and the first and last sentences of such subsection;

(3) by striking out subsection (b);

(4) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (b);

(5) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (c) and by amending subsection (c) (as redesignated) by—

(A) striking out "subsection (a)" and inserting in lieu thereof "section 301(a)"; and

(B) striking out "subsection (c)" and inserting in lieu thereof "subsection (b)";

(6) by striking out "(c)" and inserting in lieu thereof "(b)" in subsection (d); and

(7) by striking out subsection (e).

RECONCILIATION PROCESS

SEC. 7. Section 310(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 is amended to read as follows:

"(1) specify the total amount by which spending authority described in section 401(c)(2)(C) which is to become effective during such fiscal year, contained in laws, bills, and resolutions within the jurisdiction of a committee, is to be changed and direct that committee to determine and recommend changes to accomplish a change of such total amount;"

CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT

SEC. 8. (a) The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 is amended—

(1) by striking out "Adoption of first concurrent resolution" in the item relating to section 301 and inserting in lieu thereof "Annual adoption of concurrent resolution on the budget";

(2) by striking out "First concurrent resolution" in the item relating to section 303 and inserting in lieu thereof "Concurrent resolution"; and

(3) by striking out "Second required concurrent resolution and reconciliation" in the item relating to section 310 and inserting in lieu thereof "Reconciliation".

(b) Section 2(2) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 is amended by striking out "each year" and inserting in lieu thereof "biennially".

(c) Paragraph (4) of section 3 of such Act is amended—

(1) by adding "and" after the semicolon at the end of subparagraph (A);

(2) by striking out subparagraph (B); and

(3) by redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (B).

(d) Section 3 of such Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(6) The term '2-fiscal-year budget period' means the period of 2 complete fiscal years beginning on October 1 in any even-numbered year."

(e) Section 202(f)(1) of such Act is amended—

(1) by striking out "April 1 of each year" and inserting in lieu thereof "November 10 of each odd-numbered year"; and

(2) by striking out "October 1 of that year" and inserting in lieu thereof "October 1 of the succeeding year".

(f)(1) Section 301(a) of such Act is amended—

(A) by striking out "MAY 15" in the heading and inserting in lieu thereof "MARCH 31 OF EACH EVEN-NUMBERED YEAR"; and

(B) by striking out "May 15 of each year" in the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "March 31 of each even-numbered year".

(2) Section 301(c) of such Act is amended—

(A) by striking out "March 15 of each year" in the matter preceding paragraph (1) and inserting in lieu thereof "October 31 of each odd-numbered year"; and

(B) by striking out "October 1 of such year" in paragraph (2) and inserting in lieu thereof "October 1 of the succeeding year".

(3) Section 301(d) of such Act is amended—

(A) by striking out "April 15 of each year" and "October 1 of such year" in the second sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "November 30 of each odd-numbered year" and "October 1 of the succeeding year", respectively; and

(B) by striking out "such fiscal year" and "such period" in paragraph (6) and inserting in lieu thereof "the first fiscal year of such 2-fiscal-year budget period" and "such 5-year period", respectively.

(g) Section 302(c) of such Act is amended by striking out "or 310".

(h) Section 303 of such Act is amended—

(1) by striking out "First" in the heading; and

(2) by striking out "first" in subsection (a) (in the matter following paragraph (4)).

(i) Section 305 of such Act is amended by striking out "except that" and all that follows down through "15 hours" in subsection (b)(1).

(j)(1) Section 307 of such Act is amended—

(A) by striking out "ALL APPROPRIATION BILLS TO BE COMPLETED BEFORE FIRST APPROPRIATION BILL IS REPORTED" in the heading and inserting in lieu thereof "APPROPRIATION BILLS";

(B) by inserting "(a)" after "307.";

(C) by striking out "that year" each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "that period"; and

(D) by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(b)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), all bills and resolutions containing appropriations or otherwise providing budget authority for any 2-fiscal-year budget period shall be reported in the House of Representatives and Senate no later than April 15 of the year in which such period begins.

"(2) If the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives or the Senate determines that changes in circumstances with the passage of time require a waiver of paragraph (1) with respect to any bill or resolution providing supplemental appropriations or otherwise providing budget authority for any period, such committee may report, and the House or Senate may consider and adopt, a resolution waiving the application of such paragraph in the case of such bill or resolution."

(2) The table of contents in section 1(b) of such Act is amended by striking out "all appropriation bills to be completed before first appropriation bill is reported" in the item relating to section 307 and inserting in lieu thereof "appropriation bills".

(k) Section 308 of such Act is amended—

(1) by striking out "such fiscal year" and "such period" in paragraphs (1)(B) and (2)(B) of subsection (a) and inserting in lieu thereof in each instance "the first fiscal year of such 2-fiscal-year budget period" and "such 5-year period", respectively; and

(2) by striking out "such fiscal year" and "such period" (each place it appears) in subsection (c) and inserting in lieu thereof "the first fiscal year of such 2-fiscal-year budget period" and "such 5-year period", respectively.

(l) Section 309 of such Act is amended by striking out "each year" in the matter preceding paragraph (1) and inserting in lieu thereof "each even-numbered year" and by striking out "310(c)" and by inserting in lieu thereof "310(b)".

(m) Section 310 of such Act is amended—

(1) by striking out "each year" in subsection (d) and inserting in lieu thereof "each even-numbered year"; and

(2) by inserting "in any even-numbered year" after "adjournment sine die of either House".

(n) Section 311(a) of such Act is amended by striking out "After the Congress" and all that follows through "310(c)" and inserting in lieu thereof "After the Congress has completed action on a concurrent resolution on the budget for a fiscal year, and, if a reconciliation bill or resolution (or both) for such fiscal year is required to be reported by such concurrent resolution on the budget".

(o) Section 401(b)(1) of such Act is amended by striking out "the fiscal year which begin during the calendar year in which" and inserting in lieu thereof "the first 2-fiscal-year budget period which begins after".

(p)(1) Section 402 of such Act is amended—

(A) by striking out "REPORTING OF" in the heading and inserting in lieu thereof "ACTION ON";

(B) by striking out the heading of subsection (a) and inserting in lieu thereof "DATES FOR REPORTING AND FINAL ACTION.—(1)";

(C) by striking out "May 15" in subsection (a) and inserting in lieu thereof "December 31";

(D) by adding at the end of subsection (a) the following new paragraph:

"(2) The Congress shall complete action on all bills and resolutions directly or indirectly authorizing the enactment of new budget authority for a 2-fiscal-year budget period no later than March 10 preceding the beginning of such period."; and

(E) by striking out "such committee" in subsection (b) and inserting in lieu thereof "the committee involved".

(2) The table of contents in section 1(b) of such Act is amended by striking out "reporting of" in the item relating to section 402 and inserting in lieu thereof "action on".

(q) Section 605(a) of such Act is amended—

(1) by striking out "each year (beginning with 1975)" and inserting in lieu thereof "each odd-numbered year (beginning with 1985)";

(2) by striking out "the ensuing fiscal year" and inserting in lieu thereof "the 2-fiscal-year budget period beginning in the following calendar year"; and

(3) by striking out "such ensuing fiscal year" and inserting in lieu thereof "such period".

(r) Section 607 of such Act is amended—

(1) by striking out "for a fiscal year (beginning with the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1976)" and inserting in lieu thereof "for a fiscal year or a 2-fiscal-year

budget period (beginning on or after October 1, 1985)"; and

(2) by striking out "May 15 of the year preceding the year in which such fiscal years begins" and inserting in lieu thereof "March 31 of the year in which such fiscal year or budget period begins".

(s) Section 904(a) of such Act is amended by inserting "(as enacted or as amended by the Biennial Budgeting Act of 1985)" after "and IV" in the matter preceding paragraph (1).

(t) The following sections of such Act are amended by striking out "fiscal year" each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "2-fiscal-year budget period": 3 (a)(1); (a)(4)(A), (a)(4)(B), and (a)(4)(C); 202(f)(1); 301 (a)(1), (b)(1), (c)(2), and (d) (first sentence); 303 (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), (a)(4), (b)(1), and (b)(2); 304; 307; 308 (a) (before paragraph (1)), (a)(1)(A), (a)(2)(A), (a) (last sentence), (b) (first sentence), (b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(4), and (c); 309 (1) and (2); 310 (a) (first sentence), (a)(1)(A), (a)(1)(C), and (f); 311 (a) and (b); 401 (a) and (b)(2); 402(a).

(u) The following sections of such Act are amended by striking out "such year" each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "such period": 3(a)(1); 303(a) (after paragraph (4)); 308 (a)(2)(A) and (b)(3).

AMENDMENTS TO BUDGET PROCESS PROVISIONS OF TITLE 31 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE

SEC. 9. (a) So much of section 1105(a) of title 31 of the United States Code as precedes paragraph (1) thereof is amended to read as follows:

"(a) The President shall transmit to the Congress, during the first 15 days of the first session of each Congress beginning with one-hundredth Congress, the budget for the 2-fiscal-year budget period (as defined in paragraph (6) of section 3 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974) beginning on October 1 of the succeeding calendar year. The budget so transmitted shall include a tentative budget for each of the two fiscal years in such period, shall contain the President's budget message together with summary data and text and supporting detail, and shall set forth in such form and detail as the President may determine (with respect to each such fiscal year) the following:

(b) Section 1105(a)(5) of title 31 of the United States Code is amended by striking out "the fiscal year for which the budget is submitted and the 4 fiscal years after that year" and inserting in lieu thereof "each such fiscal year and the 3 fiscal years after the second such year".

(c) Section 1105(a)(6) of title 31 of the United States Code is amended by striking out "the fiscal year for which the budget is submitted and the 4 fiscal years after that year" and inserting in lieu thereof "each such fiscal year and the 3 fiscal years after the second year".

(d) Section 1105(a)(9) of title 31 of the United States Code is amended by striking out "ensuing fiscal year for which the budget is submitted" and inserting in lieu thereof "2-fiscal-year budget period involved".

(e) Section 1105(a)(12) of title 31 of the United States Code is amended—

(1) by striking out "fiscal year" in subparagraph (A) and inserting in lieu thereof "2-fiscal-year budget period"; and

(2) by striking out "each of the 4 fiscal years after that year" and inserting in lieu thereof "each of the 3 fiscal years after such period".

(f) Section 1105(a)(13) of title 31 of the United States Code is amended by striking

out "fiscal year" and inserting in lieu thereof "2-fiscal-year budget period".

(g) Section 1105(a)(14) of title 31 of the United States Code is amended by striking out "that year" and inserting in lieu thereof "the 2-fiscal-year budget period".

(h) Section 1105(a) of title 31 of the United States Code is further amended by adding at the end thereof (after and below paragraph (24)) the following new sentences: "During the first 15 days of the second session of each such Congress the President shall transmit to the Congress any revisions he may desire to make in the budget transmitted in the first session of that Congress. In applying the succeeding provisions of this section with respect to any budget transmitted to the Congress for a 2-fiscal-year budget period, the term 'ensuing fiscal year' shall be deemed to read 'first year of the 2-fiscal-year budget period involved', and other references to fiscal years shall be deemed to be references to the 2-fiscal-year budget periods in which the years involved respectively fall."

EFFECTIVE DATE

SEC. 10. Except as specifically otherwise indicated, the amendments made by this Act shall become effective on the first day of the first session of the one-hundredth Congress.

AGREEMENTS ON STEEL IMPORTS DO NOT GO TO THE INDUSTRY'S BASIC PROBLEMS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAYDOS] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, just a few weeks ago, the U.S. Trade Representative announced the signing of voluntary export restraint agreements with seven major steel exporting nations, an achievement that must be applauded.

I want to commend Bill Brock, the USTR, and his staff, for their diligent efforts to reach these agreements that will reduce steel imports to this Nation over the next 5 years.

However, at the risk of sounding like an obstructionist, I must express my concern at what has truly been gained by these agreements. I am afraid that we have done little except to counteract the surge in steel imports we have experienced during the past 2 years.

And, if that is the case—and nothing I have seen yet indicates an adjustment to bring about deeper reductions—then these agreements are little more than window dressing and certainly not the major effort to address the problems of the suffering American steel industry in today's marketplace.

If all we have achieved by these agreements is to return to the levels of import penetration of 1982 and later, then we certainly haven't given our steel industry the opportunity it needs to retool, modernize and increase its efficiency and marketability, despite Mr. Brock's words that "these agreements offer our steel industry a rea-

sonable opportunity to compete without being battered by foreign unfair trade practices and surges."

What the USTR has achieved, primarily, is the administration's goal of reducing steel imports to between 18 and 20 percent of U.S. consumption of finished steel products, a far cry from the 15-percent quota limits the congressional steel caucus sought, with the blessing and strong support of the steel industry itself.

What we have gotten instead is a major reduction in the steel import surge experienced particularly in the third quarter of 1984. In effect, the seven countries which signed agreements will limit their steel exports for the next 5 years to about 10.1 percent of U.S. domestic steel consumption, about a 36-percent drop from the 15.7-percent share of the U.S. market these countries had in 1984's third quarter.

Looking back, though, the agreements will return steel import levels to about those experienced in 1982 when the seven countries in question—Australia, Brazil, Japan, Mexico, Spain, South Africa, and South Korea—had a 10.7-percent share of the American steel market.

All of the efforts by the congressional steel caucus were aimed at returning to the average U.S. steel consumption during the 1979-81 period, about 8.5 percent for the seven countries with whom new agreements were signed.

If we look closely at the agreed to market shares of American steel consumption, we find that only Japan and Spain will be exporting somewhat less steel to the United States than they did in 1981, the year before steel imports truly surged.

But it appears that this administration isn't looking back beyond the real surge in imports—the one that occurred in the third quarter of 1984.

In comparison with that quarter, Australia will have the least reduction, dropping from 0.2 percent of the American market to 0.18 percent, and Spain will have the largest cut in market share, from 2.2 percent to 0.67 percent.

For the other countries, the reductions will vary in comparison to the third quarter of 1984. Brazil's share will drop from 1.3 percent to 0.8 percent; Japan's will be reduced from 7.6 percent to 5.8 percent; Mexico will fall from 0.7 percent to 0.3 percent; South Africa will export 0.42 percent as compared to 0.9 percent; and South Korea will drop from 2.8 percent to 1.9 percent.

A look at the attached table, however, shows that the cuts in imports are not cuts in market shares beyond the surge in steel imports in the past 2 years.

I think the comment by Robert F. Anderson, chairman of Hanna Mining Co., at the American Iron Ore Association

annual meeting in November truly sums up my own feelings about this administration's attitude toward the domestic steel industry.

At that meeting, Anderson said:

When the steel and iron ore industries seek enforcement of domestic trade laws, they are accused of being "protectionists." Yet, let a rumor spread about a failure of a major money-center bank and the Government is on the scene within hours offering billions in financial guarantees.

Why, I ask, has the Government not offered similar help to the U.S. steelmakers who lost \$6.8 billion in 2 years?

Mr. Anderson, the same thought has crossed my mind as well. Steel imports continue to take their toll on American business, forcing reductions in operations, layoffs, both temporary and permanent, and increasing our inability to compete, yet our attempts to seek long-term answers are rebuffed while we settle for short-range responses that don't get to the root of the problems.

A tough question that must be asked is: Would steel exports to the United States have dropped anyway in the coming year because of an expected drop in demand?

If imports to the United States would have fallen anyway, then the VER's will have little impact on the long-term concerns of the steel industry because the imports will have the same or a larger share of the domestic steel market.

And, actually, we will be in worse shape than we are today. Even assuming there is no change in the demand for steel, it is unlikely that any great benefits for the steel industry will be achieved.

A steel analyst at Paine Webber Group anticipates that any impact from the administration's efforts will not be felt until the middle of this year. At that time, he says, we could be headed into a recession and this would create another cycle of excess capacity and sinking prices for the steel industry.

Certainly, all of us with concern for the steel industry and the American men and women employed by it hope the administration program works and offers the industry the opportunity it needs to restore its competitiveness, but we will just have to wait and see if the program works.

I have my doubts.

TABLE 1.—STEEL IMPORT PENETRATION RATES OF SEVEN COUNTRIES, 1979-84¹

Country	[Percentages]					1st half 1984	3d quarter 1984	VER ²
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983			
Australia.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.18
Brazil.....	.4	.5	.5	.8	1.5	1.4	1.3	.80
Japan.....	5.5	6.3	5.9	6.8	5.1	6.3	7.6	5.80
Mexico.....	.1	.1	(*)	.1	.8	1.1	.7	.30
Spain.....	.3	.5	.7	.7	.7	1.4	2.2	.67
South Africa.....	.4	.5	.4	.7	.7	.5	.9	.42
South Korea.....	.9	1.1	1.2	1.4	2.1	2.2	2.8	1.90

¹ Import penetration rate is defined as the ratio of imports to U.S. domestic consumption.

² VER is defined as the voluntary export restraint agreement.

³ Less than 0.05 percent.

Compiled by CRS, using as sources: American Iron & Steel Association, Annual Statistical Reports, Washington, various years; American Iron & Steel Association, telephone communication, Dec. 19, 1984.

HOUSING: A GROWING CRISIS DEMANDS ACTION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GONZALEZ] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, this Nation is in the midst of a great and growing housing crisis. As much as anything else, this crisis demands that we choose between decency and degradation. We must either enact a reasonable, realistic housing program or see the number of homeless people increase, watch the quality of housing decline, and stand idle and mute as more and more millions pay more for less housing, find themselves unable to afford any decent shelter, or be unable to find any shelter at all. I do not believe that we can continue to follow policies that make a bad situation worse, policies that create degradation and desperation, policies that ignore need and promote greed. We must recognize the growing housing crisis, and recognize that it demands action.

I am offering a bill to reverse the destructive, disastrous and unconscionable housing policies of the last 3 years. My bill will not restore anything like the level of effort that is needed to meet the urgent and expanding housing needs of the country, but it will reverse the direction that has been followed in the past 3 years.

The need for action is great and growing. We not only have more poor people than ever, the percentage of Americans who are poor is growing. At the same time, housing that the poor can afford is disappearing. No one knows how many homeless people there are, but we do know that the nameless and numberless poor are growing in number, that every city and town and hamlet in the country finds its emergency shelter wholly inadequate to meet even minimal needs. As the supply of housing that the poor can afford drops, and the number of poor people grows, and as States and communities continue to cut back social services, more and more people are being pushed first into the slums and then into the streets.

In the past 6 years, the number of Americans living in poverty has increased by one-third, so that today no less than 15 percent of the population, or one in every seven Americans—is poor. The greatest increase in poverty has taken place since 1980. Nor is there any sign that the growth in poverty is abating. The percentage of Americans who own their homes is dropping. Measured in real terms, av-

erage gross weekly earnings have declined every year since 1979, with the sole exception of 1983. Since 1983, average weekly earnings have again dropped, but at the same time, rental costs increased by almost 11 percent. Rental costs are in fact going up faster than homeownership costs—reflecting a demand for rental housing that simply is not being met.

In the face of the growing need for housing assistance, the policy of the Federal Government since 1981 has been to cut housing commitments. In fact, the budget for assisted housing programs has been cut by 60 percent since 1981. Housing has been cut by more than any other element of the budget. In fact, virtually the only assisted housing program being built today consists of funds that were authorized before the current administration imposed its cuts. These cuts were made in the face of the President's own housing commission report that in 1981 confessed the fact that at least 7 million low-income households were paying more than 40 percent of their income for rent, but getting no housing assistance of any kind. Undeniably the need has grown in the intervening years, yet while the need was for a greater effort, unprecedented cuts were imposed. It is little wonder that we have seen a steady growth in the number of people who are desperate for housing, and a steady increase in the number who are forced to live in the streets for lack of even the most rudimentary shelter.

The aim of the housing bill I am introducing today is to reverse the administration's determined effort to abandon any kind of housing assistance. No longer do we hear any talk about a "social safety net," nor do we even hear that the administration will propose an expansion of even its own housing voucher experiment. In fact, what we hear is that the fiscal 1986 budget will call for no new housing effort at all. This should not surprise anyone who recalls the 1984 proposal to cut housing by an additional 38 percent, a proposal that Congress rejected. Nor should it surprise anyone who understands that the administration actually thinks that housing is a local problem that local governments can resolve, even though this flies in the face of experience, all evidence, and even common sense. Local governments cannot meet all their housing needs without Federal help today, any more than they could in the Great Depression years. My bill simply recognizes the undeniable fact that assisted

housing programs are essential, that the level of Federal effort must in some way be related to the actual need, and that decency demands an effective Federal housing program.

The housing bill I am offering would roughly double the current level of assisted housing production. This would still be a housing program that is 30 percent below the 1980 figure—despite the great growth in need that has taken place since that time. In addition, the bill provides for an emergency shelter program of \$200 million, recognizing that greater efforts are unquestionably needed at a time when human beings still elect to freeze on the streets of Washington rather than endure the bedlam and, yes, degradation of existing emergency shelter. If it seems to some more dignified to die in the streets than to go to shelters that would have made Dickens cringe, that alone should give us all sleepless nights and troubled minds. What kind of Nation is it that can spend 50 percent more for a single satellite than this bill calls for to provide emergency shelter—a figure that nevertheless will be called excessive?

My housing bill aims to block administration efforts to impose unnecessary and destructive fee payments on FNMA and GNMA, the Nation's principal providers of secondary mortgage markets. At a time when homeownership is slipping, when housing production continues to be some 750,000 units a year below demonstrable need, it is beyond comprehension that the administration would seek to cripple the two agencies that generate the greatest financial resources available to the housing industry today, the two agencies that more than anything else make homeownership still possible in our country. Moreover, this bill recognizes that the Office of Management and Budget has gone far beyond its legal authority, and has in fact arrogated to itself regulatory functions that law assigns to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and to the Secretary of Agriculture, and intends to restore the proper authority of those agencies. It is not acceptable that the administration continues to try to undo by regulation what Congress seeks to do by statute, and this bill corrects a number of administrative abuses that have occurred in the past 2 years.

Overall the bill I am offering would authorize about 284,000 new assisted housing units. It would, for example, triple new public housing units, from the fiscal 1985 level of 5,000 to 16,500.

Section 8 moderate rehabilitation, a most efficient and cost-effective program, would rise from 5,000 units to 30,000 new units. A new homeownership program, modeled on the Nehemiah Program that the subcommittee studied in New York last year, would be authorized. This program is a classic, neighbors helping each other, people helping themselves efforts, of the type that exemplifies the American spirit of innovation and neighborliness that the President so often espouses. This effort, if it were funded at a level of \$600 million, would enable almost 31,000 people to become homeowners.

Any housing bill is complex, because the needs of the Nation are vast, varied, and constantly growing. I am offering for the record two tables that summarize the bill and compare it to the present level of housing programs. It is a bill that reverses the current direction, because this country cannot afford to continue down a road that casts more and more people into the streets, that forces ever larger numbers of our people to pay exorbitant costs for completely inadequate housing; nor can this country abide a policy that ignores need and reality alike, a policy that by inaction forces growing numbers of people first into anxiety, then into desperation, and finally into degradation. Not one of us has failed to see the need. Every one of us has seen the homeless. Every one of us has seen the number of homeless people grow. Every one of us knows that affordable, decent housing is a precious and shrinking commodity. The question is whether we will accept these facts for what they are, accept our responsibility to respond, and enact a housing policy that is at least decent in spirit. That is what this bill provides—a modest and decent response to a great and growing national housing crisis.

□ 1840

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert at this point in the RECORD an exact tabulation of the fiscal year 1986 housing bill because the subject of housing is complex.

A housing bill by its very nature is complex because the needs of the Nation are vast, varied and constantly growing.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

FISCAL YEAR 1986 HOUSING BILL

	Units	Cost ¹	Term	B.A.
Public housing:				
New construction.....	16,500	\$6,620	30	\$3,276,900,000
Indian housing.....	3,000	5,870	28	493,080,000

FISCAL YEAR 1986 HOUSING BILL—Continued

	Units	Cost ¹	Term	B.A.
Subtotal	19,500			3,769,980,000
Section 8:				
Section 202	22,500	7,548	20	3,396,726,000
Moderate rehab	30,000	5,925	15	2,666,430,000
Regular existing	55,500	4,938	15	4,111,334,500
Subtotal	108,000			10,174,490,500
Other rental:				
HODAG	16,500	21,108	1	348,282,000
Modernization			20	2,225,000,000
Operating subsidies				1,400,000,000
Subtotal	16,500			3,973,282,000
Homeownership:				
Nehemiah grants	20,000	15,000	1	300,000,000
Section 235	10,800	NA	10	300,000,000
Subtotal	30,800			600,000,000
Emergency shelter needs:				
Emergency Shelter Program				200,000,000
Nonprofit homeless demo				100,000,000
Subtotal				300,000,000
Total HUD/FEMA housing	174,800			18,817,752,500
Miscellaneous:				
Section 202 loan authority				(1,125,000,000)
Urban homesteading				15,000,000
Congregate services				10,000,000
HUD research				20,000,000
Solar Bank				50,000,000
Neighborhood Dev. Demo				10,000,000
Neighborhood Reinvestment Corp.				15,512,000
Housing counseling assistance				6,000,000
Weatherization program				300,000,000
Subtotal				426,512,000
Rural housing:				
Housing loans	98,805	NA	NA	2,458,000,000
Support programs	10,000	NA	NA	592,000,000
Subtotal	108,805			3,050,000,000
Grand total	283,605			22,294,264,500

¹ Per unit cost based on a 6-percent inflation rate above the fiscal year 1985 unit cost.² Estimated number of units for the housing preservation grants program under section 533.

HUD AND FmHA HOUSING PROGRAM COMPARISON FISCAL YEAR 1985 APPROPRIATIONS AND PROPOSAL FISCAL YEAR 1986 HOUSING BILL

	Fiscal year 1985		Fiscal year 1986	
	Units	B.A.	Units ¹	B.A.
Public housing:				
New construction	5,000	\$945,000,000	16,500	\$3,276,900,000
Indian housing	2,000	312,760,000	3,000	493,080,000
Subtotal	7,000	1,257,760,000	19,500	3,769,980,000
Section 8:				
Section 202	12,000	1,709,040,000	22,500	3,396,726,000
Moderate rehab	5,000	419,250,000	30,000	2,666,430,000
Regular existing	37,500	2,620,687,500	55,500	4,111,334,500
Vouchers	38,500	655,270,000		
Subtotal	93,000	5,404,247,500	108,000	10,174,490,500
Other rental:				
HODAG ²			16,500	348,282,000
Modernization		1,725,000,000		2,225,000,000
Operating subsidies		1,138,500,000		1,400,000,000
Subtotal		2,863,500,000	16,500	3,973,282,000
Homeownership:				
Nehemiah grants			20,000	300,000,000
Section 235 ²			10,800	300,000,000
Subtotal			30,800	600,000,000
Emergency shelter needs:				
Emergency Shelter Program ²				200,000,000
Non-profit homeless demo				100,000,000
Total HUD/FEMA housing	100,000	9,525,507,500	174,800	18,817,752,500
Miscellaneous:				
Urban homesteading		12,000,000		15,000,000
Congregate services		4,144,000		10,000,000
HUD research		16,900,000		20,000,000
Solar bank		15,000,000		50,000,000
Neighborhood Dev. Demo				10,000,000
Neighborhood Reinvestment Corp.		15,512,000		15,512,000
Housing counseling assistance		3,500,000		6,000,000
Weatherization program		191,000,000		300,000,000

HUD AND FmHA HOUSING PROGRAM COMPARISON FISCAL YEAR 1985 APPROPRIATIONS AND PROPOSAL FISCAL YEAR 1986 HOUSING BILL—Continued

	Fiscal year 1985		Fiscal year 1986	
	Units	B.A.	Units ^a	B.A.
Subtotal		258,056,000		426,512,000
Rural housing:				
Housing loans	73,230	2,000,000,000	98,805	2,458,000,000
Support programs	1,500	204,750,000	^a 10,000	592,000,000
Subtotal	74,730	2,204,750,000	108,805	3,050,000,000
Grand total	174,730	11,988,313,500	283,605	22,294,264,500

^a Per unit cost based on a 6 percent inflation rate above the fiscal year 1985 unit cost.

^b HODAG funded 14,462 units with \$288 million B.A. from fiscal year 1984 appropriations.

^c Section 235 program funded in fiscal year 1984 2d appropriations bill.

^d FEMA emergency shelter program funded for \$110 million in fiscal year 1984 appropriations.

^e Estimated number of units for the housing preservation grants program under section 533.

MILITARY FAMILY BILL OF RIGHTS ACT OF 1985

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I have also introduced what I call the Military Family Bill of Rights Act of 1985.

Military families are subjected to unique problems and difficulties. They are subjected to frequent relocations, they have no real choice about their assignment, and they have no real control over their family arrangements, because of the pressures and frequent disruptions that flow from the nature of military life. Family separation is a problem; financial burdens created by uncontrollable moves and housing expenses are a problem; inadequate pay and inadequate benefits are a problem. Even though there are many different resources available to military personnel, there is no systematic approach to family problems, the resources are inadequate, and the consequence is real injustice. It is unjust to have military families forced to live in inadequate housing; unjust to deny their families a full range of health benefits; unjust to fail to recognize that family problems must be addressed in a systematic and caring way. Therefore, I am reintroducing a bill I first introduced last October to bring about a greater degree of justice for military families.

My bill provides a supplement to the housing allowances that are available today. In any high-cost area, the basic allowance for quarters is insufficient. Even though there is and has been for some years a supplementary housing allowance, the variable housing allowance, that program has been inadequately funded. My bill does two things: it reduces the out-of-pocket costs required to qualify for the variable allowance from 15 percent of pay to 10 percent. That is only fair, if you consider that military families would live in free housing, if the military had enough housing to serve all its families. In addition, the bill provides that cost recoveries resulting from savings in procurement will be used to finance the Variable Housing Allowance Program. Thus, the airmen who reported the \$7,000 coffee pot, the \$635 arm rests and the like, would have some incentive to report such abuses, because military members would know that re-

sulting savings would benefit them, as is only just.

My bill also brings dental care under the CHAMPUS Program. Dental care is not always available to military dependents, but it ought to be. Dental care can be exceedingly expensive, as anyone who has had dental surgery knows. There is no reason why such care should not be included in CHAMPUS.

I am also seeking the establishment of an Office of Family Services in the Department of Defense. This office would for the first time make family concerns a priority of the Department of Defense. It would establish and implement a system to provide military family financial assistance—a service that is provided today only on a local, ad hoc basis. The office would provide consumer information and assistance; and it would help with job placement and referrals—an important service when military family members must often change jobs as a result of relocations. The office would also serve as a family advocate, so that the Department of Defense could recognize and focus on family concerns among service members.

Family life in the military is not easy. It is subject to unusual stress and pressures by the very nature of the job of the military member. These pressures are very much a concern of troop commanders and base commanders. But these commanders do not have the resources to deal with family problems, as much as they might wish otherwise. Local commanders cannot invent money when housing allowances are not adequate, and they cannot provide information and assistance, except on an ad hoc basis. They can do nothing about the need for placing dental care under CHAMPUS.

My bill addresses these concerns. It speaks to the need for a comprehensive effort to assist military families. The need is great, and is a matter of urgent concern for the 99th Congress.

□ 1850

INTRODUCTION OF BILL TO RAISE THE OMB DIRECTOR TO CABINET STATUS

(Mr. BROOKS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

● Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, today I am offering legislation which would raise the executive level ranking of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to that of the members of the President's Cabinet. If the first term of the Reagan administration has taught us anything, it is the power and vital position the OMB Director holds in shaping the direction and policy of the executive branch. Yet, in the bureaucratic framework, the OMB Director is one notch below the members of the Cabinet whose budgets and management practices he oversees.

Congress has recognized the importance of the position of OMB Director by requiring that his nomination be subject to confirmation by the Senate. We should take the additional step of compensating the Director at the level of Cabinet Secretaries and his deputy at the level of deputy Cabinet officers.

Mr. Speaker, as I have noted in introducing this bill in previous Congresses, my interest is institutional rather than personal. Whether the individual holding the office of OMB Director is James Lynn in the Ford administration, or James McIntyre in the Carter administration, or David Stockman in the Reagan administration, it is the office of OMB Director and the responsibilities exercised by that office that call for the Director to be compensated at the level of a Cabinet officer. I hope this bill will be approved promptly by the 99th Congress. ●

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROVIDING FOR DIRECT ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT

(Mr. BROOKS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

● **Mr. BROOKS.** Mr. Speaker, the electoral college is an anachronistic and potentially dangerous vestige of another time in our history. It makes the two elected officials who govern over all the people, the President and Vice President, subject to a cumbersome process that in some circumstances could thwart the will of the people. It is time for us to abolish the electoral college and provide for the direct election of the President by the voters. I am introducing a constitutional amendment today which will accomplish this goal.

Direct election is the method by which all of our other elected public officials in this democracy are chosen. It is the only process that is completely consistent with the ideals of democracy that we as a nation believe in and have fought to uphold for nearly 200 years.

The cumbersome and anti-democratic process of the electoral college runs counter to this current of history. While in other areas, such as the extension of the right to vote, we have expanded our democracy, the electoral college remains as a relic of an era that bore an underlying suspicion for the will of the people.

My amendment will provide that a candidate receiving at least 40 percent of the popular vote would be elected. If no candidate got 40 percent, my proposal would provide for a runoff election between the highest two finishers.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that the 99th Congress will seriously consider the dangers posed by the electoral college and give the people a true voice in electing the President by approving my amendment.●

LAW ENFORCEMENT PROTECTION ACT OF 1985

(Mr. BROOKS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

● **Mr. BROOKS.** Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to ban cop-killer, armor-piercing bullets. The Law Enforcement Protection Act of 1985 is identical to legislation I proposed in the last Congress. As my colleagues may recall, that bill enjoyed the broad and bipartisan support of over 200 cosponsors, the administration, and many police and sporting groups. Unfortunately, in the closing rush of the last Congress this important legislation was not acted upon.

It is the aim of my bill to ensure the continued utility of the lifesaving soft body armor vests worn by many of our Nation's police officers in their dangerous work by deterring the availability and use of ammunition designed to penetrate armor. At the same time, the bill does not unreasonably impact

on the legitimate interests of America's sporting and hunting community.

This legislation would regulate the manufacture and importation of ammunition which is designed as armor piercing. It amends title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit the manufacture and importation of armor-piercing ammunition except for law enforcement, military, or export purposes. The manufacture or importation for these permissible uses would be regulated through the licensing and the provisions of the Gun Control Act of 1968.

In addition, a mandatory 5-year minimum prison sentence for the possession or use of armor-piercing ammunition during the commission of a violent felony is added to ensure stiff punishment for the criminal who resorts to its use.

This legislation, which reflects the results of many months of hard work by the various affected parties, is the best means for responsibly controlling armor-piercing ammunition and providing protection to our police officers.●

FEDERAL POLYGRAPH LIMITATION AND ANTI-CENSORSHIP ACT OF 1985

(Mr. BROOKS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

● **Mr. BROOKS.** Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Federal Polygraph Limitation and Anti-Censorship Act of 1985. This bill is essentially the same as legislation I proposed during the last session of Congress. That bill was extensively reviewed by several committees of the House during the last Congress, but was not addressed by the full House in the press of business at the close of the last session.

I expect that many of my colleagues are familiar with the bill and its history. The circumstances that gave rise to this legislation and the events of the last Congress are critical, though, to a complete understanding of the need for and purposes of this legislation. At the risk of being unduly repetitious, I think it is important, therefore, to lay out that background with some detail.

This bill is based upon the findings and recommendations of the Government Operations Committee, which reviewed the censorship and polygraph initiatives of the Reagan administration in October 1983.

Specifically, the committee recommended against the implementation of the prepublication censorship and polygraph provisions of Presidential National Security Decision Directive 84. These provisions would have mandated the signing of life long prepublication censorship contracts by over 100,000 Government employees and the coerced use of polygraph exams

for all employees in the course of leak investigations. The committee also recommended against the implementation of broader, but parallel, polygraph policies which would have expanded the coerced use of polygraph tests to preemployment screening, preaccess interviews, and random security checking.

In a bipartisan report, the Government Operations Committee concluded that the prepublication censorship contracts would entail unwarranted prior restraints in violation of the first amendment. This program, as with any Government censorship of speech, has a tremendous potential for political abuse. Such a system has many harmful consequences, even when implemented and carried out with the most noble of intentions. Quite simply, this censorship system directly undermines a pillar of America's political system—the freedom from prior governmental restraint in matters of political discourse. My bill would prohibit this censorship policy.

The Government Operations Committee also concluded that there is no scientifically acceptable evidence to support the polygraph policies proposed and good reason to believe they will result in high error rates causing harm to many innocent people, our Government, and national security. For its review, the Government Operations Committee requested the Congress' Office of Technology Assessment to study the available scientific literature on polygraph testing and advise the Congress on its validity. The OTA concluded that there was no scientifically acceptable evidence to support the use of widespread polygraph screening as proposed.

In the context of narrow specific-incident investigations—generally criminal—the OTA found conflicting scientific conclusions on polygraph validity. In 28 studies presenting "acceptable scientific criteria," correct guilty detections were found to be as low as 35 percent and correct innocent detections as low as 12.5 percent. A coin toss could be more accurate.

Further, OTA found that in any context—narrow criminal investigations or widespread screening—coercing persons to take a polygraph test would likely decrease any validity the test may have. Because there is no physiological response unique to lying, the polygraph cannot distinguish between people who are lying and those who are merely afraid or nervous. Coercing employees to submit to polygraph tests increases the likelihood of inaccurate conclusions.

OTA also indicated that there are serious questions regarding the polygraph test's susceptibility to countermeasures. As a result, use of the polygraph may create a false sense of secu-

rity and weaken our national defense. Moles are often good liars.

This legislation would prohibit the screening use of polygraph testing and would place tight controls on its use in specific incident investigations, one of which is that the test be truly voluntary.

Last February, as the previous bill was proceeding to markup, the White House announced that it was suspending, temporarily, the polygraph and censorship portions of NSDD 84. As it turns out, however, this suspension has had little effect on the actual implementation of these administration initiatives. The GAO, in a new investigation requested by myself and Chairman FORD of the Post Office and Civil Committee, has concluded that right now all the major agencies, including DOD, State, Agriculture, Commerce, Justice, Energy, Treasury, and Transportation are requiring certain employees to sign lifelong prepublication review contracts.

These contracts are virtually identical to those which had been suspended by the President. At the DOD, alone, GAO, in June of 1984, found that since 1981, over 156,000 employees have already signed these lifelong censorship contracts.

The GAO report demonstrates that the President's suspension of the polygraph provision of NSDD 84 has not affected the administration's plans for screening with polygraphs either. Currently, the Department of Defense intends to institute a coerced polygraph screening program which will cover over 100,000 Department employees. The Department of Defense intends to hire 50 new polygraph operators to enable it to conduct 10,000 new screening exams annually. Other agencies are also following suit. For instance, the Justice Department intends to widen its polygraph screening program, and the Federal Emergency management Agency has drawn up a polygraph screening program to be implemented for the first time at that agency.

It is incumbent, therefore, that this legislation be expeditiously considered and passed by the Congress to undo, and prevent further reincarnations of, these dangerous censorship and polygraph policies.●

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT FOR A SIX-YEAR TERM FOR THE PRESIDENT

(Mr. BROOKS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

● Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment which would provide single 6-year terms for the President and Vice President. This is a proposal which I have

offered for the past several Congresses, but its origins go back nearly 200 years to the Constitutional Convention. While the Founding Fathers decided to provide for 4-year Presidential terms, the concept for a single 6-year term of office for our Chief Executive is one which merits further consideration at this time.

The pressures of modern political circumstances have turned a President's first 4 years into a virtual continuous reelection campaign. No sooner is the President elected, than he must focus on his next election. While the current Chief Executive had a relatively easy time in securing renomination and reelection, his experience has been the exception rather than the rule. Indeed, both of his predecessors faced grueling and time-consuming contests for their party's nomination, as well as intense and ultimately losing battles for reelection.

Nobody can calculate the price that the country has paid for the distraction that renomination and reelection imposes on a President. Given the stresses and complexities of the office of President, it is vital that we make this office as effective as possible and remove those forces that work against effective Presidential operation. We will all benefit if the occupant of the Oval Office is free to concentrate on the job we elected him to do—running the country—instead of running for a second 4-year term.

Mr. Speaker, a single 6-year term will give our Presidents the time they need to carry out their programs. Limiting them to a single 6-year term will allow them to focus on the job of President instead of the role of candidate.

I hope that the 99th Congress will give serious attention to this proposal.●

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. McKERNAN) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mrs. SMITH of Nebraska, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. WEBER, for 60 minutes, today.

Mr. WALKER, for 60 minutes, today.

Mr. GINGRICH, for 60 minutes, today.

Mr. HUNTER, for 60 minutes, today.

Mr. MACK, for 60 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. GONZALEZ) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. ST GERMAIN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. RODINO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GAYDOS, for 30 minutes, today.

Mr. HOWARD, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GONZALEZ, for 60 minutes, today.

Mr. PANETTA, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GAYDOS, for 30 minutes, January 7.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. WYLIE, to extend his remarks in the RECORD and to include therein extraneous material notwithstanding the fact that it exceeds two pages of the RECORD and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$1,500.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. McKERNAN) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. GILMAN in five instances.

Mr. OXLEY.

Mr. GREEN in three instances.

Mr. GEKAS.

Mr. GRADISON.

Mr. DENNY SMITH.

Mr. JEFFORDS.

Mr. GUNDERSON.

Mr. ROTH in four instances.

Mr. LEWIS of Florida in two instances.

Mr. CRANE in 11 instances.

Mr. RINALDO.

Mr. SHUMWAY.

Mr. BOEHLERT.

Mr. GILMAN in three instances.

Mr. SILJANDER in two instances.

Mr. CAMPBELL.

Mr. MICHEL.

Mr. RUDD in five instances.

Ms. SNOWE in three instances.

Mr. KEMP.

Mr. WOLF.

Mr. McDADE in two instances.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.

Mr. COATS.

Mr. THOMAS of California.

Mr. McKERNAN.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. GONZALEZ) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. FLORIO in two instances.

Mr. MINETA.

Mr. KILDEE.

Mrs. BOXER in two instances.

Mr. SIKORSKI.

Mr. FRANK in two instances.

Mr. DE LA GARZA in 10 instances.

Mrs. COLLINS.

Mr. ANDERSON.

Mr. GONZALEZ in 10 instances.

Mrs. LLOYD in five instances.

Mr. HAMILTON in 10 instances.

Mr. BROWN of California in 10 instances.

Mr. ANNUNZIO in six instances.

Mr. JONES of Tennessee.

Mr. FUQUA.

Mr. FASCELL in two instances.

Mr. SMITH of Florida.

Ms. OAKAR in six instances.

Mr. YATRON in two instances.
 Mr. KASTENMEIER.
 Mr. BRYANT.
 Mr. LEHMAN of Florida.
 Mr. HALL of Ohio.
 Mr. ACKERMAN in three instances.
 Mr. STARK in four instances.
 Mr. LANTOS.
 Mr. WYDEN.
 Mr. CLAY.
 Mr. MURTHA.
 Mr. SHELBY in two instances.
 Mr. BENNETT.
 Mr. GARCIA.
 Mr. OBERSTAR in two instances.
 Mr. ORTIZ in two instances.
 Mr. MATSUI in two instances.
 Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI.
 Mr. MILLER of California.
 Mr. ANTHONY.
 Mr. LELAND in two instances.
 Mr. JONES of Oklahoma.
 Mr. ROE.
 Mr. WHEAT.
 Mr. VENTO in two instances.
 Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota.
 Mr. KOSTMAYER.
 Mr. WEISS in five instances.
 Mr. LUKE.
 Mrs. SCHROEDER.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn. The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 56 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, January 7, 1985, at 12 noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting notification that during the month of October the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) made payments to the U.S. creditors on credits guaranteed by the CCC for which payments had not been received from the Polish People's Republic, pursuant to Public Law 97-257, section 306; Public Law 98-151, section 101(d); to the Committee on Appropriations.

2. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a report on the whereabouts of military equipment transferred since 1980 from the United States to El Salvador, and the whereabouts of Salvadoran military personnel trained with U.S. military aid funds, pursuant to Public Law 98-332, section 108 (98 Stat. 287); to the Committee on Appropriations.

3. A letter from the Executive Associate Director for Budget, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting a report that the guaranteed student loans program for fiscal year 1985 needs a supplemental estimate for appropriation, pursuant to section 1515 of title 31 of the United States Code; to the Committee on Appropriations.

4. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting a cumulative report on rescissions and deferrals

of budget authority for November 1984, pursuant to Public Law 93-344, section 1014(e) (H. Doc. No. 99-3); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

5. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting a cumulative report on rescissions and deferrals of budget authority for December 1984, pursuant to Public Law 93-344, section 1014(e) (H. Doc. No. 99-6); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

6. A letter from the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), transmitting a report on the property, supplies and commodities provided by the Berlin Magistrate for the quarter July 1, 1984, through September 30, 1984, pursuant to Public Law 98-212, section 718; to the Committee on Appropriations.

7. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a review of the deferrals submitted by the President on October 1, 1984 (H. Doc. 98-273), pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 685 (H. Doc. No. 99-2); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

8. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a review of the deferrals submitted by the President on October 31, 1984, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 685 (H. Doc. No. 99-5); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

9. A letter from the Architect of the Capitol, transmitting a report on expenditures of appropriations during the period April 1, 1984 through September 30, 1984, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 262b; to the Committee on Appropriations.

10. A letter from the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), transmitting notification of the transfer of funds appropriated to DOD, pursuant to the authority granted in section 733 of the 1982 DOD Appropriations Act; to the Committee on Appropriations.

11. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting three reports of violations of regulations governing the administrative control of appropriations, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1517(b); to the Committee on Appropriations.

12. A letter from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting a report on the housing counseling program, as requested by the Senate Committee on Appropriations; to the Committee on Appropriations.

13. A letter from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the quarterly report on HUD-owned multifamily project negotiated sales, as required by the Senate Committee Report on the HUD-Independent Agencies Appropriations Act for 1983; to the Committee on Appropriations.

14. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations and Logistics), transmitting notice of the Army's decision to convert the provost marshal support services at Headquarters, 1st Infantry Division (Mechanized) and Fort Riley, Fort Riley, KS, to contractor performance, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2304 (Public Law 96-342, section 502(b) (96 Stat. 747)); to the Committee on Armed Services.

15. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations and Logistics), transmitting notice of the decision to convert to contractor performance the U.S. Army Recruiting Support Center located at Cameron Station, VA, and the Brigade Visual Information Branches located at Fort Meade, MD; Fort Gillem, GA; Fort Sheridan, IL; Fort Sam Houston, TX, and

Fort Baker, CA, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2304 (Public Law 96-342, section 502(b) (96 Stat. 747)); to the Committee on Armed Services.

16. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations and Logistics), transmitting notice of the proposed decision to convert to contractor performance the audiovisual and training support function at the Oakland Army Base, Oakland, CA, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2304 nt. (Public Law 96-342, section 502(b) (96 Stat. 747)); to the Committee on Armed Services.

17. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations and Logistics), transmitting notice of the decision to convert to contractor performance the storage and warehousing branch functions, U.S. Army Training Support Center, Fort Eustis, VA, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2304 nt. (Public Law 96-342, section 502(b) (96 Stat. 747)); to the Committee on Armed Services.

18. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), transmitting a listing of supplemental contract award dates for the period November 1, 1984, to December 31, 1984, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 139(b); to the Committee on Armed Services.

19. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management), transmitting notice of the Army's decision to convert the administrative and installation support activity at the U.S. Army Aviation Systems Command, St. Louis, MO, to contractor performance, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2304 nt. (Public Law 96-342, section 502(b) (96 Stat. 747)); to the Committee on Armed Services.

20. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management), transmitting notice of the Army's decision to convert the Directorate of Engineering and Housing, Fort Belvoir, VA, to contractor performance, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2304 nt. (Public Law 96-342, section 502(b) (96 Stat. 747)); to the Committee on Armed Services.

21. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Shipbuilding and Logistics), transmitting notification of the decision to convert to contractor performance the laundry and dry cleaning services at the Marine Corps Logistics Base, Barstow, CA, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2304 nt. (Public Law 96-342, sec. 502(b) (96 Stat. 747)); to the Committee on Armed Services.

22. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Shipbuilding and Logistics), transmitting notice of the decision to convert to contractor performance the administrative support service function at the Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia, PA, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2304 nt. (Public Law 96-342, sec. 502(b) (96 Stat. 747)); to the Committee on Armed Services.

23. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Shipbuilding and Logistics), transmitting notice of the Navy's decision to convert the food services function at the Pacific Missile Test Center, Point Mugu, CA, to contractor performance, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2304 nt. (Public Law 96-342, sec. 502(b) (96 Stat. 747)); to the Committee on Armed Services.

24. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Shipbuilding and Logistics), transmitting notice of the Navy's decision to convert the audiovisual services function at the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD, to contractor performance, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2304 nt. (Public Law 96-342, sec. 502(b) (96 Stat. 747)); to the Committee on Armed Services.

25. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Shipbuilding and Logistics), Secretary of Defense, transmitting a notice of the decision to convert to contractor performance the storage and warehousing function at the Naval Support Activity, New Orleans, LA, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2304 nt. (Public Law 96-342, sec. 502(b) (96 Stat. 747)); to the Committee on Armed Services.

26. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Shipbuilding and Logistics), Department of Defense, transmitting a notice of the decision to convert to contractor performance the custodial services at the Marine Corps Logistics Base, Albany, GA, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2304 nt. (Public Law 96-342, sec. 502(b) (96 Stat. 747)); to the Committee on Armed Services.

27. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), transmitting September 30, 1984, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 139a (b)(1) and (f) (96 Stat. 740); to the Committee on Armed Services.

28. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary (Logistics and Communications), Department of the Air Force, transmitting notification of the Department's plans to study conversion from in-house operation to commercial contract various activities over the next 3 fiscal years, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2304 nt. (Public Law 96-342, sec. 502(a) (96 Stat. 747)); to the Committee on Armed Services.

29. A letter from the Military Executive, Reserve Forces Policy Board, Department of Defense, transmitting the Board's fiscal year 1983 readiness assessment of the Reserve components, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 133(c); to the Committee on Armed Services.

30. A letter from the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary (Manpower Installations and Logistics), Department of Defense, transmitting the annual report and audit of the American National Red Cross Society, pursuant to the act of January 5, 1905, chapter 23, sec. 6; to the Committee on Armed Services.

31. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting the annual report of the U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home for fiscal year 1982, and the report of the annual general inspection of the Home for fiscal year 1983, pursuant to the act of March 3, 1983, chapter 130, sections 1 and 2; March 4, 1909, chapter 299 section 1; to the Committee on Armed Services.

32. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting the annual report of the Reserve Forces Policy Board (RFPB) covering fiscal year 1983, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 133(c); to the Committee on Armed Services.

33. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller—Administration), transmitting notification of the Department of the Air Force's intention to exclude the clause from a contract concerning examination of records by the Comptroller General, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2313(c); to the committee on Armed Services.

34. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Administration), transmitting notification of the Department of the Navy's intention to omit the clause concerning examination of records by the Comptroller General in a contract with the United Kingdom Government, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2313(c); to the Committee on Armed Services.

35. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report on the status of efforts to resolve disputes connected with the establishment of the Regional Military Training Center (RMTC) in Honduras and

the plans of the Government of Honduras to relocate the RMTC, as required by the conference report accompanying the 1985 DOD Authorization Act; to the Committee on Armed Services.

36. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report on loan, guarantee, and insurance transactions supported by Eximbank during September 1984 to Communist countries, as a result of Presidential determinations, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(2); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

37. A letter from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the 1983 annual report on the impact and effectiveness of the Congregate Housing Services Act of 1978, pursuant to Public Law 95-557, section 408(b); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

38. A letter from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the 1983 annual report on Indian and Alaska Native Housing and Community Development Programs, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 3533(d)(2); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

39. A letter from the Chairman, Board of Directors, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's second annual report on the types and amounts of net worth certificates purchased from each depository institution, and the conditions imposed on each such depository institution, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 1823 nt.; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

40. A letter from the Assistant Secretary (Legislative Affairs), Department of the Treasury, transmitting a report on the effects of IMF-imposed stabilization programs on basic human needs in countries to which loans are made by the Fund, pursuant to the act of July 31, 1945, chapter 339, section 30(b) (92 Stat. 1052; 94 Stat. 1553); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

41. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for International Affairs, transmitting a report entitled, "Foreign Direct Investment and Commercial Capital Flows: The Role of the Multilateral Development Banks," pursuant to Public Law 98-181, section 1005(b)(2); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

42. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the 1984 third quarter report on the Olympic Commemorative Coin Program, pursuant to Public Law 97-220, section 11; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

43. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting his findings regarding consideration of U.S. membership in the Bank for International Settlements, pursuant to the act of July 31, 1945, chapter 339, section 50(b) (97 Stat. 1276); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

44. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, transmitting a copy of the Board's 1983 annual report, pursuant to the act of July 22, 1932, chapter 522, section 17(b) (69 Stat. 640); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

45. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report on proposed transactions involving U.S. exports to Brazil, pursuant to the act of July 31, 1945, chapter 341, section 2(b)(3)(iii) (88 Stat. 2335; 91 Stat. 1210; 92 Stat. 3724); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

46. A letter from the Vice President of the United States, transmitting the final report on reform of the Federal financial regulatory system by the Task Group on Regulation of Financial Services; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

47. A letter from the Auditor, District of Columbia, transmitting a report entitled, "Purchase of VCR's for July Grand Prize Drawing," pursuant to Public Law 93-198, section 455(d); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

48. A letter from the Auditor, District of Columbia, transmitting a report entitled, "Refunds Due the D.C. Energy Office Under the LIHEAP Program," pursuant to Public Law 93-198, section 455(d); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

49. A letter from the Auditor, District of Columbia, transmitting a report entitled, "Review of the District's Lease for the Georgetown Market," pursuant to Public Law 93-198, section 455(d); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

50. A letter from the Auditor, District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of a report entitled, "Review of District Government Contracts with Former District Officials," pursuant to Public Law 93-198, section 455(d); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

51. A letter from the Auditor, District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of a report entitled, "Overpayments to LaMancha, Inc.," pursuant to Public Law 93-198, section 455(d); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

52. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting a notification of the delay of the report on programs and activities assisted under the Women's Educational Equity Act of 1978, pursuant to ESEA, section 937 (92 Stat. 2300); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

53. A letter from the Chairman, National Advisory Council on Continuing Education, transmitting the 18th annual report of the National Advisory Council on Continuing Education, pursuant to HEA, section 117(d) (94 Stat. 1382); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

54. A letter from the Commissioner, Rehabilitation Services Administration, Department of Education, transmitting the fiscal year 1983 report on program activities under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, pursuant to 29 United States Code 712 (Public Law 93-112, section 13 (92 Stat. 2985; 98 Stat. 17)); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

55. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting amendment to the final regulations for the College Housing Program—loan discount provisions, pursuant to GEPA, section 431(d)(1) (88 Stat. 567; 90 Stat. 2231; 95 Stat. 453); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

56. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting a copy of proposed final regulations for the Secretary's Discretionary Program, pursuant to GEPA, section 431(d)(1) (88 Stat. 567; 90 Stat. 2231; 95 Stat. 453); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

57. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting final regulations for the Assistance to States for Education of Handicapped Children, pursuant to GEPA, section 431(d)(1) (88 Stat. 567; 90 Stat. 2231; 95 Stat. 453); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

58. A letter from the Administrator, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency

Prevention, Department of Justice, transmitting the 1983 fiscal year report on Federal juvenile delinquency programs, pursuant to Public Law 93-415, section 204(b)(5) (91 Stat. 1049) and section 246; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

59. A letter from the Under Secretary of Labor, transmitting a study of means to assist high unemployment groups, pursuant to the act of June 25, 1938, chapter 676, section 4(d)(3) (88 Stat. 73); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

60. A letter from the Chairman, Board of Trustees, Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation, transmitting the annual report of the Harry S. Truman Scholarship foundation for 1983-84, pursuant to Public Law 93-642, section 13(b); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

61. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting a report on the value of all the property owned or used by oil pipeline common carriers, pursuant to ICA, section 19a(d) (Public Law 95-91, section 402(b); Public Law 95-473, section 4(c)); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

62. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting a report on residential energy conservation financing, supply and installation activities of public utilities, pursuant to Public Law 95-619, section 216(g) (94 Stat. 744); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

63. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting a report of the activities undertaken with respect to the strategic petroleum reserve under the SPR Amendments Act of 1981, pursuant to EPCA, section 165(b) (95 Stat. 620); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

64. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report on the extent to which Federal and State programs are dealing effectively with the problems of alcohol abuse and alcoholism, drug abuse, and mental illness, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 290aa nt (Public Law 98-24, section 3(a)); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

65. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report on the effectiveness of State Medicaid utilization control programs, pursuant to SSA, section 1903(g)(6) (91 Stat. 1205); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

66. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust Division, Department of Justice, transmitting a report on the voluntary agreement and plan of action to implement the International Energy Program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

67. A letter from the Chairman, Communications Satellite Corporation, transmitting the 21st annual report of the Corporation's activities and accomplishments (including anticompetitive practices), pursuant to Public Law 87-624, sections 404 (b) and (c); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

68. A letter from the Chairman, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the 13th annual report on the Securities Investor Protection Corporation, pursuant to Public Law 91-598, section 7(c)(2); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

69. A letter from the Director of Congressional Relations, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting a copy of a recent amendment of the standard for the flammability of mattresses and mattress pads, pursuant to the act of June 30, 1953, chapter 164, section 4 (g) or (i) (95 Stat. 711); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

70. A letter from the Executive Secretary, Office of the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting additional information on the progress toward completion of the Northeast corridor improvement project (EC4157, Oct. 11, 1984); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

71. A letter from the general counsel, Department of Energy, transmitting notification of a meeting related to the International Energy Program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

72. A letter from the Secretary, Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting notification of the Commission's determination to extend the time period for acting upon the appeal before the Commission in Finance Docket No. 30123, "Southern Pacific Transportation Company Discontinuance of Passenger Train Service in Ventura and Los Angeles Counties, CA," pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 10327(k)(2); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

73. A letter from the Secretary, Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting notification of extraordinary extensions of deadlines in rail carrier proceedings, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 10327(k)(2); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

74. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs, transmitting notification of the addition of six further countries to the Antiterrorism Assistance Program, pursuant to FAA, section 574(a)(1) (97 Stat. 972); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

75. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs, transmitting notification of the proposed approval of a manufacturing license agreement which involves the manufacture of significant combat equipment in India (Transmittal No. MC-35-84), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(d); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

76. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs, transmitting notice of intent to issue a commercial export license for the sale of certain major defense equipment, articles, and services to the Government of Canada (Transmittal No. MC-36-84), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

77. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs, transmitting notice of intent to issue a commercial export license for the sale of certain major defense equipment, articles, or services to the Government of Egypt (Transmittal No. MC-37-84), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

78. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs, transmitting notice of intent to consent to certain third-country transfers of defense equipment, articles, or services, the export of which has been licensed or approved under section 38 of AECA to the United Kingdom (Transmittal No. MC-4-85), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2753(d)(3), (AECA section 3(d)(3), 94 Stat. 3131; 95 Stat. 1519); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

79. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs, transmitting notification of a proposed manufacturing license and technical assistance agreement for the production of defense equipment in Japan (Transmittal No. MC-3-85), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(d); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

80. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative and Intergovernmental

Affairs, transmitting notification of a proposed license for the export and assembly of significant combat equipment in the Republic of Venezuela, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); (AECA section 36(c) and 36(d)); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

81. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs, transmitting information that a violation of use, safeguard, or transfer restrictions regarding defense articles may have occurred, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2753(c)(2); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

82. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs, transmitting notification of the addition of a country to the Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program, pursuant to FAA, section 574(a)(1) (97 Stat. 972); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

83. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting the price and availability report for the quarter ending September 30, 1984, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2768; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

84. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification of the Department of the Army's proposed lease of defense articles to Denmark (Transmittal No. 3-85), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2796(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

85. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification of the Department of the Air Force's proposed lease of defense articles to Netherlands (Transmittal No. 2-85), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2796(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

86. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting his determination that it is in the national interest to grant assistance to Costa Rica in fiscal year 1985 under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, pursuant to 33 U.S.C. 2370(q); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

87. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report on the International Emergency Economic Powers Act with respect to Iran, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1703 (H. Doc. No. 99-1); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

88. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a bi-monthly report on progress toward a negotiated solution of the Cyprus problem, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2373(c) (H. Doc. No. 99-7); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

89. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a notification of the continuation of the national emergency in Iran, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d) (H. Doc. No. 99-8); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

90. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting a report on commercial and governmental military exports, together with a list of all defense requirement surveys authorized for foreign countries during the preceding quarter, pursuant to AECA, section 36(a) (90 Stat. 740; 94 Stat. 3134) and section 26(b) (92 Stat. 740) (E.O. 11958); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

91. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting a listing of outstanding and accepted letters of offer for defense equipment valued at \$1,000,000 or more as of Septem-

ber 30, 1984, pursuant to AECA, section 36(a) (90 Stat. 740; 94 Stat. 3134) and section 26(b) (92 Stat. 740) (E.O. 11958); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

92. A letter from the Acting Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a) (92 Stat. 993); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

93. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a) (92 Stat. 993); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

94. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a) (92 Stat. 993); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

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96. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a) (92 Stat. 993); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

97. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs, transmitting the fiscal year 1983 annual report on gifts given by the U.S. Government to foreign individuals, pursuant to Public Law 95-105, section 515(b)(2); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

98. A letter from the Associate Director, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, U.S. Information Agency, transmitting notification of his decision to grant a waiver of the limitation on foreign travel by a citizen who is financed by grants from the Private Sector Program, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2450 nt. (Public Law 98-164, section 207(a) (fiscal year 1984-85)); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

99. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting the semiannual report of the Inspector General from April 1, through September 30, 1984, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Operations.

100. A letter from the Acting Inspector General, General Services Administration, transmitting the semiannual report of the activities of the Inspector General, pursuant to Public Law 95-542, section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Operations.

101. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Inspector General for the period ending September 30, 1984, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Operations.

102. A letter from the Inspector General, Department of Energy, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of his Office, pursuant to Public Law 95-91, section 208(c); to the Committee on Government Operations.

103. A letter from the Inspector General, Department of Energy, transmitting the comments of the Secretary of Energy and

the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission on the semiannual report of the Office of the Inspector General, pursuant to Public Law 95-91, section 208(c); to the Committee on Government Operations.

104. A letter from the Inspector General, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of his Office, pursuant to Public Law 94-505, section 204(a) (96 Stat. 1824); to the Committee on Government Operations.

105. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the fiscal year 1984 report on the donation of personal property and disposal of real property to public health institutions, pursuant to the act of June 30, 1949, chapter 288, section 203(o) (90 Stat. 2454); to the Committee on Government Operations.

106. A letter from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Inspector General for the period ending September 30, 1984, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Operations.

107. A letter from the Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's decision concerning the constitutionality of certain provisions of the Competition in Contracting Act of 1984, pursuant to Public Law 96-132, section 21; Public Law 98-411, section 203(a) (98 Stat. 1558); to the Committee on Government Operations.

108. A letter from the Under Secretary of Labor, transmitting the semiannual report of the Inspector General covering the period April 1, 1984, through September 30, 1984, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Operations.

109. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Inspector General for the period ending September 30, 1984, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Operations.

110. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a report on highway safety performance of each State, pursuant to Public Law 97-424, section 207; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

111. A letter from the Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting a list of GAO reports that were issued or released in September 1984, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 719(h); to the Committee on Government Operations.

112. A letter from the Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting the third biennial report on the transfer of excess and surplus federal personal property to nonfederal organizations (GAO/GGD-85-3, November 9, 1984), pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 483(c); to the Committee on Government Operations.

113. A letter from the Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting a list of all reports issued by GAO during October 1983, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 719(h); to the Committee on Government Operations.

114. A letter from the Acting Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting the fiscal year 1984 report on the disposal of surplus Federal real property for historic monument purposes, pursuant to the act of June 30, 1949, chapter 288, section 203(o) (90 Stat. 2454); to the Committee on Government Operations.

115. A letter from the Acting Administrator, General Services Administration, trans-

mitting the semiannual report on the activities of the inspector general for the period ending September 30, 1984, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Operations.

116. A letter from the Acting Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting an evaluation of compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

117. A letter from the Acting Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting an evaluation of compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

118. A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the inspector general for the period ending September 30, 1984, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Operations.

119. A letter from the Administrator, Agency for International Development, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the inspector general for the period ending September 30, 1984, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Operations.

120. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the inspector general for the period ending September 30, 1984, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Operations.

121. A letter from the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, Veterans' Administration, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the inspector general for the period ending September 30, 1984, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Operations.

122. A letter from the Administrator, Health Care Financing Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting notification of a proposed new system of records, pursuant to U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

123. A letter from the Administrator, Panama Canal Commission, transmitting an evaluation of compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

124. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General for Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting notification of a proposed new system of records, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

125. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General for Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting a notice of any proposal for a new Federal records system, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

126. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General for Administration, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting a notice of a proposal for new Federal records system, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

127. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Health, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting notification of a proposed altered system of records, pur-

suant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

128. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Health, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a notice of a proposal for an altered Federal records system, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

129. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Health, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a notice of a proposal for new Federal records system, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

130. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Science and Education, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the second progress report on the human nutrition research and information management [HNIRM] system; to the Committee on Government Operations.

131. A letter from the Associate Director, U.S. Information Agency, transmitting an evaluation of compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

132. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting an evaluation of compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

133. A letter from the Chairman, Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting an evaluation of compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

134. A letter from the Chairman, National Credit Union Administration, transmitting an evaluation of compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

135. A letter from the Chairman, Postal Rate Commission, transmitting an evaluation of compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

136. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting an evaluation of compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

137. A letter from the Deputy Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, Veterans' Administration, transmitting notification of a proposed new computer matching program, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

138. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, transmitting notification of a proposed altered record system, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

139. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, transmitting notification of a proposed new and altered systems of records submitted by the Department of the Air Force, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

140. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, transmitting a notice

of a proposal for a computer matching program, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

141. A letter from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the inspector general for the period ending September 30, 1984, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (96 Stat. 750); to the Committee on Government Operations.

142. A letter from the Director, National Science Foundation, transmitting an evaluation of compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

143. A letter from the Director, Arms Control Disarmament Agency, transmitting an evaluation of compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

144. A letter from the Director, ACTION, transmitting an evaluation of compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

145. A letter from the Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting notification of a proposed new system of records, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

146. A letter from the Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting an evaluation of compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

147. A letter from the Director, Peace Corps, transmitting an evaluation of compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

148. A letter from the Director, Selective Service System, transmitting an evaluation of compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

149. A letter from the Executive Director, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting notification of proposed modifications of two existing systems of records, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

150. A letter from the Federal Inspector, Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System, transmitting an evaluation of compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

151. A letter from the Governor, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting an evaluation of compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

152. A letter from the inspector general, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a summary of the Office of Inspector General long-range strategic plan for fiscal years 1985 and 1986; to the Committee on Government Operations.

153. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting an evaluation of compli-

ance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

154. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting an evaluation of compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

155. A letter from the Executive Director, Board of International Broadcasting, transmitting an evaluation of compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

156. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting an evaluation of compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

157. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting an evaluation of compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

158. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting the 1983 report on the evaluation of the United States Coast Guard Military Retirement System, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9503(a)(1)(B); to the Committee on Government Operations.

159. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting an evaluation of compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

160. A letter from the Secretary, The Commission of Fine Arts, transmitting an evaluation of compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

161. A letter from the Special Counsel, Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting an evaluation of compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

162. A letter from the Under Secretary of Labor, transmitting notification of a proposed amendment of one of their systems of records, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

163. A letter from the Vice President, Director of Human Resources, Farm Credit Banks of Springfield, MA, transmitting a report on the retirement plan for the Farm Credit Banks of Springfield, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9503(a)(1)(B); to the Committee on Government Operations.

164. A letter from the Librarian of Congress, transmitting a report of the activities of the Library of Congress for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1983, including the annual report of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 139; 2 U.S.C. 163; to the Committee on House Administration.

165. A letter from the Librarian of Congress, transmitting a report entitled "Books in Our Future"; to the Committee on House Administration.

166. A letter from the Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives, transmitting his quarterly report of receipts and expenditures of appropriations and other funds for the period

July 1, 1984 to September 30, 1984, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 104a (H. Doc. No. 99-4); to the Committee on House Administration and ordered to be printed.

167. A letter from the Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives, transmitting a list of reports which it is the duty of any officer or department to make to Congress, pursuant to rule III, clause 2, of the Rules of the House (H. Doc. No. 99-9); to the Committee on House Administration and ordered to be printed.

168. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Water and Science, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification of the proposed deferment of the 1983 and 1984 construction repayment due the United States from Almena Irrigation District No. 5, Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program, Kansas, pursuant to the act of August 4, 1939, chapter 418, section 17(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

169. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Water and Science, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification of the proposed deferment of the 1983 and 1984 construction repayment due the United States from Cedar Bluff Irrigation District No. 6, Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program, Kansas, pursuant to the act of August 4, 1939, chapter 418, section 17(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

170. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Water and Science, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification of the proposed deferment of the 1983 and 1984 construction repayment due the United States from Webster Irrigation District No. 4, Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program, Kansas, pursuant to the act of August 4, 1939, chapter 418, section 17(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

171. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Water and Science, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification of the approval of a project under the Small Reclamation Projects Act, pursuant to the act of August 6, 1956, chapter 972, section 4(c) (71 Stat. 48); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

172. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs, transmitting a proposed plan for the use and distribution of the funds of the Walker River Paiute Tribe in docket 87-E before the U.S. Claims Court, pursuant to Public Law 93-134, sections 2(a) and 4; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

173. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs, transmitting a proposed plan for the use and distribution of the funds of the Pauma Band of Mission Indians in docket 80-A before U.S. Claims Court, pursuant to Public Law 93-134, sections 2(a) and 4; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

174. A letter from the Acting Commissioner, Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification of the necessity to construct modifications to Newton Dam, Newton Project, Utah, pursuant to Public Law 95-578, section 5; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

175. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Water and Science, Department of the Interior, transmitting a project proposal received under the Small Reclamation Projects Act, pursuant to the act of August 6, 1956, chapter 972, section 10; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

176. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Royalty Management, Depart-

ment of the Interior, transmitting notification of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to the act of August 7, 1953, chapter 345, section 10(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

177. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Royalty Management Operations, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to the act of August 7, 1953, chapter 345, section 10(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

178. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Royalty Management Operations, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification of a proposed refund of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to the act of August 7, 1953, chapter 345, section 10(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

179. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Royalty Management Operations, Department of the Interior, transmitting a notification of a proposed refund of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to the act of August 7, 1953, chapter 345, section 10(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

180. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Royalty Management Operations, Department of the Interior, transmitting a notification of a proposed refund of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to the act of August 7, 1953, chapter 345, section 10(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

181. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Royalty Management Operations, Department of the Interior, transmitting a notification of a proposed refund of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to the act of August 7, 1953, chapter 345, section 10(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

182. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the fourth annual report on the oil and gas leasing program for non-North Slope Federal Lands in Alaska, pursuant to Public Law 96-487, section 1008(b)(4); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

183. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a revised report concerning helium gas conservation, production, purchase, and sale, pursuant to the act of March 3, 1925, chapter 426, section 16 (74 Stat. 923); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

184. A letter from the Clerk, U.S. Claims Court, transmitting a certified copy of the court's judgment order, "*White Mountain Apache Tribe of Arizona v. United States*—No. 22-H"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

185. A letter from the Chief Justice, Supreme Court of the United States, transmitting the report of the Proceedings of the Judicial Conference of the United States, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 331; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

186. A letter from the Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting the 1983 annual report on the administration of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, pursuant to the act of June 8, 1938, Chapter 327, section 11 (56 Stat. 258); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

187. A letter from the Adjutant General, Military Order of the Purple Heart of the United States of America, transmitting a report and financial audit, pursuant to

Public Law 88-504, section 3 (36 U.S.C. 1103); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

188. A letter from the Adjutant General, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, transmitting a report and financial audit, pursuant to Public Law 88-504, section 3 (36 U.S.C. 1103); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

189. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, transmitting a report entitled "A Citizens Guide to Understanding the Voting Rights Act," pursuant to Public Law 98-183, section 5(c); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

190. A letter from the Corporation Agent, Legion of Valor of the United States of America, Inc., transmitting a report and financial audit, pursuant to Public Law 88-504, section 3 (36 U.S.C. 1103); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

191. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the biennial report on coastal zone management, pursuant to Public Law 89-454, section 316 (86 Stat. 1288, 90 Stat. 1091; 94 Stat. 2066); to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

192. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the 1983 annual report on the status of all marine mammal species and population stocks subject to the provisions of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, pursuant to Public Law 92-522, section 103(f); to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

193. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Panama Canal Commission, transmitting a copy of a claim from the owners of a vessel that was damaged in Canal waters outside the locks, pursuant to Public Law 96-70, section 1415(b); to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

194. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Panama Canal Commission, transmitting a report on claims from the owners of two vessels for damages that occurred in canal waters outside the locks, pursuant to Public Law 96-70, section 1415(b); to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

195. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a report on contracts negotiated under 10 U.S.C. 2304(a)(11) during the period April 1, 1984 through September 30, 1984; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

196. A letter from the Assistant to the President for Management and Administration, transmitting reports on White House personnel, pursuant to 3 U.S.C. 113; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

197. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Administration, Department of Agriculture, transmitting a report on professional and scientific positions established under 5 U.S.C. 3104 and 5 U.S.C. 5371, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3104(b); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

198. A letter from the Chairman, Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting a report on the activities of the Board for calendar year 1983, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 1209(b); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

199. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting a report on the effect which the maximum aggregate amount payable to a member of the Senior Executive Service in a fiscal year has had with respect to recruitment, retention, and morale, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5383 at (Public Law 98-168, section 301(a)); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

200. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 5, United States Code, to authorize payment of a predeparture allowance to an employee transferring to a foreign area from a U.S. territory or possession, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico or locations in Panama made available to the United States under the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977 and related agreements; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

201. A letter from the special counsel, U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting a report responding to allegations of gross waste of funds and mismanagement in connection with contracted radiological services at the Veterans' Administration Medical Center, Augusta, GA, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 1206(b)(5)(A) (92 Stat. 1125); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

202. A letter from the special counsel, U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting a report setting forth the findings and conclusions of the Secretary's investigation of allegations of improprieties in the procurement of nine motor whale boats from Bath Iron Works, Bath, ME, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 1206(b)(5)(A) (92 Stat. 1125); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

203. A letter from the Chairman, National Research Council, National Academy of Sciences, transmitting a study of the benefits of the 55 m.p.h. national speed limit, pursuant to Public Law 97-424, section 204; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

204. A letter from the Chairman, National Research Council, National Academy of Sciences, transmitting a study of citizens band radios on buses, pursuant to Public Law 97-261, section 25(b); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

205. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting the sixth annual report on the Automotive Technology Development Program—fiscal year 1984, pursuant to Public Law 93-577, sections 15, 19(1), and 20 (92 Stat. 61, 69, 70 and 85); Public Law 95-238, section 310(a); to the Committee on Science and Technology.

206. A letter from the Executive Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the report on Department of Defense procurement from small and other business firms for October 1983 through July 1984, pursuant to SBA, section 10(d); to the Committee on Small Business.

207. A letter from the Executive Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a report on Department of Defense procurement from small and other business firms, pursuant to SBA, section 10(d); to the Committee on Small Business.

208. A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting an annual report on the performance of industrial application centers, pursuant to SBA, section 21(f) (94 Stat. 843); to the Committee on Small Business.

209. A letter from the Administrator, Veterans' Administration, transmitting a report on the activities of the exchange of medical information program of the Veterans Administration for 1984, pursuant to 5057; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

210. A letter from the Administrator, Veterans' Administration, transmitting a report on independent living services and assistance, pursuant to 38 U.S.C. 1520 (94 Stat. 2185); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

211. A letter from the Deputy Administrator, Veterans' Administration, transmitting

a report on sharing of medical facilities and exchange of medical information, pursuant to 38 U.S.C. 5057; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

212. A letter from the Fiscal Assistant Secretary, Department of the Treasury transmitting the final monthly Treasury statement of receipts and outlays of the U.S. Government for fiscal year 1984, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 331(c); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

213. A letter from the Deputy U.S. Trade Representative, Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, transmitting the biannual report on the operation and effect of the International Sugar Agreement, 1977, pursuant to Public Law 96-236, section 5; E.O. 12224; jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture and Ways and Means.

214. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a report on the funding obligations of the fishermen's guaranty fund, pursuant to Public Law 98-396, section 309; jointly, to the Committees on Appropriations and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

215. A letter from the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), transmitting notification of the transfers of authorized and appropriated DOD funds, pursuant to Public Law 98-212, section 729 and Public Law 98-94, section 1201; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services and Appropriations.

216. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting the second biennial report on implementation of the Alaska Federal-Civilian Energy Efficiency Swap Act of 1980, pursuant to Public Law 96-571, section 6(a); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Interior and Insular Affairs.

217. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting a copy of the Commission's fiscal year 1986 budget request, pursuant to Public Law 92-573, section 27(k)(1); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Appropriations.

218. A letter from the Chairman, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting a report on abnormal occurrences at or associated with any facility licensed or regulated under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 or the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, covering the second calendar quarter of 1984, together with information updating some previously reported abnormal occurrences, pursuant to Public Law 93-438, section 208; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Interior and Insular Affairs.

219. A letter from the Federal Inspector, Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System, transmitting a report on the status of the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System, pursuant to Public Law 94-586, section 7(a)(5)(E); jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Interior and Insular Affairs.

220. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report on the allocation funds for the fiscal year 1985 International Military Education and Training, Military Assistance, Foreign Military Sales Financing, and Peacekeeping Operations Programs, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2413(a); jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Appropriations.

221. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report determining that the furnishing of

direct assistance to Mozambique would further the foreign policy interests of the United States, pursuant to Public Law 97-121, section 512 (95 Stat. 1655); Public Law 98-151, section 101(b)(1) (97 Stat. 964); jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Appropriations.

222. A letter from the Director, Office of Legislative Affairs, Agency for International Development, transmitting a report of the funds appropriated by the Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Act, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2413(a); jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Appropriations.

223. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs, transmitting a report covering certain properties to be transferred to the Republic of Panama in accordance with the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 3784(b); jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

224. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs, transmitting a report designating Kampala, Uganda as a danger pay post, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5928 (97 Stat. 1028); jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Post Office and Civil Service.

225. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting the sixth annual report on GAO's review and evaluation of methodology used by the Department of the Interior in allowing oil and gas wells on the Outer Continental Shelf to be shut-in or to flare natural gas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1861(b); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Interior and Insular Affairs.

226. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report entitled, "Examination of the Rural Telephone Bank's Financial Statements for the Year ended September 30, 1983," (GAO/AFMD-84-72, Sept. 28, 1984), pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9106(a); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Agriculture.

227. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting the first of several reports on the net worth certificate assistance programs, pursuant to Public Law 97-320, section 205; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

228. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report entitled "Better Management of Information Resources At The Bureau of Indian Affairs Could Reduce Waste and Improve Productivity" (GAO/IMTEC-85-1, Dec. 21, 1984); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Interior and Insular Affairs.

229. A letter from the Chairman, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting a report of the nondisclosure of safeguards information, pursuant to AEA, section 147e. (94 Stat. 788); jointly, to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and Energy and Commerce.

230. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report entitled "U.S. Sweetener/Sugar Issues and Concerns" (GAO/RCED-85-19, Nov. 15, 1984); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, Agriculture, and Ways and Means.

PUBLIC BILLS AND
RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. GONZALEZ:

H.R. 1. A bill to amend and extend certain laws relating to housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. MINETA (for himself and Mr. GEPHARDT):

H.R. 2. A bill to require reauthorizations of budget authority for Government programs at least every 10 years, to provide for review of Government programs at least every ten years, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Rules and Government Operations.

By Mr. JONES of Oklahoma:

H.R. 3. A bill to require that the President transmit to the Congress, and that the congressional Budget Committee report, a balanced budget for each fiscal year; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Rules.

By Mr. BIAGGI (for himself and Mr. HUGHES):

H.R. 4. A bill to amend chapter 44, of title 18, United States Code, to regulate the manufacture, importation, and sale of armor-piercing ammunition, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JONES of North Carolina:

H.R. 5. A bill to establish an Ocean and Coastal Resources Management and Development Fund from which coastal States shall receive block grants; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HOWARD (for himself, Mr. ROE, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. STANGELAND, and Mr. ANDERSON):

H.R. 6. A bill to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources and the improvement and rehabilitation of the Nation's water resources infrastructure; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. HAWKINS:

H.R. 7. A bill to extend and improve the National School Lunch Act and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HOWARD (for himself, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. ROE, Mr. SNYDER, and Mr. STANGELAND):

H.R. 8. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to provide for the renewal of the quality of the Nation's waters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. DYSON:

H.R. 9. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to provide for the enhanced water quality of the Chesapeake and Narragansett Bays, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. OBERSTAR (for himself and Mr. CLINGER):

H.R. 10. A bill to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 and the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965; jointly, to the Committees on Public Works and Transportation, and Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. LATTA:

H.R. 11. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that one-half of the amounts paid by a self-employed taxpayer for his or her health insurance premiums will be allowed as a business deduction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CONTE:

H.R. 12. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a monthly insurance benefit thereunder shall be paid for the month in which the recipient dies and that such benefit shall be payable for such month only to the extent proportionate to the number of days in such month preceding the date of the recipient's death; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROOKS (for himself, Mr. COELHO, Mr. CONTE, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. FISH, Mr. MICHEL, Mr. VOLKMER, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. CRAIG, and Mr. LOTT):

H.R. 13. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to regulate the manufacture and importation of armor-piercing ammunition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NATCHER (for himself, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. HUBBARD, Mr. HOPKINS, and Mr. ROGERS):

H.R. 14. A bill to designate the Federal Building and United States Courthouse in Ashland, Kentucky, as the "Carl D. Perkins Federal Building and United States Courthouse"; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. WYLIE:

H.R. 15. A bill to provide for the safe and sound operations of depository institutions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 16. A bill to provide a program of national health insurance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WYLIE:

H.R. 17. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, to provide that Federal expenditures shall not exceed Federal revenues, except in time of war or economic necessity declared by the Congress; jointly, to the Committee on Rules and Government Operations.

By Mr. BENNETT (for himself, Mr. WEAVER, Mr. FOGLETTA, Mr. OWENS, and Mr. FLORIO):

H.R. 18. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to impose a minimum tax on individuals and corporations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FISH:

H.R. 19. A bill to amend section 553 of title 5, United States Code, with respect to procedures for agency rulemaking and to establish an Office of Regulatory Policy and Coordination; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ST GERMAIN:

H.R. 20. A bill to amend the definition of a bank for purposes of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. STARK (for himself and Mr. CLAY):

H.R. 21. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to require continuation coverage under group health plans for certain spouses, former spouses, and dependent children of employees insured under such plans, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor and Ways and Means.

By Mr. DAUB:

H.R. 22. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase to \$2,500 the maximum deduction for contributions to retirement savings and to allow individuals to

compute the amount of the deduction for payments into retirement savings on the basis of the compensation of their spouses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RODINO:

H.R. 23. A bill to permit certain Cuban and Haitian nationals to adjust their immigration status to that of permanent resident aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANNUNZIO:

H.R. 24. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to impose a permanent ban on credit card surcharges; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. BENNETT (for himself and Mr. WRIGHT):

H.R. 25. A bill entitled, the "Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1985"; jointly, to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. BOEHLERT, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. MACKEY, Mr. LELAND, Mr. STOKES, Mrs. SCHNEIDER, Mr. PENNY, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. WEISS, Mr. WOLFE, Mr. NOWAK, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. MCKINNEY, Mr. VENTO, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. BATES, Ms. SNOWE, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. MOODY, Mr. EVANS of Illinois, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. WORTLEY, Mr. MCKERNAN, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. MAVROULES, Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. WEAVER, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. CONTE, Mr. VOLKMER, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. EDGAR, Mr. GEJDESON, and Mr. JEFFORDS):

H.R. 26. A bill to establish a system of individual training accounts in the Unemployment Trust Fund to provide for training and relocating unemployed individuals, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that certain contributions to such accounts shall be deductible from gross income, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor and Ways and Means.

By Ms. OAKAR:

H.R. 27. A bill to promote pay equity and to eliminate certain discriminatory wage-setting practices within the Federal civil service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ROTH:

H.R. 28. A bill to reauthorize the Export Administration Act of 1979, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa (for himself, Mr. BEDELL, Mr. LEACH of Iowa, Mr. TAUKE, and Mr. EVANS of Iowa):

H.R. 29. A bill to amend the Clayton Act to allow sellers of agricultural products to bring antitrust actions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROYBAL:

H.R. 30. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to revise and reform the immigration laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa (for himself, Mr. JONES of Tennessee, and Mrs. SMITH of Nebraska):

H.R. 31. A bill to clarify the establishment of Farmers Home Administration interest rates on housing, farm, water and waste disposal, and community facility loans; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HAWKINS:

H.R. 32. A bill to extend the authorization for the Minority Institutions Science Improvement Program; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BIAGGI (for himself, Mr. ANDERSON, Mrs. BOGGS, Ms. MIKULSKI, and Mr. FOGLIETTA):

H.R. 33. A bill to stimulate innovation, increase productivity, and improve the competitiveness of the maritime industry in the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. WIRTH:

H.R. 34. A bill to designate certain additional lands in the State of Colorado as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System; jointly, to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and Agriculture.

By Mr. KASTENMEIER:

H.R. 35. A bill to establish a Temporary National Commission on Economic Concentration; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KASTENMEIER (for himself and Mr. KILDEE):

H.R. 36. A bill to prohibit the production of lethal binary chemical munitions by the United States and to call on the President to enter into immediate negotiations with the Soviet Union for a mutual, verifiable ban on the production and stockpiling of chemical weapons; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SEIBERLING (for himself, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. BOLAND, Mrs. BURTON of California, Mr. DE LUCA, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. FRANK, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. GREEN, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. LELAND, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. LEHMAN of California, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. OWENS, Mr. SCHUEER, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. UBALL, Mr. VENTO, Mr. BEILENSON, and Mr. NOWAK):

H.R. 37. A bill to identify, commemorate, and preserve the legacy of historic landscapes of Frederick Law Olmsted, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. McDADE:

H.R. 38. A bill entitled the "Enterprise Zone Employment and Development Act of 1985;" jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means; Judiciary; and Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. BROOKS:

H.R. 39. A bill relating to the administration of polygraph examinations and prepublication review requirements by Federal agencies; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BENNETT (for himself and Mr. MONTGOMERY):

H.R. 40. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to establish a program to provide high school graduates with technical training in skills needed by the Armed Forces in return for a commitment for enlisted service in the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 41. A bill to authorize the furnishing of food and related assistance for people suffering from the famine in Africa; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MATSUI:

H.R. 42. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 relating to certain investments treated as distributions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. OAKAR:

H.R. 43. A bill to amend the Defense Department Overseas Teachers Pay and Personnel Practices Act; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SHELBY (for himself, Mr. PASHAYAN, Mr. COELHO, Mr. MOOR-

HEAD, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. KEMP, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. ANTHONY, Mr. BADHAM, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. BOEH-
LERT, Mr. BOSCO, Mrs. BYRON, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. CHAPPELL, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. DIXON, Mr. DRIER of California, Mr. DYMAALLY, Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. FLIPPO, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mrs. HOLT, Mr. HORTON, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. LENT, Mr. LOWERY of California, Mr. LUKEIN, Mr. MARLENEE, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. McGRATH, Mr. MOODY, Mr. NICHOLS, Mr. NIELSON of Utah, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. PETRI, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. RUDD, Mrs. SCHNEIDER, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. STANGELAND, Mr. DENNY SMITH, Mr. TAUKE, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. TORRES, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. WORTLEY, and Mr. ZSCHAU):

H.R. 44. A bill to amend the Federal Power Act to provide for more protection to electric consumers; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BIAGGI (for himself, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. ANDERSON, Mrs. BOGGS, and Mr. FOGLIETTA):

H.R. 45. A bill to establish a national policy on the operation, maintenance, and improvement of deep-draft commercial ports; jointly, to the Committees on Public Works and Transportation and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. MATSUI (for himself, Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. FAZIO, and Mr. SISISKY):

H.R. 46. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to establish a nationally uniform deep-draft vessel tax for the purpose of financing operations and maintenance of deep-draft commercial channels and harbors; to fund a percentage of new channel improvements; and to provide an expedited procedure for the permitting of navigation improvement projects and related landside facilities in deep-draft ports, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Public Works and Transportation and Ways and Means.

By Mr. Annunzio:

H.R. 47. A bill to provide for the minting of coins in commemoration of the centennial of the Statue of Liberty; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 48. A bill to affirm the authority of the Congress to approve the design of currency; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mrs. COLLINS:

H.R. 49. A bill to provide for the establishment and operation of a national lottery and a savings bond program to assist in financing Medicare, education, and child welfare programs; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, Energy and Commerce, and Education and Labor.

By Ms. MIKULSKI (for herself, Mr. MITCHELL, Mrs. HOLT, Mr. BARNES, Mrs. BYRON, Mr. DYSON, Mr. HOYER, and Mrs. BENTLEY):

H.R. 50. A bill to establish Federal cost-sharing guidelines for certain port projects, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Public Works and Transportation and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. PRICE:

H.R. 51. A bill to amend the Price-Anderson Act, section 170 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BARNARD:

H.R. 52. A bill to authorize interstate banking among certain States; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. BEDELL:

H.R. 53. A bill to amend the Federal Meat Inspection Act to require that imported meat and meat food products containing imported meat be labeled imported, and to require that certain eating establishments serving imported meat inform customers of that fact; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 54. A bill to require the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to offer prevented planting insurance; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DAUB (for himself, Mrs. SMITH of Nebraska, and Mr. BEREUTER):

H.R. 55. A bill to amend the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 to provide the benefits available to companies complying with section 301(d) of such act (MESBIC's) to companies assisting farmers and agricultural-related businesses; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. ALEXANDER:

H.R. 56. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to eliminate the double tax on dividends, to allocate corporate income tax revenues for payments to qualified registered voters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WEISS:

H.R. 57. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to restore child's insurance benefits for postsecondary school students; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 58. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to restore the pre-1981 provisions for determining the order of payment of lump-sum death benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 59. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to restore from age 16 to age 18 the age of a child at which certain benefits under such title are terminated; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BEDELL:

H.R. 60. A bill to amend the Small Reclamation Project Act of 1956, as amended, to require the Secretary of the Interior to charge interest on loans used to furnish water to irrigate surplus crops; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 61. A bill to authorize the imposition of additional duties on swine and pork products of Canadian origin in order to offset competitive advantages resulting from any government subsidy that may be provided to Canadian swine producers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS:

H.R. 62. A bill to provide benefits under the Survivor Benefit Plan to surviving spouses of certain members of the Armed Forces retired before September 21, 1972; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 63. A bill to amend section 312 of the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for the exemption of the Government knowledge requirement for naturalization of persons over 50 years of age who have been lawful permanent residents in the United States for at least 20 years; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 64. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow employers a tax credit for hiring displaced homemakers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 65. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide increases in primary insurance amounts to account for depressed replacement rates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS (for himself and Mr. ROYBAL):

H.R. 66. A bill to promote the establishment of family support groups for families of victims of Alzheimer's disease or a related memory disorder; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 67. A bill to provide for medicare demonstration projects for alternative medicare benefits for individuals with Alzheimer's disease or a related memory disorder; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

Mr. CLAY:

H.R. 68. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to restore to Federal civilian employees their rights to participate voluntarily, as private citizens, in the political processes of the Nation, to protect such employees from improper political solicitations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. CRANE:

H.R. 69. A bill to provide that all Federal Reserve notes and other currencies of the United States shall be redeemable in gold; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 70. A bill to authorize and direct the General Accounting Office to audit the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Advisory Council, the Federal Open Market Committee, and Federal Reserve banks and their branches; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 71. A bill to provide for the minting of American Gold Eagle coins pursuant to article 1, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 72. A bill to preserve and protect the free choice of individual employees to form, join, or assist labor organizations, or to refrain from such activities; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 73. A bill to repeal the Davis-Bacon Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 74. A bill to provide for the confidentiality of medical and dental records of patients not receiving assistance from the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CRANE:

H.R. 75. A bill to provide for mandatory reciprocity in the granting of privileges and immunities to the diplomatic missions of Communist regimes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 76. A bill to limit U.S. contributions to the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 77. A bill to authorize the National Committee of American Airmen Rescued by General Mihailovich to establish a monument to Gen. Draza Mihailovich in Washington, DC, or its environs, in recognition of the role he played in saving the lives of more than 500 U.S. airmen in Yugoslavia during World War II; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 78. A bill to remove statutory limitations upon the application of the Sherman Act to labor organizations and their activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 79. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code to allow voluntary school prayer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 80. A bill to limit the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and of the district courts in certain cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 81. A bill to limit the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the district courts in certain cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 82. A bill to amend title 5 of the United States Code to provide that a rule promulgated by a Federal agency may not become final unless such agency submits such rule and an economic impact statement with respect to such rule to the Congress and the Congress approves such rule and statement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 83. A bill to amend section 1951 of title 18 of the United States Code, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 84. A bill to provide for annual observances of certain legal public holidays on their traditional dates; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MONTGOMERY (for himself and Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT) (by request):

H.R. 85. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to revise the formula for the payment of dependency and indemnity compensation [DIC] to the surviving spouses of veterans who die on active duty or from service-connected disabilities; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CRANE:

H.R. 86. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to eliminate certain provisions relating to private carriage of letters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 87. A bill to amend the Metric Conversion Act of 1975 to provide that the functions of the Federal Government with respect to the metric system shall be limited to coordinating the conversion to such system in areas or industries which desire it, and keeping the public informed thereon, without encouraging in any way the adoption or use of such system; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

H.R. 88. A bill to repeal the windfall profit tax on domestic crude oil; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 89. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that under certain circumstances married individuals shall be taxed as though they file a single joint return, although one or both spouses file a separate return; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 90. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to make it clear that States and local governments may not tax Social Security benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 91. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow certain married individuals who file separate returns to be taxed as unmarried individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 92. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to clarify the standards used for determining whether individuals are self-employed for purposes of the employment taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 93. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the estate and gift taxes and the tax on generation-skipping transfers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 94. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to make permanent the

deduction for charitable contributions by nonitemizers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 95. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude tips from gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 96. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a Federal income tax credit for tuition; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 97. A bill to amend the Trade Act of 1974 and the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 to prohibit extensions of credit, credit guarantees, investment guarantees, or grants by any agency of the U.S. Government to any Communist country; jointly, to the Committees on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, and Ways and Means.

H.R. 98. A bill to establish "National Tax Liberation Day" as a legal public holiday; jointly, to the Committees on Post Office and Civil Service, and Ways and Means.

By Mr. SEIBERLING (for himself,

Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. APFLEGATE, Mr. BEDELL, Mr. BEILSON, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. BONER of Tennessee, Mr. BOSCO, Mr. BOUCHER, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. BROWN of California, Mrs. BURTON of California, Mr. ANTHONY, Mrs. BYRON, Mr. CLINGER, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. CONTE, Mr. COYNE, Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. DELUMS, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. DIXON, Mr. DOWNEY of New York, Mr. ECKART of Ohio, Mr. EDGAR, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. FRANK, Mr. GEJENSON, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. JEFFORDS, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. LEHMAN of California, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. LELAND, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. LUJAN, Mr. LUNDINE, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. MCKINNEY, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. NATCHER, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. OWENS, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PEASE, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. RODINO, Mr. ROE, Mr. ROTH, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. SCHEUER, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. STOKES, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. UDALL, Mr. VENTO, Mr. WALGREN, Mr. WEAVER, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. WORTLEY, Mr. VOLKMER, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. STARK, and Mr. OBERSTAR):

H.R. 99. A bill to provide for the conservation, rehabilitation, and improvement of natural and cultural resources located on public or Indian lands, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor, and Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. WEISS (for himself, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. LELAND, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. NOWAK, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. PEPPER, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. OWENS, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. RODINO, Mr. FRANK, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. BONKER, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. HAYES, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. WIRTH, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. STARK, Mr. SAVAGE, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. LOWRY of Washington, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. ROE, Mrs. BOGGS, Mr. BARNES, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. VENTO, Mr. MOODY, Mr.

ADDABBO, Mr. McKINNEY, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. YOUNG of Missouri, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. SEIBERLING, Mr. HOYER, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. WAXMAN, Mrs. SCHNEIDER, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. MINETA, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. LUKE, Mrs. BURTON of California, Mr. DIXON, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. BATES, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. EDGAR, Mr. SWIFT, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. FAZIO, and Ms. KAPTUR:

H.R. 100. A bill to make available supplemental assistance for famine relief and recovery in Africa; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Appropriations.

By Mr. DE LUGO:

H.R. 101. A bill to authorize the people of the U.S. Virgin Islands to exercise the power of initiative, referendum and recall; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. DOWDY of Mississippi:

H.R. 102. A bill to authorize construction of a dam on the Pearl River in the vicinity of Shoccoe, MS, for the purpose of providing flood control for Jackson, Columbia, Monticello, Georgetown, and points downstream from Jackson, MS in the Pearl River Basin; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. EMERSON:

H.R. 103. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to permit trapping in the Ozark National Scenic Riverways area; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. FAUNTROY:

H.R. 104. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Stadium Act of 1957 to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the government of the District of Columbia all right, title, and interest to the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium vested in the United States; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. FOGLIETTA:

H.R. 105. A bill to provide for the inclusion of the Washington Square area within Independence National Historical Park, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 106. A bill to designate September 17, 1987, the bicentennial of the signing of the Constitution of the United States, as "Constitution Day," and to make such day a legal public holiday; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. GARCIA (for himself, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mr. BARNARD):

H.R. 107. A bill to limit the amount of short-term broker deposits which may be accepted by any insured depository institution; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. GILMAN:

H.R. 108. A bill to prohibit the acquisition of certain lands in the Upper Delaware River without express prior Congressional authorization; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. GILMAN (for himself, Mr. FISH, Mr. BIAGGI, and Mr. DIOGUARDI):

H.R. 109. A bill to authorize Federal financial assistance to the government of Rockland County, New York, for all reasonable expenses incurred in connection with the Brinks robbery trial; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GILMAN (for himself, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. FISH, Mr. WORTLEY, and Mr. CARNEY):

H.R. 110. A bill to provide equitable treatment for certain fresh vegetables produced in the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GUNDERSON:

H.R. 111. A bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 and the Dairy Stabilization Act of 1983 to provide for a 6-month extension of the milk diversion program from April 1, 1985, to September 30, 1985, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. IRELAND (for himself, and Mr. BEDELL):

H.R. 112. A bill entitled: "The Abraham Lincoln Act Amendments of 1985;" to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. IRELAND (for himself, and Mr. LEWIS of Florida):

H.R. 113. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to provide financial assistance to small businesses affected by the outbreak of citrus canker in Florida; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. JACOBS:

H.R. 114. A bill to require that \$50 bills bear a portrait of Georgia Neese Clark Gray, the first woman to serve as Treasurer of the United States; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 115. A bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act to prohibit any officer or employee of the United States from purchasing the currency of certain foreign governments; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 116. A bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act to prohibit Federal Reserve banks from purchasing certain obligations of foreign governments; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 117. A bill to amend the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act to require Environmental Protection Agency automobile fuel economy tests to be based upon actual road conditions; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 118. A bill to amend section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, to require that the budget message be printed in red ink if estimated expenditures exceed estimated receipts; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 119. A bill entitled the "Former Presidential Enough Is Enough and Taxpayers Relief Act of 1985;" to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 120. A bill to amend the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act to require the Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy to establish procedures to insure that property and services are not procured from persons recommending such procurement in reports or studies funded by the Federal Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 121. A bill to limit the amount of official funds available to a Member of Congress for the purchase of postage stamps to \$100 for each calendar year; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 122. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide for public financing of advertising and related expenses in campaigns for the House of Representatives and to prohibit contributions by multicandidate political committees to candidates who accept such financing; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 123. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to disallow the personal use of amounts received as contributions; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 124. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968

to require as a condition of receiving certain assistance under such act that law enforcement agencies have in effect a binding law enforcement officer's bill of rights; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 125. A bill to establish the Federal right of every unemancipated child to be supported by such child's parent or parents and, therefore, to confer upon certain local courts of the District of Columbia and every State and territory of the United States jurisdiction to enforce such right regardless of such child's residence; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 126. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code, to provide for rewards for information leading to the apprehension and conviction of certain kidnapers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 127. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide that differential pay be made payable to certain employees of the Federal Aviation Administration; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 128. A bill to provide for the garnishment of the wages of Federal employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 129. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to eliminate the existing Federal employee bonus and incentive award programs and establish a program for incentive awards for Federal employees only for suggestions, inventions, or other personal efforts which cause a demonstrable monetary savings to the Government; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 130. A bill to amend Public Law 85-745 to provide that a former President may receive monetary allowances under that law only after waiving any rights to receive any other annuity or pension to which the former President would otherwise be entitled under any other Federal law; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 131. A bill to include home delivery of children's publications in the existing rates for children's publications sent to schools; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 132. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to authorize reduced-rate air transportation to the United States for certain persons who have been or will be adopted by a resident of the United States; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 133. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to permit smoking on board passenger-carrying aircraft in only one designated area; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 134. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to permit the next of kin of a deceased veteran to designate the style of flag to be furnished at the burial of such veteran; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 135. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the admission to Veterans' Administration hospitals for psychiatric evaluation and treatment of veterans who have been determined to require such evaluation and treatment; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 136. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to deny the business deduction for any amount paid or incurred for regularly scheduled air transportation to the extent such amount exceeds the normal tourist class fare for such transportation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 137. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to require actual de-

pendency as a condition of a stepchild's eligibility for child's insurance benefits, thereby preventing an insured individual's stepchildren from qualifying for such benefits on his or her wage record (and thereby reducing the benefits of his or her natural children) if they are being supported by their natural parent; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 138. A bill to prohibit payments of retirement benefits to those who are not retired; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 139. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to impose an additional tax on financial institutions which have outstanding loans to foreign governments which are insolvent and receive funds from the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 140. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that an individual who has attained retirement age, and who is eligible for old-age insurance benefits but has not filed application therefor, may elect (on an annual basis) to treat his or her employment or self-employment as not covered for Social Security benefit purposes and as exempt from social security taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 141. A bill to eliminate the exemption for Congress or for the United States from the application of certain provisions of Federal law relating to employment and privacy, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor, and Government Operations.

H.R. 142. A bill to require that funds allocated for military assistance for the Government of El Salvador or for the rebels in Nicaragua be used instead by the Immigration and Naturalization Service to prevent illegal immigration from Central America; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, and the Judiciary.

By Mr. KILDEE:

H.R. 143. A bill to establish a program to provide funds for employment of unemployed individuals to repair and renovate educational facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 144. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the provisions which include unemployment compensation in gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 145. A bill to repeal the changes made by the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 in the tax treatment of unemployment compensation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 146. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the exclusion from gross income of a certain portion of amounts received as annuities, pensions, or other retirement benefits by individuals who have attained age 65; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KILDEE (for himself, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. MCKERNAN, Mr. PORTER, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. VENTO, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. MINETA, Mr. DE LUGO, and Mr. FRANK):

H.R. 147. A bill to provide for the continuation of the National Diffusion Network; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KILDEE (for himself, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr.

CROCKETT, Mr. BONIOR of Michigan, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. HERTEL of Michigan, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. CARR):

H.R. 148. A bill to designate certain public lands in the State of Michigan as wilderness, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. KILDEE (for himself and Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut):

H.R. 149. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to authorize the payment of benefits with respect to public safety officers who die of certain medical conditions sustained in the performance of duty; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LELAND (for himself, Mr. WIRTH, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. BRYANT, and Mr. MARKEY):

H.R. 150. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to assure equal employment opportunities are afforded by radio and television broadcasting stations; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LELAND (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BRYANT, and Mrs. COLLINS):

H.R. 151. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to promote fairness in telecommunications policy by providing for lifeline telephone service; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LELAND (for himself, Mr. RANGEL, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. WIRTH, Mr. SWIFT, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. BRYANT):

H.R. 152. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase the investment credit for the purchase of used telecommunications property which effectuates policies of the Federal Communications Commission and to provide that the nonrecognition of gain on FCC-certified sales or exchanges of radio broadcasting stations shall apply to systems of communication by wire or radio; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MOLINARI (for himself, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. WEISS, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. FISH, Mr. WORTLEY, Mrs. JOHNSON, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. LUJAN, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. SUNDBERG, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. MARTIN of New York, and Mr. CRAIG):

H.R. 153. A bill to amend the United States Housing Act of 1937 to promote a stable economic mix of families residing in public housing by authorizing public housing agencies to establish maximum monthly rents for such housing based on unsubsidized monthly rents, debt service and operating expenses, or other relevant factors; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Ms. OAKAR:

H.R. 154. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to restore minimum benefits for future beneficiaries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 155. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the reductions in social security benefits which are presently required in the case of spouses and surviving spouses who are also receiving certain Government pensions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 156. A bill to amend the Federal employee health benefit plan provisions of chapter 89 of title 5, United States Code, to increase the Government contribution rate, to extend coverage for employees who are separated due to reductions in force, to re-

quire carriers to obtain reinsurance or stop-loss insurance (or to otherwise demonstrate financial responsibility), to assure adequate mental health benefit levels and otherwise limit benefit reductions, to mandate an open season each year, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 157. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that an individual's "years of coverage" for purposes of computing the special minimum benefit may include up to 10 additional years (not otherwise includible for that purpose) in which such individual had a child age 6 or under in his or her care; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 158. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the combined earnings of a husband and wife during the period of their marriage shall be divided equally and shared between them for benefit purposes, so as to recognize the economic contribution of each spouse to the marriage and assure that each spouse will have social security protection in his or her own right; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 159. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide full benefits for disabled widows and widowers without regard to age (and without regard to any previous reduction in their benefits); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 160. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for the payment of a transition benefit to the spouse of an insured individual upon such individual's death if such spouse has attained age 50 and is not otherwise immediately eligible for benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 161. A bill to amend titles II and XVIII of the Social Security Act to remove the operations of the social security trust funds from the unified budget of the United States, and to authorize the appointment of two additional trustees of the boards of trustees of such trust funds; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ROE:

H.R. 162. A bill to amend section 411 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 to exclude from eligibility calculations for basic grants the value of a family's residence; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 163. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to provide that the Commissioner of the Administration on Aging may make grants to assist older persons adversely affected by natural disasters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 164. A bill to further amend the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended, to establish a program under which institutions of higher education may receive grants to defray 55 percent of the tuition costs of older persons attending such institutions on a tuition-free basis, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 165. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to establish a national catastrophic illness insurance program under which the Federal Government, acting in cooperation with State insurance authorities and the private industry, will reinsure and otherwise encourage the issuance of private health insurance policies which make adequate health protection available to all Americans at a reasonable cost; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 166. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to permit States to es-

establish flexible income contribution and resource standards for couples in which one spouse is in a nursing home; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 167. A bill to establish within the Department of Health and Human Services a home health clearinghouse to provide elderly persons with a single place where they can obtain complete information on the Federal home health programs available to them; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 168. A bill to establish a program of drug benefits for the aged; to establish a Drug Benefits Council and other appropriate controls to provide for the efficient administration of such program; and to require the conducting of certain studies and experiments, to enhance the capability of the Secretary of Health and Human Services to administer such program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 169. A bill directing the President to take certain actions with respect to any country which engages in certain hostile actions against property of the United States or U.S. officers or employees assigned to duty abroad; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 170. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to add a requirement that the comprehensive State plan include provisions for attention to the special problems of prevention, treatment, and other aspects of crimes against the elderly; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 171. A bill to provide that the U.S. Court for the Judicial District of New Jersey shall be held at Paterson, NJ, in addition to those places currently provided by law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 172. A bill to amend various laws relating to civil rights to extend their protection to the elderly, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 173. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to increase the term of imprisonment for certain offenses relating to carrying or using firearms, to eliminate eligibility for parole with respect to such term, and to require that such term be served before and consecutively to any related sentence of imprisonment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 174. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18 of the United States Code to extend the mandatory penalty feature of the prohibition against the use of firearms in Federal felonies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 175. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to require as a condition of assistance under such act that law enforcement agencies have in effect a binding law enforcement officers' bill of rights; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 176. A bill to establish a program to promote the utilization of spinoffs from space technology in meeting the needs and alleviating the suffering of the elderly; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

H.R. 177. A bill to provide for a research, development and evaluation program to determine the feasibility of collecting in space solar energy to be transmitted to Earth and to generate electricity for domestic purposes; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

H.R. 178. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to eliminate the time period in which a veteran has to use his educational

benefits; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 179. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code in order to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to make scholarship grants to individuals attending medical schools on the condition that such individuals will serve in Veterans' Administration facilities for a certain period of time upon completion of professional training, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 180. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the payment of service pensions to veterans of World War I and the surviving spouses and children of such veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 181. A bill to extend the eligibility of certain persons for educational benefits under the GI bill; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 182. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to promote the care and treatment of veterans in State veterans nursing homes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 183. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide that remarriage of the surviving spouse of a veteran after age 60 shall not result in termination of dependency and indemnity compensation; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 184. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code in order to waive the payment of premiums for National Service Life Insurance by certain persons who have attained age 70; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 185. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code in order to provide mortgage protection life insurance to certain veterans unable to acquire commercial life insurance because of service-connected disabilities; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 186. A bill to amend the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reduce Social Security taxes and apply the proceeds thereof exclusively to the financing of the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance Program, with the Medicare Program being hereafter financed from general revenues (earmarking a portion of Federal income tax receipts for that purpose) rather than through the imposition of employment and self-employment taxes as at present; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 187. A bill to prohibit permanently the issuance of regulations on the taxation of fringe benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 188. A bill to permit a married individual filing a joint return to deduct certain payments made to an individual retirement plan established for the benefit of a working spouse; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 189. A bill to provide for the safeguarding of taxpayer rights, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 190. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that upon the death of one member of a married couple the surviving spouse or surviving divorced spouse shall automatically inherit the deceased spouse's earnings credits to the extent that such credits were earned during the period of their marriage; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 191. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the combined earnings of a husband and wife during

the period of their marriage shall be divided equally and shared between them for benefit purposes, so as to recognize the economic contribution of each spouse to the marriage and assure that each spouse will have Social Security protection in his or her own right; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 192. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for the payment of a transition benefit to the spouse of an insured individual upon such individual's death if such spouse has attained age 50 and is not otherwise immediately eligible for benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 193. A bill to repeal section 278 of the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 which imposes the hospital tax on Federal employment; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 194. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to treat permanently and totally disabled individuals in the same way as individuals who have attained the age of 55 for purposes of the one-time exclusion of gain from the sale of a principal residence; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 195. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for State and local public utility taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 196. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional income tax exemption where a taxpayer, his spouse, or any dependent of the taxpayer is handicapped; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 197. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the standard mileage rate for use of a passenger automobile which may be used in computing the charitable contribution deduction shall be the same as the standard mileage rate which may be used in computing the business expenses deduction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 198. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 199. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a tax credit of \$250 to an individual for expenditures for health insurance premium; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SILJANDER:

H.R. 200. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 by providing for the taxation of certain income at the flat rate of 10 percent, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 201. A bill to expand markets for U.S. agricultural products through increased targeting of Commodity Credit Corporation export funds, expanded exports of Commodity Credit Corporation dairy products, and expanded authority for the use of Commodity Credit Corporation stocks to facilitate export sales, to emphasize the need for increased exports of processed and protein fortified agricultural products, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, and Agriculture.

H.R. 202. A bill to provide for coordinated management and rehabilitation of the Great Lakes, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and Science and Technology.

H.R. 203. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to provide for the informed choice of women upon whom abor-

tions are performed about the use of anesthetics and analgesics in cases where there is reasonable medical certainty that organic fetal pain is caused by abortion; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROE:

H.R. 204. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide in certain cases for an exchange of credits between the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system and the civil service retirement system so as to enable individuals who have coverage under both systems to obtain maximum benefits based on their combined service; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 205. A bill to amend title XVI of the Social Security Act to provide that the income and resources of parents shall not be attributed to their children (for purposes of determining the eligibility of such children for supplemental security income benefits) in certain cases where the payment of such benefits is necessary to enable the parents to provide disability-related home care without which the children would require continued institutionalization; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 206. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to eliminate the requirement that States reduce the amount of unemployment compensation payable for any week by the amount of certain retirement benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 207. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a divorced spouse may qualify for benefits on the basis of a marriage which lasted for as few as 5 years in the case of certain late-life divorces; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 208. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit an exemption of the first \$10,000 of retirement income received by a taxpayer under a public retirement system or any other system if the taxpayer is at least 65 years of age, is disabled, or is handicapped; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 209. A bill to return the ad valorem and specific duties on necktie imports to the levels in effect as of January 1, 1981, for a period of 5 years; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 210. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an individual a deduction for blood donations, and to allow an individual to take such a deduction whether or not he itemizes his deductions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 211. A bill to require business concerns which undertake changes of operations to give notice to the Secretary of Labor, and to affected labor organizations, employees, and local governments; to require business concerns to provide assistance to employees who suffer an employment loss caused by changes of operations; to authorize the Secretary of Labor to provide assistance to such business concerns, and to such affected employees and local governments; and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor, and Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 212. A bill to create a national system of health security; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Ways and Means.

H.R. 213. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to provide Federal minimum standards for health insurance for the elderly, and amend title XVIII

of the Social Security Act for the purpose of directing the Secretary to study methods of further improving the regulation of health insurance for the elderly and to evaluate methods by which the Medicare Program could more fully meet the health insurance needs of the elderly; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 214. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to authorize payment under the Medicare Program for certain services performed by chiropractors; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 215. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to include, as a home health service, nutritional counseling provided by or under the supervision of a registered dietitian; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 216. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the enforcement of standards relating to the rights of patients in certain medical facilities; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. RUDD:

H.R. 217. A bill to amend section 5112 of title 31, United States Code, to return to the 95-percent copper penny, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. SHELBY:

H.R. 218. A bill to amend section 8312 of title 5, United States Code, to provide that a Member of Congress may not be paid an annuity under the civil service retirement system for service as a Member if convicted of any felony which occurred in connection with his employment as a Member and is punishable by imprisonment for 2 or more years, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 219. A bill to authorize appropriations to the Secretary of Transportation for a grant to the State of Alabama for construction of a highway bridge across the Tombigbee River; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 220. A bill to change the name of the China Bluff access area constructed by the Army Corps of Engineers as part of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway near Warsaw in Sumter County, AL, to the "S.W. Taylor Memorial Park"; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 221. A bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Army to correct certain erosion problems along the banks of the Warrior River near Moundville, AL; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 222. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to restore eligibility for child's insurance benefits in the case of postsecondary school students; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 223. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from gross income subsistence payments to certain law enforcement officers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SIKORSKI:

H.R. 224. A bill to amend title XXX of the Social Security Act with respect to preventing discrimination against dentists in the coverage and payment for physicians services which doctors and dentists are both authorized to provide under State law; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WEISS:

H.R. 225. A bill to provide authority for the President to stabilize prices, wages, in-

terest rates, and corporate dividends; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 226. A bill to provide that ionization smoke detectors containing any radioactive isotope shall be considered banned hazardous substances subject to the prohibitions of the Federal Hazardous Substances Act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 227. A bill to provide that ionization smoke detectors bear a label specifying that they contain radioactive materials; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 228. A bill to amend title VI of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 (relating to claims of nationals of the United States against the German Democratic Republic) to permit the determination of claims of persons who were aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States as of the date of loss and by September 4, 1974, citizens of the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 229. A bill to facilitate the economic adjustment of communities, industries, and workers to reductions or realignments in defense or aerospace contracts, military facilities, and arms export, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services; Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs; Education and Labor; Government Operations; and Ways and Means.

By Mr. WEISS (for himself, Mr.

WAXMAN, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. STUDDS, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. FOGLETTA, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. AU COIN, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. DIXON, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. GREEN, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. FRANK, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. DYMALLY, Mrs. BURTON of California, Mr. SABO, Mr. EDGAR, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. HOYER, Mr. UDALL, Mr. COYNE, Mr. WEAVER, Mr. MOODY, Mr. OWENS, Mr. BARNES, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. LELAND, Mr. STARK, Mr. LOWRY of Washington, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. YATES, Mrs. COLLINS, and Mrs. SCHROEDER):

H.R. 230. A bill to prohibit discrimination on the basis of affectional or sexual orientation, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor and the Judiciary.

By Mr. WEISS:

H.R. 231. A bill to amend title 31 of the United States Code, and the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to require the inclusion of certain figures on capital and operational expenditures in the budgets transmitted to the Congress by the President and in the first concurrent resolutions on the budget; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Rules.

By Mr. WEISS (for himself, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. ROYBAL, and Mrs. BOXER):

H.R. 232. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide funds for the prevention and treatment of public health emergencies; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. AU COIN, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. ROBERT F. SMITH, Mr. MORRISON of Washington, Mr. DICKS, Mr. BONKER, Mr. CRAIG, and Mr. DENNY SMITH):

H.R. 233. A bill to modify the Bonneville lock and dam project to provide that the Secretary of the Army, acting through the

Chief of Engineers, is authorized to construct a new lock; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. BROOKS:

H.R. 234. A bill to recognize the Cabinet status of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. RAY (for himself, Mr. BARNARD, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. HATCHER, Mr. ROWLAND of Georgia, Mr. THOMAS of Georgia, Mr. DARDEN, and Mr. SWINDALL):

H.R. 235. A bill to authorize the establishment of the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site in the State of Georgia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. STARK:

H.R. 236. A bill to make permanent the increase in the tax on cigarettes and to provide cost-of-living adjustments in the amount of such tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ANNUNZIO:

H.R. 237. A bill to amend the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act to provide that any attorney who collects debts on behalf of a client shall be subject to the provisions of such act; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. ANTHONY (for himself, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, and Mr. AU COIN):

H.R. 238. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the establishment of, and the deduction of contributions to, individual housing accounts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ARCHER:

H.R. 239. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 240. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the indexing of certain assets; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ARCHER (for himself and Mr. CRANE):

H.R. 241. A bill to allow the President an item veto in appropriations bills; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ARCHER (for himself and Mr. AU COIN):

H.R. 242. A bill to repeal the changes made by the Tax Reform Act of 1984 with respect to the tax treatment of debt instruments issued for property; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BADHAM:

H.R. 243. A bill to modify the navigation project for Newport Bay Harbor, CA, to authorize the Corps of Engineers to dredge and maintain a certain portion of upper Newport Bay; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. BEDELL:

H.R. 244. A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out an acreage limitation program and a land diversion program for the 1985 crop of feed grains; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 245. A bill to require the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to use original cost methodology to set Trans-Alaska Pipeline tariff rates; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 246. A bill to change the name of the grade of commodore in the U.S. Navy to

commodore admiral; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 247. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to regulate the discharge of members of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 248. A bill to make multipurpose senior centers available to handicapped or disabled individuals who have not attained 60 years of age; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 249. A bill to provide for payment of certain insurance benefits to certain protected employees of the Consolidated Rail Corporation to insure that such employees were not disadvantaged between April 1 and September 30, 1976; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 250. A bill to establish a Commission on More Effective Government, with the declared objective of improving the quality of government in the United States and of restoring public confidence in government at all levels; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 251. A bill to establish a series of six regional Presidential primaries at which the public may express its preference for the nomination of an individual for election to the Office of President of the United States; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 252. A bill to establish the Florida Frontier Rivers Conservation District in the State of Florida, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 253. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code to limit the jurisdiction of courts established by Congress under article III of the Constitution of the United States over States cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 254. A bill to prohibit any act or threat of violence in a labor dispute and any conspiracy to accomplish such act or threat and to impose criminal and civil penalties therefor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 255. A bill to subject certain nationals or citizens of the United States to the jurisdiction of the U.S. district courts for their crimes committed outside the United States and to provide for the apprehension, restraint, removal, and delivery of such persons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 256. A bill to amend the Contract Disputes Act of 1965 to require that claims by Government contractors be submitted within 3 years; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 257. A bill to provide for disclosures by lobbyists, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 258. A bill to amend title 13, United States Code, to require that the most currently produced population data obtained by the Census Bureau be used in determining benefits received by State and local governments under Federal programs; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 259. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to require regulations prohibiting air carriers from dispensing alcoholic beverages and tobacco without charge to passengers aboard air carrier aircraft to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 260. A bill to modify the navigation project for Jacksonville Harbor, FL, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to improve navigation in Mill Cove, Jacksonville Harbor, FL; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 261. A bill to apportion funds for construction of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways and for construction of substitute highway and transit projects; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 262. A bill to ensure equal consideration of nonstructural water resources projects and plans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 263. A bill to provide for a Veterans' Administration general medical and surgical hospital at Jacksonville, FL, and to achieve cooperation with the University of Florida College of Medicine in its activities in Jacksonville; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 264. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Army to set aside an appropriate area within the Arlington National Cemetery for the burial of cremated remains; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 265. A bill to extend to all unmarried individuals the full tax benefits of income splitting now enjoyed by married individuals filing joint returns; and to remove rate inequities for married persons where both are employed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 266. A bill to allow a deduction for a dependent who has attained the age of 65 to the same extent as deduction is allowable for a dependent who is a child; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 267. A bill to allow a deduction for a dependent who has attained the age of 65 or who is handicapped to the same extent as deduction is allowable for a dependent who is a child; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 268. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to deny the benefits of the accelerated cost recovery system to any business which does not expand its employment; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 269. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the unified credit against the estate tax shall not be reduced by certain gifts made during 1976 which are includible in the gross estate of the decedent; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 270. A bill to abolish the National Security Council, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committee on Armed Services and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

H.R. 271. A bill to amend the National Security Act of 1947 to establish by law procedures for the classification and protection of sensitive information relating to the national security, to provide criminal penalties for unauthorized disclosure of such information, to limit matters that may be classified and impose penalties for unauthorized classification, to provide for declassification, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committee on Armed Services and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

H.R. 272. A bill to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services; Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs; Government Operations; and Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 273. A bill to authorize Health and Human Services Department assistance for drug abuse and related programs and to authorize the use of the Department of Justice assets forfeiture fund for that purpose; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENNETT (for himself and Mr. CHAPPELL):

H.R. 274. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code to change the type of hearings which a magistrate may conduct, and to change the jurisdiction for the consideration of, and the standards for the granting of, writs of habeas corpus by Federal courts upon the application of persons in custody pursuant to judgments of State courts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENNETT (for himself, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. IRELAND, and Mr. CHAPPELL):

H.R. 275. A bill to reform procedures for collateral review of criminal judgments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BIAGGI:

H.R. 276. A bill to promote the safety of children receiving day care services by establishing a national program for the licensing of child day care providers, establishing a clearinghouse for information with respect to criminal records of employees of day care centers, and establishing a hotline for reporting of abuse of children receiving day care services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BIAGGI (for himself and Mr. JONES of North Carolina):

H.R. 277. A bill to revise the laws pertaining to limitation of liability for maritime claims, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BIAGGI (for himself, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, and Mr. SNYDER):

H.R. 278. A bill to amend title XII of the Merchant Marine Act 1936; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BROWN of Colorado:

H.R. 279. A bill to make persons who produce agricultural commodities on highly erodible land ineligible for certain agricultural programs; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BRYANT:

H.R. 280. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to prohibit access charges on residential and single line business subscribers of telephone exchange service; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CLAY:

H.R. 281. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to increase the stability of collective bargaining in the building and construction industry; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 282. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to improve the basic workweek of firefighting personnel of executive agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 283. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to restore to Postal Service employees their rights to participate voluntarily, as private citizens, in the political processes of the Nation, to protect such employees from improper political solicitations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 284. A bill to designate the Charles Nagel Station of the U.S. Postal Service in St. Louis, MO, as the "Frederick N. Weathers Station of the U.S. Postal Service;" to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mrs. COLLINS:

H.R. 285. A bill to provide that funds appropriated to the Department of Defense may not be used to purchase articles of packaged food not packaged in the United States or its possessions; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 286. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to prohibit discrimination on account of age in credit card transactions; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 287. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to require lenders to post current interest rates charged for various categories of loans to consumers; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 288. A bill to protect purchasers and prospective purchasers of condominium housing units, and residents of multifamily structures being converted to condominium units, by providing for the establishment of national minimum standards for condominiums (to be administered by a newly created Assistant Secretary in the Department of Housing and Urban Development), to encourage the States to establish similar standards, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 289. A bill to require the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to provide assistance for emergency repairs in the Chicago Housing Authority low-income housing projects; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 290. A bill to require each depository institution to disclose to its customers all terms, conditions, and charges which apply to services offered by such depository institution; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 291. A bill to make it an unfair practice for any retailer to increase the price of certain consumer commodities once he marks the price on any such consumer commodity, and to permit the Federal Trade Commission to order any such retailer to refund any amounts of money obtained by so increasing the price of such consumer commodity; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 292. A bill to prohibit involuntary terminations by electric and natural gas utilities of service for residential heating and other residential purposes between October 15 of each year and April 14 of the following year and in cases in which such terminations present special dangers to health, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 293. A bill to provide for a study by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration on the impact which new telecommunications technologies and services could have on personal privacy; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 294. A bill to amend the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978 to require hearings in advance of pipeline rate increases, to provide funding for low-income fuel assistance and weatherization, and to limit the importation of imported natural gas; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 295. A bill to prohibit the export of certain militarily significant items to the Republic of South Africa and to provide for notification to the Congress of the proposed issuance of a validated license for an export to the Republic of South Africa, with the Congress being able to prevent the issuance of any such license by enactment of a joint resolution of disapproval; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 296. A bill to amend the Privacy Act of 1974 in order to improve the protection of individual information and to reestablish a permanent Privacy Protection Commission as an independent entity in the Federal

Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 297. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to provide penalties for assaults against the elderly that result in medical expenses paid by the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 298. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to require that any alien who has been detained for further inquiry or who has been temporarily excluded shall have the right to be represented by counsel from the time of such detention or exclusion, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 299. A bill to provide for the mandatory registration of handguns; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 300. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to require certain Federal agencies to provide to certain employees notice of procedures through which such employees may challenge actions taken against them by such agencies; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 301. A bill to designate the Blind Rehabilitation Center in the Hines Veterans' Administration Medical Center in Chicago, IL, as the "John Malamazan Blind Rehabilitation Center"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 302. A bill to amend part A of title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide emergency assistance to Medicare-participating hospitals to enable them to continue to provide vital medical and other health services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 303. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage under part B of the Medicare Program for routine Papanicolaou tests for the diagnosis of uterine cancer; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 304. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide payment for dental services under part B of the Medicare Program; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 305. A bill to require hospitals to provide care or arrange for care for individuals in emergency medical conditions without regard to their ability to pay for the care; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 306. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to impose an additional tax on handguns, to establish a program for the compensation of victims of handgun crimes, and to use the proceeds of such additional tax to fund victim compensation under such program; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and the Judiciary.

By Mrs. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. CLAY, and Mr. MIKULSKI):

H.R. 307. A bill to strengthen the development of children and the functioning of families by establishing a comprehensive Federal Child Care Program designed to improve the quality and availability of child care services while protecting parental rights, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. LELAND, Mr. STOKES, Mr. DIXON, and Mr. ROYBAL):

H.R. 308. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to provide for greater participation of minorities in telecommunications; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

By Mr. CONTE:

H.R. 309. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to provide that the duty to bargain collectively includes bargaining with respect to retirement benefits for retired employees; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 310. A bill to amend the Railway Labor Act to make the findings and orders of a public law board under section 3 of the act subject to review for any fraud or corruption by a member of the board that relates to the dispute involved, without regard to whether such fraud or corruption was committed before or after the selection of such member to the board; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 311. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for fees for sewer services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 312. A bill to require studies with respect to the effect of increased automation in the workplace on the rate of unemployment and with respect to the effect of such increased automation in the workplace on the amount of revenues available to, and the amount of benefits paid under, the programs under titles II and XVIII of the Social Security Act; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor and Ways and Means.

By Mr. DE LA GARZA:

H.R. 313. A bill entitled: "Veterans Administration Adjudication Procedure and Judicial Review Act"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 314. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to restore prior law with respect to the issuance of qualified veterans' mortgage bonds; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DE LA GARZA (for himself and Mr. ORTIZ):

H.R. 315. A bill to provide for the establishment of a veterans' hospital in south Texas; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. DURBIN:

H.R. 316. A bill to amend the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978 to require the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to submit biannual reports to the Congress on the various interstate pipelines' sales and transportation tariffs, including filings for adjustment for purchased gas costs, and to amend the Natural Gas Act to require hearings on tariffs which provide for rate increases; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. EMERSON:

H.R. 317. A bill to authorize construction of the project for flood control, St. Johns Bayou and New Madrid Floodway, MO; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 318. A bill to authorize construction of the project for flood control, Ste. Genevieve, MO; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 319. A bill to authorize construction of the project for flood control, Cape Girardeau, MO; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. ERDREICH:

H.R. 320. A bill to establish a Department of Trade as an executive department of the Government of the United States and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. FAUNTROY:

H.R. 321. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Self-Government Reorganization Act to repeal the limitation on the Council of the District of Columbia regarding the

imposition of any tax upon individuals who are not residents of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 322. A bill to convey the District of Columbia Employment Security Building to the District of Columbia and to provide for the payment of a note entered into to finance the construction of such building; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 323. A bill to establish an Office of the Attorney General for the District of Columbia, to transfer prosecutorial authority for local offenses and custodial responsibility for prisoners convicted of local offenses to the District of Columbia government, to provide for the local appointment of the judges of the District of Columbia courts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 324. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act to provide autonomy for the District of Columbia government over expenditure of funds derived from revenues of the District of Columbia government; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 325. A bill to provide for the admission of the State of New Columbia into the Union; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. FAZIO (for himself and Mr. MATSUI):

H.R. 326. A bill to authorize the construction of a navigation project on the Sacramento River Deep Water Ship Channel; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. FUQUA:

H.R. 327. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code in order to establish an Optometry Corps in the Army and the Navy and to provide a separate optometric service within the Air Force; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 328. A bill to authorize recomputation at age 60 of the retired pay of members and former members of the uniformed services whose retired pay is computed on the basis of pay scales in effect prior to January 1, 1972, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 329. A bill to amend the Federal Mine Safety and Health Amendments Act of 1977 to provide that the provisions of such act shall not apply to stone mining operations or to sand and gravel mining operations; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 330. A bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to provide that where violations are corrected within the prescribed abatement period no penalty shall be assessed; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 331. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit State and county extension services to obtain excess property from the United States; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 332. A bill to repeal the Gun Control Act of 1968, to reenact the Federal Firearms Act, to make the use of a firearm to commit certain felonies a Federal crime where that use violates State law, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 333. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to require the U.S. Postal Service to make certain considerations prior to the closing of third- and fourth-class post offices; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 334. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to make certain that recipients of veterans' pension and compensation will not have the amount of such pension or compensation reduced because of increases in monthly social security benefits; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 335. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 336. A bill to provide coverage under the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system for all officers and employees of the United States and its instrumentalities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 337. A bill to amend title XVI of the Social Security Act to provide that supplemental security income benefits which are due an individual who dies without leaving an eligible spouse shall be paid to the person or persons who paid the expenses of such individual's last illness and burial; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 338. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt nonprofit volunteer firefighting or rescue organizations from the Federal excise taxes on gasoline, diesel fuel, and certain other articles and services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 339. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction of \$1,000 for each dependent who has attained age 55 and who is a member of the taxpayer's household; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 340. A bill to permit either House of Congress to disapprove certain rules proposed by executive agencies; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Rules.

H.R. 341. A bill to amend titles 14 and 38, United States Code, to provide veterans' benefits to temporary members of the U.S. Coast Guard Reserve, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 342. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to authorize payment under the Supplementary Medical Insurance Program for optometric and medical vision care; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GEKAS (for himself, Mr. SENBRENNER, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. RUDD, and Mr. DYSON):

H.R. 343. A bill to establish rational criteria for the imposition of the sentence of death, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GONZALEZ:

H.R. 344. A bill to improve and expand benefits for active duty military personnel and their dependents; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 345. A bill to establish a Congressional Advisory Commission on Amateur Boxing; and to amend title 18, United States Code, chapter 89, to prohibit the participation in or promotion of professional boxing; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GREEN:

H.R. 346. A bill entitled: "The Tenant Tax Equity Act of 1985"; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GREEN (for himself, Mr. FISH, Mrs. SCHNEIDER, and Ms. SNOWE):

H.R. 347. A bill to amend the laws of the United States to eliminate gender-based distinctions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GUARINI:

H.R. 348. A bill to provide that elections for Federal office shall be held on a Sunday, and to establish a uniform closing time for elections of electors of the President and Vice President of the United States; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. HYDE:

H.R. 349. A bill to eliminate unnecessary distribution of agency reports to the Congress; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 350. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to limit the amount of severance taxes imposed by States on oil, natural gas, and coal; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 351. A bill to provide procedures for calling constitutional conventions for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, on application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the States, pursuant to article V of the Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 352. A bill to amend title 11 of the United States Code to make nondischargeable debts for liabilities under the terms of a property settlement agreement entered into in connection with a separation agreement or divorce decree; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 353. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a mechanism for taxpayers to designate overpayments of income tax, and to contribute other amounts, for purposes of reducing the public debt of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JACOBS:

H.R. 354. A bill to amend section 504 of title 5, United States Code, and section 2412 of title 28, United States Code to allow a prevailing party to recover attorneys fees and other costs in certain administrative and judicial proceedings when a Federal officer or employee is found to have taken an arbitrary or capricious action which was the subject of the proceedings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JEFFORDS:

H.R. 355. A bill entitled, the "National Dairy Research Endowment Institute Act of 1985"; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 356. A bill to establish a program for replacing, by 1992, 10 percent or more of the gasoline consumed in the United States with alcohol and other replacement fuels derived from coal and renewable resources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 357. A bill to require a refund value for certain beverage containers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. JEFFORDS (for himself, Mr. GUNDERSON, and Mr. STANGELAND):

H.R. 358. A bill entitled the "Dairy Production Price Support Adjustment Act of 1985"; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. JENKINS:

H.R. 359. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to modify the terminology relating to handicapped children; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. JOHNSON (for herself, Mr. ROE, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. RIDGE, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. MOLINARI, Mr. EDGAR, and Mrs. SCHNEIDER):

H.R. 360. A bill to authorize the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to make grants for providing alternative water supplies to replace contaminated ground water, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. KASTENMEIER:

H.R. 361. A bill to repeal the Military Selective Service Act of 1967; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 362. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide a presumption of service connection for the occurrence of post-traumatic stress disorders in veterans who served in Southeast Asia during the Vietnam era; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. LUKEN:

H.R. 363. A bill to establish a commission to study the establishment of a national lottery; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MATSUI (for himself and Mr. HANSEN):

H.R. 364. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to require authorization by law of certain consolidations of functions within the Department of Defense; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. McCOLLUM:

H.R. 365. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to permit the transportation of certain domestic prison-made goods, to increase the rehabilitative use of employment and training in Federal correctional institutions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McDADE:

H.R. 366. A bill to require milk handlers to make prompt payment to producers for fluid milk; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. McEWEN:

H.R. 367. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the adopted child of an individual shall be treated the same as a natural child of such individual for purposes of determining his or her eligibility for benefits based on such individual's wage record, regardless of the time the adoption occurred; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McKERNAN:

H.R. 368. A bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to establish a new ship construction and reconstruction program to ensure adequate national defense capabilities, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. MOAKLEY:

H.R. 369. A bill to require an autopsy of any member of the Armed Forces who dies while on active duty, to establish a board of medical examination in the Department of Defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 370. A bill to amend title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to make discrimination against handicapped individuals an unlawful employment practice; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 371. A bill to amend title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 to provide for more useful and effective disclosure by officials of the legislative branch, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MOLINARI:

H.R. 372. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to require air carriers to schedule operations at airports in such a manner so as not to exceed the capacity of any airport to handle operations during any period of time; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. MOORE:

H.R. 373. A bill to reduce individual income tax rates, to increase savings of individuals, to broaden the income tax base, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NICHOLS (for himself, Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. FLIPPO, and Mr. SHELBY):

H.R. 374. A bill to designate the lock and dam on the Tombigbee River in Pickensville, AL, and the visitor center to be constructed for the Tennessee-Tombigbee waterway in Pickensville, AL, as the "Tom Beville Lock and Dam" and the "Tom Beville Visitor Center," respectively; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Ms. OAKAR:

H.R. 375. A bill to require periodic, detailed reports to the President and the Congress by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the Secretary of Labor, and the Attorney General describing actions taken to enforce Federal laws prohibiting discrimination in compensation on the basis of sex, race, religion, color, or national origin and to reaffirm the provisions in Federal law which declare that equal pay should be provided for work of equal value; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor and Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. OBERSTAR:

H.R. 376. A bill to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 and the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 to authorize the appropriation of funds to carry out such Acts for fiscal years 1986, 1987, and 1988; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 377. A bill to establish a Federal program to assist State and local governments in addressing the urgent need to repair and rehabilitate aging public facilities and to encourage the establishment of capital improvement programs that include life-cycle management of capital improvements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 378. A bill to provide an emergency public works jobs program by authorizing the construction of short-term infrastructure repair projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 379. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to require the States to identify areas which have water quality control problems as a result of pollution from nonpoint sources and to establish plans and priorities for controlling those problems, to provide assistance to the States for implementing such plans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. ORTIZ:

H.R. 380. A bill to provide assistance to State and local educational agencies for drug, alcohol, and tobacco education programs in elementary and secondary schools; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 381. A bill to deauthorize the small craft basin portion of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway-Channel to Port Mansfield, TX, project; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. PANETTA (for himself and Mr. REGULA):

H.R. 382. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to provide for a 2-year budgeting cycle, to provide for separate and timely consideration each of authorizing legislation, budget resolutions, and appropriations, and for other purposes; jointly to

the Committees on Rules and Government Operations.

By Mr. PARRIS:

H.R. 383. A bill to provide for centralized management and disposal of seized and forfeited property, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 384. A bill to amend title 17 of the United States Code to exempt the private noncommercial recording of copyrighted works on video recorders from copyright infringement; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 385. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to deductions for certain expenses incurred by a member of a uniformed service of the United States, or by a minister, who receives a housing or subsistence allowance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PURSELL:

H.R. 386. A bill to encourage the rendering of inflight emergency care aboard aircraft by requiring the placement of emergency first aid medical supplies and equipment aboard aircraft and by relieving appropriate persons of liability for the provisions and use of such equipment and supplies; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. QUILLEN:

H.R. 387. A bill to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1977 to modify the numerical limitation applicable to group-living arrangements, for determining the eligibility of certain recipients of social security benefits who reside in such arrangements to receive allotments; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 388. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to permit Senior Reserve Officers' Training Programs to be established at public community colleges; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 389. A bill to amend the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 to require the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to give primary consideration to project quality in making grants under the urban development action grant program; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 390. A bill to amend the act of September 30, 1950 (20 U.S.C. et seq.) to provide for the use of current assessed values of Federal property in determining eligibility for certain assistance under such act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 391. A bill to amend title 5 of the United States Code to provide death benefits to survivors of Federal law enforcement officers and firefighters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 392. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 to change benefit eligibility requirements so that individuals who have completed 30 years of service as an employee and have attained the age of 55 years are eligible and so that certain other individuals who have attained the age of 55 years and are related to employees are also eligible; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 393. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to provide assistance for the treatment of epilepsy; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 394. A bill to provide for payments in lieu of real property taxes, with respect to certain real property owned by the Federal Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 395. A bill to repeal certain provisions of title 18 of the United States Code relating to gun control; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 396. A bill to amend title 39 of the United States Code to provide for door delivery of mail to the physically handicapped, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 397. A bill to provide reduced rates for nonprofit senior citizens organizations; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 398. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, and the Veterans' and Survivors' Pension Improvement Act of 1978 to provide that monthly annuity payments under the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 shall not be included as income for the purpose of determining eligibility for, or the amount of, certain veterans pension and dependency and indemnity compensation benefits; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 399. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to require that burials be permitted in national cemeteries on weekends and holidays; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 400. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to remove the time limitation for the use of GI bill educational assistance benefits; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 401. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate benefit disparities by increasing primary insurance amounts, in cases where the benefits involved are computed under the present formula (enacted in 1977), to the extent necessary to assure that such benefits are no less than they would have been if computed under the pre-1977 formula; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 402. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that an individual's entitlement to benefits thereunder shall continue through the month of his or her death without affecting any other person's entitlement to benefits for that month, in order to provide such individual's family with assistance in meeting the extra death-related expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 403. A bill to amend Title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the automatic cost-of-living increases in benefits which are authorized thereunder may be made on a semiannual basis rather than only on an annual basis as at present; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 404. A bill to amend Title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 405. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide to individuals who have attained the age of 62 a refundable credit against income tax for increases in real property taxes and utility bills; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 406. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a refundable tax credit for taxpayers who maintain households which include elderly persons who are determined by a physician to be disabled; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 407. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to eliminate the adjusted gross income limitation on the credit for the elderly and to provide a cost-of-living adjustment in the amount of the

credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 408. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for amounts paid by an individual for dependent care services to enable him to perform volunteer services for certain organizations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 409. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that in the requirement that unemployment compensation be reduced by certain retirement benefits will not apply to social security and railroad retirement benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 410. A bill to amend the Walsh-Healey Act and the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act to permit certain employees to work a 10-hour day in the case of a 4-day workweek, and for other purposes; jointly to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Education and Labor.

H.R. 411. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that in the case of individuals who attain age 62 no penalty shall be imposed for failure to pay estimated income tax where taxable income for the taxable years is less than \$20,000 (\$30,000 in the case of a married couple filing a joint return), and more than 50 percent of such income is retirement income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 412. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for contributions for the construction or maintenance of buildings housing fraternal organizations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 413. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow individuals to compute the amount of the deduction for payments into retirement savings on the basis of the compensation of their spouses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 414. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that an individual may deduct amounts paid for his higher education, or for the higher education of any of his dependents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 415. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt nonprofit volunteer firefighting or rescue organizations from the Federal excise taxes on gasoline, diesel fuel, and certain other articles and services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 416. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to simplify the individual income tax system by repealing most exclusions, deductions, and credits, and by providing a single flat rate tax schedule; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 417. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow handicapped individuals a deduction for certain transportation expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 418. A bill to create a commission to grant exclusive franchises for the exploration for and the commercial development of geothermal energy and for the right to market any such energy in its natural state, and for other purposes; jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 419. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for the payment of services by psychologists, and for other purposes; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 420. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for inclusion of the services of licensed (registered) nurses under Medicare and Medicaid; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 421. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for inclusion of the services of licensed practical nurses under Medicare and Medicaid; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. RAHALL (for himself, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. FLIPPO, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. MITCHELL, and Mr. ROGERS):

H.R. 422. A bill to impose, and provide for the adjustment of, duties on imported coal in order to offset any competitive advantage which foreign coal producers have as a result of not having to meet environmental, health, welfare and safety requirements of the kinds imposed on United States coal producers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RINALDO:

H.R. 423. A bill to amend the Board for International Broadcasting Act of 1973 to provide for a special Radio Liberty program of Russian language broadcasting for the Jewish population of the Soviet Union; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ROE:

H.R. 424. A bill to authorize the President to award the Congressional Medal of Honor to the eight servicemen who died in the attempt to rescue the Americans who were held hostage in Iran; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 425. A bill to amend the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to prohibit discrimination against any applicant for credit on the basis of the geographical location of the applicant's residence; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 426. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act and the Public Service Act to provide expanded counseling assistance for the elderly sick and disabled; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 427. A bill to provide for the termination of the Interim Convention on the Conservation of North Pacific Fur Seals of February 9, 1957, to prohibit the taking of seals in the Pribilof Islands, and for other purposes; jointly to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, Interior and Insular Affairs, and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. ROEMER (for himself and Mr. McCOLLUM):

H.R. 428. A bill to provide for the safe and sound operation of depository institutions; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. ROTH:

H.R. 429. A bill to apportion certain funds for construction of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways for fiscal years 1985 and 1986, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 430. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Army to deepen the Fox River channel, Green Bay, WI, to twenty seven feet; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. ROTH (for himself, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, and Mr. STANGELAND):

H.R. 431. A bill to direct the President to impose certain limitations on the amount of milk protein products that may be imported into the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROYBAL:

H.R. 432. A bill to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1977 to permit individuals who are elderly or disabled and who live in certain types of group-living arrangements to be treated as individual households; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 433. A bill to provide that individuals residing in shared housing arrangements shall not be subject to the loss of supplemental security income benefits as a result of such residence; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 434. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that participating in certain shared-housing arrangements does not make an individual ineligible for the one-time exclusion of gain from sale of principal residence by individuals who have attained age 55; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 435. A bill to amend titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act to provide more adequate coverage of the services of mental health specialists under the Medicare supplemental benefits program and under Medicaid programs; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. RUDD:

H.R. 436. A bill to repeal the Metric Conversion Act of 1975 (15 U.S.C. 205a et seq.); to the Committee on Science and Technology.

H.R. 437. A bill to provide for the establishment of a national cemetery in Maricopa County, AZ; to the Committee on Veterans Affairs.

By Mr. SAM B. HALL, JR.:

H.R. 438. A bill to provide for equitable waiver in the compromise and collection of Federal claims; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 439. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide for the selection of the court of appeals to decide multiple appeals filed with respect to the same agency order; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 440. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code to provide for an exclusive remedy against the United States in suits based upon acts or omissions of U.S. employees, to provide a remedy against the United States with respect to constitutional torts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 441. A bill to provide for the recovery by the United States of the costs of hospital and medical care and treatment furnished by the United States in certain circumstances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WRIGHT (for himself, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. LONG, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. RODINO, Mr. FISH, Mr. MINETA, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. LOWRY of Washington, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. BARNES, Mr. BATES, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. BONIOR of Michigan, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. BOSCO, Mrs. BOXER, Mrs. BURTON of California, Mr. CARR, Mr. COELHO, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DIXON, Mr. DOWNEY of New York, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. EDGAR, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. FRANK, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. GEJDESON, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. GRAY of Pennsylvania, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. HAYES, Mr. HORTON, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr.

KILDEE, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. KOST-MAYER, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. LEHMAN of California, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. LELAND, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. LUKE, Mr. MADIGAN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. MAVEROULES, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MOODY, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. OWENS, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. REID, Mr. ROE, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. SAVAGE, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SILJANDER, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. STARK, Mr. STOKES, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. SUNIA, Mr. TORRES, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. UDALL, Mr. VENTO, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WEISS, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. WILSON, Mr. WIRTH, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. YATES, and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska):

H.R. 442. A bill to implement the recommendations of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SAM B. HALL, JR.:

H.R. 443. A bill to promote prisoner rehabilitation through assessment of the role of correctional officers by requiring a study of the classification of prevailing rate positions within the Bureau of Prisons; to place a moratorium on the downgrading of prevailing rate positions within the Bureau of Prisons; and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SEIBERLING:

H.R. 444. A bill to declare null and void the administration's attempt to withdraw for two years United States acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice with respect to disputes relating to Central America; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 445. A bill to amend the Price-Anderson Act to remove the liability limits for nuclear accidents, to provide better economic protection for people living near nuclear powerplants and nuclear transportation routes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 446. A bill to designate the Federal Building in Akron, Ohio, as the "Paul C. Weick Federal Building and United States Courthouse"; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 447. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to provide that for purposes of section 15 of such Act the determination of labor surplus areas shall be based on jurisdictions having populations of 25,000 or more; to the Committee on Small Business.

H.R. 448. A bill to provide Federal supplemental unemployment compensation for certain individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 449. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the tax treatment of foreign oil and gas income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 450. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the refunding of so much of a taxpayer's investment credit as exceeds his liability for tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHELBY:

H.R. 451. A bill to establish a specialized corps of judges necessary for certain Federal proceedings required to be conducted, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Florida:

H.R. 452. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the inclusion of tax-exempt interest in determining the taxation of social security benefits shall not apply to interest on obligations held by the taxpayer before the date of the enactment of the Social Security Amendments of 1983 and continuously thereafter; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa:

H.R. 453. A bill to amend the Commodity Exchange Act to require a producer referendum as a condition of designation of certain contract markets; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 454. A bill to amend the Commodity Exchange Act to require public disclosure of certain information relating to sales of commodities for export, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 455. A bill to amend the United States Grain Standards Act for the purpose of expanding foreign trade by improving and maintaining the quality of grain shipped from an export elevator at an export port location; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 456. A bill to amend the Commodity Exchange Act to prohibit insider trading; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 457. A bill to authorize loans for study at nonprofit institutions of higher education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 458. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, to carry out a water resources development project on, and along, a certain segment of the Des Moines River, IA; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 459. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to authorize the Small Business Administration to purchase equity securities of qualified small business concerns; to the Committee on Small Business.

H.R. 460. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to assist and protect small businesses and to protect small businesses against unreasonable use of economic power by major meatpacking companies, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture and Small Business.

H.R. 461. A bill to clarify the eligibility of certain small businesses for loans under the Small Business Act, to aid, protect, and preserve small businesses in meat production and marketing, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture and Small Business.

H.R. 462. A bill to develop natural resources, to provide meaningful employment opportunities producing assets of lasting value, and to enhance the environment, through a program providing incentives to State, local, and Federal agencies to plant trees on public lands; jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture; Interior and Insular Affairs; and Small Business.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa (for himself and Mr. UDALL):

H.R. 463. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to establish a program to insure the stockpiling and replacement of topsoil on public lands and other lands which are moved or covered by surface mining projects, reclamation projects, and other Federal and federally assisted projects, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture and Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa:

H.R. 464. A bill to provide for better access to the Federal courts for small busi-

nesses and others with small to moderate size claims, to expand the duties of the Office of Advocacy of the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Small Business.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa (for himself, Mr. PARRIS, Mr. YATES, Mr. RODINO, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. MCKINNEY, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. BEDELL, Mr. WALKER, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. FISH, Mr. BEILSON, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. FRANK, Mr. CLAY, Mr. ROE, Mr. WILSON, Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. HYDE, Mr. PERKINS, and Mr. QUILLLEN):

H.R. 465. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to require that certain foods intended for human consumption be labeled to show the amount of sodium and potassium they contain; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. SMITH of Nebraska:

H.R. 466. A bill to assist distressed farmers, protect farmland values, preserve family farms, provide opportunities for beginning farmers, encourage soil conservation, and reduce production of surplus commodities; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. SNOWE (for herself, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. ROE, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. SOLARZ, Mrs. SCHNEIDER, Mr. BARNES, and Mr. PEPPER):

H.R. 467. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow the dependent care credit for expenses with respect to dependents incapable of self-care without regard to whether such expenses are incurred to enable the taxpayer to be gainfully employed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SNOWE (for herself, Mr. WOLF, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. EMERSON, Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois, Mr. ROE, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BARNES, Mr. BERMAN, Mrs. HOLT, and Mr. PEPPER):

H.R. 468. A bill to provide a deduction from gross income for individual taxpayers who maintain home care and adult day care expenses of a dependent of the taxpayer who suffers from Alzheimer's disease or related organic brain disorders; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STANGELAND (for himself, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. CRANE, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. LOEFFLER, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. SILJANDER, Mr. DENNY SMITH, Mr. STUMP, Mr. TAUKE, Mr. WALKER, and Mr. WEBER):

H.R. 469. A bill to repeal the Service Contract Act of 1965, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. STANGELAND:

H.R. 470. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the highway use tax on heavy trucks; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 471. A bill to provide that each State must establish a workfare program, and require participation therein by all residents of the State who are receiving benefits or assistance under the aid to families with dependent children, food stamp, and public housing programs, as a condition of the State's eligibility for Federal assistance in connection with those programs; jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture; Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs; Education and Labor; and Ways and Means.

By Mr. STENHOLM (for himself, Mr. STANGELAND, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. BADHAM, Mr. BARNARD, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mrs. BYRON, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. CRANE, Mr. DANIEL, Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HARTNETT, Mrs. HOLT, Mr. HOPKINS, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. KRAMER, Mr. LEATH of Texas, Mr. LOEFFLER, Mr. LUJAN, Mr. LUNGREN, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. MCCANDLESS, Mr. MACK, Mr. MOLINARI, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. NELSON of Utah, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. PARRIS, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. SHAW, Mr. SHUMWAY, Mr. SILJANDER, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. DENNY SMITH, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. STUMP, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. THOMAS of California, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. WEBER, Mr. WHITTAKER, and Mr. WOLF):

H.R. 472. A bill to amend the Davis-Bacon Act and related statutes in order to provide new job opportunities, effect significant cost-savings on Federal construction contracts, promote small business participation in Federal contracting; to reduce unnecessary paperwork and reporting requirements; to clarify the definition of prevailing wages, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. THOMAS of California:

H.R. 473. A bill to establish a Defense Petroleum Reserve designed to meet emergency fuel needs for national defense purposes, to authorize continued production of petroleum from the naval petroleum reserves, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WALKER:

H.R. 474. A bill to permit localities with severe unemployment to increase employment by obtaining waivers of Federal laws and regulations which limit employment opportunities; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 475. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from gross income gain on the sale or exchange of certain farmland if the owners of the farmland, in a covenant binding themselves and all future owners of their land, restrict the use of such land to use as farmland; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 476. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide to individuals who have attained the age of 62 a refundable credit against income tax for increases in real property taxes and utility bills; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WEISS:

H.R. 477. A bill to remove certain trade restrictions with respect to Cuba and to otherwise provide for improved relations with Cuba; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WHITEHURST:

H.R. 478. A bill to amend section 1588 of chapter 81 of title 10, United States Code; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 479. A bill to establish a commission to advise the President on proposals for national observances; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 480. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide that remarriage of the surviving spouse of a veteran after age 60 shall not result in termination of dependency and indemnity compensation; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 481. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to deductions for the payment of certain ex-

penses by members of the uniformed services who receive housing allowances; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 482. A bill to provide for medicare coverage of influenza vaccine and its administration; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI (for himself, Mr. PICKLE, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. ARCHER):

H.J. Res. 1. Joint resolution designating 1985 as the Year of Social Security; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. RODINO:

H.J. Res. 2. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BEDELL (for himself, Mr. LEACH of Iowa, and Mr. MARKEY):

H.J. Res. 3. Joint resolution to prevent nuclear explosive testing; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. McEWEN:

H.J. Res. 4. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to voluntary school prayer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROOKS:

H.J. Res. 5. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for the direct popular election of the President and Vice President of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 6. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide for single 6-year terms for the President and Vice President, and to repeal the 22d article of amendment to the Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HYDE:

H.J. Res. 7. Joint resolution to provide for the establishment of a Joint Committee on Intelligence; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. WYLIE:

H.J. Res. 8. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the offering of prayer in public buildings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 9. Joint resolution to establish a bipartisan National Commission on Federal Budget Deficit Reductions; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. CONTE:

H.J. Res. 10. Joint resolution to designate the week beginning on January 19, 1987 as "Shays' Rebellion Week" and Sunday, January 25, 1987 as "Shays' Rebellion Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. KASTENMEIER:

H.J. Res. 11. Joint resolution calling for a verifiable comprehensive treaty banning the testing, production, deployment, and use of all space-based weapons for use against space, air or ground targets, and ground-based or air-based weapons for use against satellites and the dismantling of existing weapons systems; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BARTON:

H.J. Res. 12. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution relating to Federal budget procedures; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BEDELL:

H.J. Res. 13. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide for 4-year terms for Members of the House of Representa-

tives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.J. Res. 14. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to prohibit compelling attendance in schools other than the one nearest the residence and to insure equal educational opportunities for all students wherever located; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 15. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States allowing an item veto in appropriations; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 16. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide that, except in time of war or economic emergency declared by the Congress, expenditures of the Government may not exceed the revenues of the Government during any fiscal year; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. AKAKA:

H.J. Res. 17. Joint resolution to consent to an amendment enacted by the Legislature of the State of Hawaii to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BENNETT (for himself, Mr. SHUMWAY, and Mr. CHANDLER):

H.J. Res. 18. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States allowing an item veto in appropriations; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.J. Res. 19. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for the direct election of the President and the Vice President and to authorize Congress to establish procedures relating to the nomination of Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS:

H.J. Res. 20. Joint resolution designating the week beginning November 11, 1985, as "National Women Veterans Recognition Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mrs. COLLINS:

H.J. Res. 21. Joint resolution to provide for the designation of the month of February 1985 as "National Black History Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.J. Res. 22. Joint resolution to provide for the designation of September 1, 1985, as "Working Mothers' Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. DE LUGO (for himself, and Mr. SUNIA):

H.J. Res. 23. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that the insular areas shall appoint electors of the President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EMERSON:

H.J. Res. 24. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the right to life; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GREEN:

H.J. Res. 25. Joint resolution to designate the week beginning June 2, 1985, as "National Theatre Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. GUARINI:

H.J. Res. 26. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide for a single 6-year term for President and Vice President, and

to repeal the 22d article of amendment to the Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRAIG (for himself, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. ROBERT F. SMITH, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. BADHAM, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. BOULTER, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. BROWN of Colorado, Mr. BROYHILL, Mr. BYRON, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. CHAPPELL, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. COBLE, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. COURTER, Mr. CRANE, Mr. DANIEL, Mr. DANNEMEYER, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. DAUB, Mr. DELAY, Mr. DOWDY of Mississippi, Mr. ECKERT of New York, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. ENGLISH, Ms. FIEDLER, Mr. FIELDS, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. GREGG, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. SAM B. HALL, Jr., Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HARTNETT, Mr. HENDON, Mrs. HOLT, Mr. HOPKINS, Mr. HORTON, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. KASICH, Mr. KINDNESS, Mr. KRAMER, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. LOEFFLER, Mr. LOTT, Mr. LUNGREN, Mr. LUJAN, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. McCANDLESS, Mr. McCURDY, Mr. McEWEN, Mr. MCKERNAN, Mr. MACK, Mr. MARLENEE, Mr. MARTIN of New York, Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois, Ms. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. NICHOLS, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. PORTER, Mr. RAY, Mr. REGULA, Mr. ROEMER, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. ROTH, Mr. RUDD, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. SHAW, Mr. SHUMWAY, Mr. SILJANDER, Mr. DENNY SMITH, Mr. SCHUETTE, Mrs. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. STANGELAND, Mr. STUMP, Mr. SUNDSQUIST, Mr. TAUKE, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. THOMAS of California, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. WHITTAKER, Mr. WOLFE, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. ZSCHAU):

H.J. Res. 27. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution relating to Federal budget procedures; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JACOBS:

H.J. Res. 28. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the compelling of testimony from a defendant in a criminal case in open court, a restriction on the use of prior convictions except when they are an element of the crime charged, and the right of a defendant in a criminal case to be informed of the evidence against him; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 29. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States allowing the States to propose amendments to the Constitution when the legislatures of two-thirds of the States have approved substantially identical proposals for an amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 30. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to limit service by Representatives, Senators, and Federal judges; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 31. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to provide for balanced budgets and elimination of the Federal indebtedness; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 32. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to provide for one-House vetoes of executive branch rules and regulations issued pursu-

ant to acts of the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LEWIS of Florida:

H.J. Res. 33. Joint resolution designating the week of September 8 through September 14, 1985, as "National Child Safety Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. McCOLLUM (for himself, Mr. HARTNETT, Mr. MICA, Mr. BROWN of Colorado, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. EVANS of Iowa, Mr. SHUMWAY, Mr. McEWEN, and Mr. HANSEN):

H.J. Res. 34. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide for 4-year terms for Representatives and to limit the number of terms Senators and Representatives may serve; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCOLLUM (for himself, Mr. DENNY SMITH, Mr. BROWN of Colorado, Mr. HARTNETT, Mr. GREGG, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. WOLF, Mr. EVANS of Iowa, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. CRANE, Mr. McEWEN, Mr. HILER, and Mr. HANSEN):

H.J. Res. 35. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the number of terms of office of Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. OAKAR:

H.J. Res. 36. Joint resolution authorizing establishment of a memorial in the District of Columbia or its environs; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. ROE:

H.J. Res. 37. Joint resolution to designate April 24, 1985, as "National Day of Remembrance of Man's Inhumanity to Man"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.J. Res. 38. Joint resolution to provide for the designation of the 44th anniversary of the renewal of Ukrainian independence, June 30, 1985, as "Ukrainian Independence Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.J. Res. 39. Joint resolution to provide for the issuance of a commemorative postage stamp in honor of Patience Lovell Wright; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.J. Res. 40. Joint resolution to provide for the issuance of a commemorative postage stamp in honor of the Columbian Centennial; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. RUDD:

H.J. Res. 41. Joint resolution designating August 4, 1985, as "National Legion of Valor Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SHELBY:

H.J. Res. 42. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which requires (except during time of war and subject to suspension by the Congress) that the total amount of money expended by the United States during any fiscal year not exceed the amount of certain revenue received by the United States during such fiscal year and not exceed 20 percent of the gross national product of the United States during the previous calendar year; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHUMWAY:

H.J. Res. 43. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that appropriations made by the United States shall not exceed its revenues, except in time of war or

national emergency; and to provide for the systematic paying back of the national debt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHUMWAY (for himself, and Mr. McCOLLUM):

H.J. Res. 44. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for staggered 4-year terms for Representatives, for a limitation on the number of terms a person may serve in the House of Representatives or the Senate, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa:

H.J. Res. 45. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the nomination of individuals for election to the offices of the President and Vice President of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. SNOWE (for herself, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. LUNDINE, Mr. BEILSON, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. WEISS, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. STARK, Mr. GREEN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. ROE, Mr. YOUNG of Missouri, Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. RODINO, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. ERDREICH, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. HERTZEL of Michigan, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. CONTE, Mrs. BYRON, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BARNES, Mrs. HOLT, Mr. MACKEY, and Mr. PEPPER):

H.J. Res. 46. Joint resolution to designate the week of May 1 through May 7, 1985, as "National Osteoporosis Awareness Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. WEISS:

H.J. Res. 47. Joint resolution to renounce the first use of all nuclear weapons and to conclude treaties with all nations renouncing the first use of all nuclear weapons; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ARCHER:

H.J. Res. 48. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States requiring the submission of balanced Federal funds budgets by the President and action by the Congress to provide revenues to offset Federal funds deficits; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ARCHER (for himself, Mr. KEMP, Mr. SAM B. HALL, Jr., and Mr. CRANE):

H.J. Res. 49. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States allowing an item veto in appropriation bills; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. BOXER (for herself, Ms. SNOWE, Mrs. COLLINS, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mrs. SCHNEIDER, Ms. OAKAR, Mrs. BURTON of California, Mrs. BOGGS, Mrs. JOHNSON, Ms. KAPTUR, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mrs. HOLT, Mrs. LLOYD, Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois, Mrs. SMITH of Nebraska, Mrs. BYRON, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Ms. FIEDLER, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. ROSE, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. STARK, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. WEAVER, Mr. ADDABO, Mr. MOODY, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. OLIN, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. DIXON, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. RODINO, Mr.

YOUNG of Missouri, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. YATES, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. BARNES, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. EDGAR, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. KASICH, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. KRAMER, Mr. HOYER, Mr. ROE, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. WORTLEY, Mr. HATCHER, Mr. COOPER, Mr. McHUGH, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. MINETA, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. McKERNAN, Mr. ANTHONY, Mr. FRANK, Mr. VENTO, Mr. WEISS, Mr. FOLEY, and Mr. RAY):

H.J. Res. 50. Joint resolution designating the week beginning March 3, 1985, as "Women's History Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. DE LA GARZA:

H.J. Res. 51. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that appropriations shall not exceed revenues of the United States, except in time of war or national emergency; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 52. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EMERSON:

H.J. Res. 53. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to prohibit compelling the attendance of a student in a public school other than the public school nearest the residence of such student; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FUQUA:

H.J. Res. 54. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that appropriations made by the United States shall not exceed its revenues, except in time of war or national emergency; and to provide for the systematic paying back of the national debt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 55. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 56. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for a procedure for removal from office, in every tenth year of service, of the judges of the Supreme Court and inferior Federal courts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HYDE (for himself and Mr. FISH):

H.J. Res. 57. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States allowing an item veto in Appropriations Acts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. IRELAND:

H.J. Res. 58. Joint resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that following the achievement of a balanced budget, any existing budget surplus should be applied to reducing the national debt; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. KOSTMAYER:

H.J. Res. 59. Joint resolution designating the week beginning July 7, 1985, as "National Alopecia Areata Awareness Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. McKERNAN:

H.J. Res. 60. Joint resolution to designate the week beginning September 1, 1985, as "National School-Age Child Care Awareness

Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MOAKLEY:

H.J. Res. 61. Joint resolution designating the week beginning May 5, 1985, as "National Arson Awareness Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MYERS of Indiana:

H.J. Res. 62. Joint resolution to authorize the President to issue a proclamation designating the week beginning on November 17, 1985, as "National Family Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. QUILLEN:

H.J. Res. 63. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that appropriations made by the United States shall not exceed its revenues, except in time of war or threat of war as determined by the Congress; and to provide for the systematic paying back of the national debt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RAY:

H.J. Res. 64. Joint resolution designating Mother's Day, May 12, 1985, to Father's Day, June 16, 1985, as "Family Reunion Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.J. Res. 65. Joint resolution designating Mother's Day to Father's Day each year as Family Reunion Month; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. STARK:

H.J. Res. 66. Joint resolution calling upon the Department of Transportation to investigate and identify the possible causes of the too frequent midair collisions, near misses and crashes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. WHITEHURST:

H.J. Res. 67. Joint resolution calling for a wildlife sanctuary for humpback whales in the West Indies; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WRIGHT:

H. Con. Res. 1. Concurrent resolution providing for a joint session of Congress on February 6, 1985, to receive a message from the President of the United States; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. MOAKLEY (for himself and Mr. KINDNESS):

H. Con. Res. 2. Concurrent resolution to provide improved structures and procedures for congressional oversight of the Federal regulatory process and for congressional review of agency rules, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. CONTE:

H. Con. Res. 3. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of the Congress that activities designed to destabilize or overthrow the government of any nation in Central America are inappropriate, and that outstanding grievances between different nations of the region should be resolved through peaceful negotiations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. ANNUNZIO:

H. Con. Res. 4. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress relating to films and broadcasts which defame, stereotype, ridicule, demean, or degrade ethnic, racial, and religious groups; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BROWN of Colorado:

H. Con. Res. 5. Concurrent resolution calling for a 1-year moratorium on Federal spending increases; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BIAGGI:

H. Con. Res. 6. Concurrent resolution to call for an end to the use of plastic bullets

by British security forces in Northern Ireland; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 7. Concurrent resolution to designate a special envoy for Northern Ireland; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WEBER:

H. Con. Res. 8. Concurrent resolution requesting the President to conduct a study to determine the feasibility and desirability of raising funds, to be loaned for agricultural purposes, by exempting from Federal income tax interest paid on certain bonds and cash deposits; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS:

H. Con. Res. 9. Concurrent resolution regarding the Greece-Turkey situation and supporting the maintenance of the 7-to-10 ratio in United States military assistance for Greece and Turkey; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. COLLINS:

H. Con. Res. 10. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that low-income individuals should receive assistance in paying bills for home heating; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H. Con. Res. 11. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress on natural gas prices; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H. Con. Res. 12. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the Office of Personnel Management should provide certain vocational rehabilitation services in its administration of the civil service disability retirement program; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. CRANE:

H. Con. Res. 13. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the right of all Americans to keep and bear arms in defense of life or liberty and in the pursuit of all other legitimate endeavors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FUQUA:

H. Con. Res. 14. Concurrent resolution to collect overdue debts; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. JACOBS:

H. Con. Res. 15. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that any Federal agency that utilizes the Draize rabbit eye irritancy test should develop and validate alternative ophthalmic testing procedures that do not require the use of animal test subjects; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H. Con. Res. 16. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the use of amounts from the Treasury for refurbishing or improvement of the Executive residence at the White House; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H. Con. Res. 17. Concurrent resolution declaring the sense of Congress regarding periods of silence in the public schools; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor and the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOAKLEY:

H. Con. Res. 18. Concurrent resolution directing the Commissioner of Social Security and the Secretary of Health and Human Services to immediately conduct a study and report to Congress on steps which can be taken to correct the benefit disparity known as the notch problem, in order to insure fair and equitable treatment for those who have based their retirement plans on the social security benefit levels which existed or were projected, during most of their working lifetimes, under pre-1977 law; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PARRIS:

H. Con. Res. 19. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the International Olympic Committee should establish a permanent facility for the Olympic games, to insulate the games from international politics; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ROE:

H. Con. Res. 20. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the United States should recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, and that the U.S. Embassy in Israel should be relocated in Jerusalem; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 21. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the strategic importance of Israel to the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 22. Concurrent resolution concerning the rights of the people of Ireland; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 23. Concurrent resolution urging a moratorium on the commercial killing of whales; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. VENTO (for himself, Mr. ACK-

ERMAN, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. BARNES, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. BORSKI, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. CARNEY, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. CONTE, Mr. COOPER, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. DIOGUARDI, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. ECKART of Ohio, Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. EVANS of Illinois, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. FEIGHAN, Ms. FIEDLER, Mr. FISH, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. FRANK, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. FROST, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. HYDE, Mrs. JOHNSON, Mr. KANJORSKI, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KEMP, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. LELAND, Mr. LENT, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LUNDINE, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois, Mr. MARTINEZ, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. MINETA, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. MRAZEK, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. PENNY, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. PORTER, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. RITTER, Mr. RODINO, Mr. ROE, Mr. SABO, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SIKORSKI, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. WALGREN, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WEAVER, Mr. WEISS, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. WILSON, Mr. WIRTH, Mr. WORTLEY, and Mr. ZSCHAU):

H. Con. Res. 24. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress concerning human rights in Poland; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WRIGHT:

H. Res. 1. Resolution referring the election of a Member from the Eighth Congressional District of Indiana to the Committee on House Administration, and for other purposes; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. WRIGHT:

H. Res. 2. Resolution authorizing the Speaker to administer the oath of office to Representative-elect Richard Stallings from the State of Idaho; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. GEPHARDT:

H. Res. 3. Resolution electing officers of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. WRIGHT:

H. Res. 4. Resolution informing the Senate that a quorum of the House has assembled and has elected THOMAS P. O'NEILL, Jr., Representative from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Speaker; and Benjamin J. Guthrie, a citizen of the Commonwealth of Virginia, Clerk; considered and agreed to.

H. Res. 5. Resolution authorizing the Speaker to appoint a committee of two Members on the part of the House to join with a committee of the Senate to notify the President that a quorum of each House has been assembled and that Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. WHITTEN:

H. Res. 6. Resolution authorizing the Clerk of the House to inform the President that the House of Representatives has elected THOMAS P. O'NEILL, Jr., a Representative from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Speaker; and Benjamin J. Guthrie, a citizen of the Commonwealth of Virginia, Clerk; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. WRIGHT:

H. Res. 7. Resolution adopting the Rules of the House of Representatives for the 99th Congress; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. MICHEL:

H. Res. 8. Resolution relating to the compensation of certain minority employees; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. PEPPER:

H. Res. 9. Resolution fixing the daily hour of meeting of the House; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. WRIGHT:

H. Res. 10. Resolution providing for the House to proceed to the West Front of the Capitol on January 21, 1985, for the purpose of attending the inaugural ceremonies; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. GONZALEZ:

H. Res. 11. Resolution electing the Honorable JIM WRIGHT of Texas as Speaker pro tempore during the absence of the Speaker; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. CONTE:

H. Res. 12. Resolution expressing the House of Representatives' opposition to an imposition of an import fee on crude oil and refined products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CRANE:

H. Res. 13. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to eliminate the limitations on outside earned income of Members of the House; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. JACOBS:

H. Res. 14. Resolution to honor Mohamed Sedik Benyahia; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. Res. 15. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to prohibit Members from earning outside earned income, effective January 1, 1985; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 16. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to require that measures affecting the salaries, freebies, or emoluments of Members or former Members of Congress be adopted by rollcall vote; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 17. Resolution establishing a Commission to recommend an appropriate memorial to former U.S. Representative Allard K. Lowenstein; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. JACOBS (for himself, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. FLIPPO, Mr. LEATH of Texas, Mr. COELHO, and Mr. WORTLEY):

H. Res. 18. Resolution to enclose the galleries of the House of Representatives with a transparent and substantial material; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. LELAND (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BRYANT, Mrs. COLLINS, and Mr. SWIFT):

H. Res. 19. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the Federal Communications Commission should, on an expedited basis, develop and implement a telephone lifeline assistance program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LELAND (for himself, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. MORRISON of Washington, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. EVANS of Iowa, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mrs. BURTON of California, Mr. HAWKINS, and Mr. ROBERT F. SMITH):

H. Res. 20. Resolution to establish the Select Committee on Hunger; to the Committee on Rules.

By Ms. OAKAR:

H. Res. 21. Resolution establishing a congressional child care center; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. RANGEL (for himself, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. RODINO, Mr. STARK, Mr. SCHEUER, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. SAM B. HALL, Jr., Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. PARRIS, Mr. HUNTER, and Mr. LEWIS of Florida):

H. Res. 22. Resolution to establish the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ROE:

H. Res. 23. Resolution designating May 3 as "Polish Constitution Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. DANNEMEYER:

H. Res. 24. Resolution to correct the current disproportional seating on the committees and subcommittees of the United States House of Representatives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MILLER of California (for himself, Mr. COATS, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. FISH, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. BLILEY, Mrs. BOGGS, Mr. WOLF, Mr. McHUGH, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mrs. JOHNSON, Mr. WEISS, Mr. McKERNAN, Mr. ANTHONY, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. ROWLAND of Georgia, Mr. SIKORSKI, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. APLEGATE, Mr. BARNES, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. BONER of Tennessee, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. BRYANT, Mrs. BURTON of California, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CARR, Mr. CLAY, Mr. COELHO, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. CONTE, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. COYNE, Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. DIXON, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mr. DOWDY of Mississippi, Mr. DOWNEY

of New York, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. EDGAR, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma, Mr. EVANS of Iowa, Mr. EVANS of Illinois, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. FEIGHAN, Ms. FIEDLER, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. FRANK, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. GRAY of Pennsylvania, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. HARTNETT, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. HAYES, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. HERTEL of Michigan, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. JONES of Tennessee, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. LATTI, Mr. LEHMAN of California, Mr. LELAND, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. LOWRY of Washington, Mr. LUNDINE, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. MCCURDY, Mr. McEWEN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. MINETA, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. MOODY, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. NATCHER, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. NOWAK, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. OWENS, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PEASE, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. PORTER, Mr. PRICE, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. REID, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. RODINO, Mr. ROE, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. ROSE, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. RUSSO, Mr. SABO, Mr. ST GERMAIN, Mr. SAVAGE, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SEIBERLING, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. SMITH of Iowa, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. STANGELAND, Mr. STARK, Mr. STOKES, Mr. THOMAS of Georgia, Mr. TORRES, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. VOLKMER, Mr. WALGREN, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WEAVER, Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. WIRTH, Mr. WISE, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. YATES, and Mr. YATRON):

H. Res. 25. Resolution to establish the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BROWN of Colorado:

H. Res. 26. Resolution to refer H.R. 487 to the chief commissioner of the United States Court of Claims; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BERMAN:

H.R. 483. A bill for the relief on Edwin Rios and Geovanna Rios; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 484. A bill for the relief of certain former flight engineers of Western Airlines; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BIAGGI:

H.R. 485. A bill to clear certain impediments to the licensing of the vessel *Holland* for employment in the coastwise and fisheries trades; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 486. A bill to appoint Charles Robert Allen III in the grade of captain in the Coast Guard Reserve; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BROWN of Colorado:

H.R. 487. A bill for the relief of Larry Land, Marie Land, Brian Land, Keith Land, Patricia Vandenberg, Lorri Vandenberg, James W. Land, Lois Land, Tamra Lee Land, Sandra Gay Land, Vincent James Land, Viola Hollenbaugh, William L. Phinney, Sr., Emily V. Pinney, Lora Phinney, and William L. Phinney, Jr. to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DICKS:

H.R. 488. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Willfried Schorno; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GEKAS:

H.R. 489. A bill for the relief of Gerald L. Clark; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GONZALEZ:

H.R. 490. A bill for the relief of Pedro Narvaez-Guajardo, Rosarios Bernal de Narvaez, and family; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUNTER:

H.R. 491. A bill for the relief of In Hong Song and spouse, Sung J. Park; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HYDE:

H.R. 492. A bill for the relief of Franklin F. Offner; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 493. A bill for the relief of Marshall and Nancy Bearce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KOSTMAYER:

H.R. 494. A bill for the relief of Negussie Dubale Tedla, Asres Abebe Tedla, Tewodros Tedla, and Benyam Tedla; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LAFALCE:

H.R. 495. A bill for the relief of Angela Cincotta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LEHMAN of Florida:

H.R. 496. A bill for the relief of Rosa Cecilia Zuniga-Moya; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. QUILLEN:

H.R. 497. A bill for the relief of Dahyabhai Shankarbhaj Patel and Lilavati Patel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RALPH M. HALL:

H.R. 498. A bill for the relief of Samuel O. Johnson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa:

H.R. 499. A bill for the relief of Jerome J. Hartmann and Rita J. Hartmann; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 500. A bill for the relief of Neil R. Fairbanks; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

1. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to credit card surcharges; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

2. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, relative to emergency food aid to Ethiopia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3. Also, memorial of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of the Mariana Islands, relative to the remaining World War II title I claims; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

4. Also, memorial of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, relative to the Appalachian Trail; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

5. Also, memorial of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, relative to the incidents at Cerro Maravilla; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6. Also, memorial of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to the American shoe industry; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

1. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the City Council of Mount Vernon, NY, relative to the apartheid policy of the Republic of South Africa; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2. Also, petition of the Board of Supervisors, County of Los Angeles, CA, relative to starvation in Africa; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3. Also, petition of the County Council, County of Hawaii, Hilo, HI, relative to the U.S. Institute of Peace; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4. Also, petition of the Baptist Convention of Maryland/Delaware, Lutherville, MD, relative to the appointment of an Ambassador to the Vatican; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5. Also, petition of the Western States Land Commissioners Association, Sacramento, CA, relative to the Federal Quiet Title Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6. Also, petition of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, District of Columbia, relative to an interstate substitution cost estimate; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

7. Also, petition of Daniel E. Wagner, Washington, DC, relative to the national debt; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8. Also, petition of the City Council of New York, NY, relative to the Employee Stock Ownership Act of 1983; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9. Also, petition of the President, U.S. Council for International Business, New York, NY, relative to strengthening the open trading system; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

10. Also, petition of the Western States Land Commissioners Association, Sacramento, CA, relative to military acquisition of States trust lands; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services and Interior and Insular Affairs.